

**Financial
Statements**
June 30, 2025





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In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Balance sheet

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

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of income

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

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of comprehensive income

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1st half/2025 | 1st half/2025 |
| Net income attributable to controlling interests | 9,884,249 | 9,807,349 |
| Net income attributable to non-controlling interests | -- | 1,658,612 |
| Net income attributable to shareholders | 9,884,249 | 11,465,961 |
| Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income | | |
| Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income | 2,452,368 | 2,304,400 |
| Unrealized (gains)/losses | 4,401,528 | 4,409,841 |
| Realized (gains)/losses - reclassified to profit or loss | (92,585) | (328,543) |
| Tax effect | (1,856,575) | (1,776,898) |
| Share in the comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | 74,823 | 233,722 |
| Unrealized (gains)/losses on financial assets at FVOCI | 201,401 | 407,650 |
| Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge | (58,542) | (58,542) |
| Unrealized gains/(losses) on other comprehensive income | 66,623 | 105,533 |
| Tax effect | (134,659) | (220,919) |
| Hedge of net investment abroad | 120,461 | 120,461 |
| Unrealized (gains)/losses | 219,018 | 219,018 |
| Tax effect | (98,557) | (98,557) |
| Foreign currency exchange adjustments | (1,348,034) | (1,661,828) |
| Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income | | |
| Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income | 148,324 | 150,828 |
| Unrealized (gains)/losses | 260,252 | 270,915 |
| Tax effect | (111,928) | (120,087) |
| Defined benefit pension plans | (3,298,421) | (3,298,421) |
| Gains/(losses) related to remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans | (6,225,875) | (6,225,875) |
| Tax effect | 2,927,454 | 2,927,454 |
| Other comprehensive income net of tax effects | (1,850,479) | (2,150,838) |
| Total comprehensive income | 8,033,770 | 9,315,123 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests | 8,033,770 | 7,956,869 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests | -- | 1,358,254 |

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

| Banco do Brasil | Note | Capital | Capital reserves | Profit reserves | | Other comprehensive income | Treasury shares | Retained earnings/accumulated losses | Total |
|--|------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Legal reserve | Statutory reserves | | | | |
| Balances at Dec 31, 2024 | | 120,000,000 | 1,410,594 | 15,221,388 | 66,401,024 | (21,892,443) | (262,046) | -- | 180,878,517 |
| Application of CMN Resolution n° 4,966/2021 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 577,266 | -- | (11,530,338) | (10,953,072) |
| Balances at January 01, 2025 | | 120,000,000 | 1,410,594 | 15,221,388 | 66,401,024 | (21,315,177) | (262,046) | (11,530,338) | 169,925,445 |
| Financial assets at fair value | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,640,953 | -- | -- | 2,640,953 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income – benefit plans, net of taxes | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | (3,298,421) | -- | -- | (3,298,421) |
| Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | (1,348,034) | -- | -- | (1,348,034) |
| Cash flow hedge | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | (32,198) | -- | -- | (32,198) |
| Hedge of net investment abroad | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120,461 | -- | -- | 120,461 |
| Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | (4,000) | -- | -- | (4,000) |
| Other | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70,760 | -- | 41,734 | 112,494 |
| Share-based payment transactions | | -- | 5,476 | -- | -- | -- | 4,786 | -- | 10,262 |
| Net income | 23.g | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,884,249 | 9,884,249 |
| Allocation – reserves | 23.d | -- | -- | 494,213 | (2,098,568) | -- | -- | 1,604,355 | -- |
| – Interest on own capital | 23.f | -- | -- | -- | (3,276,875) | -- | -- | -- | (3,276,875) |
| Balances at June 30, 2025 | | 120,000,000 | 1,416,070 | 15,715,601 | 61,025,581 | (23,165,656) | (257,260) | -- | 174,734,336 |
| Changes in the period | | -- | 5,476 | 494,213 | (5,375,443) | (1,850,479) | 4,786 | 11,530,338 | 4,808,891 |

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

| Consolidated | Note | Capital | Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital | Capital reserves | Profit reserves | | Other comprehensive income | Treasury shares | Retained earnings/accumulated losses | Non-controlling interest | Total |
|--|------|--------------------|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Legal reserve | Statutory reserves | | | | | |
| Balances at Dec 31, 2024 | | 120,000,000 | 5,100,000 | 1,412,071 | 15,221,388 | 65,994,017 | (21,892,443) | (263,523) | -- | 4,501,238 | 190,072,748 |
| Application of CMN Resolution n° 4,966/2021 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 577,266 | -- | (11,530,338) | (87,858) | (11,040,930) |
| Balances at January 01, 2025 | | 120,000,000 | 5,100,000 | 1,412,071 | 15,221,388 | 65,994,017 | (21,315,177) | (263,523) | (11,530,338) | 4,413,380 | 179,031,818 |
| Financial assets at fair value | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,640,953 | -- | -- | (25,339) | 2,615,614 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income - benefit plans, net of taxes | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (3,298,421) | -- | -- | -- | (3,298,421) |
| Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (1,348,034) | -- | -- | (313,794) | (1,661,828) |
| Cash flow hedge | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (32,198) | -- | -- | -- | (32,198) |
| Hedge of net investment abroad | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120,461 | -- | -- | -- | 120,461 |
| Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries | 23.h | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (4,000) | -- | -- | 104 | (3,896) |
| Other | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70,760 | -- | 41,734 | 38,670 | 151,164 |
| Share-based payment transactions | | -- | -- | 4,994 | -- | -- | -- | 5,268 | -- | -- | 10,262 |
| Change in noncontrolling interest | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (228,309) | (228,309) |
| Net income | 23.g | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,807,349 | 1,658,612 | 11,465,961 |
| Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (32,100) | -- | (32,100) |
| Unrealized gains | | -- | -- | -- | -- | (109,000) | -- | -- | 109,000 | -- | -- |
| Allocation - reserves | 23.d | -- | -- | -- | 494,213 | (2,098,568) | -- | -- | 1,604,355 | -- | -- |
| - Dividends | 23.f | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (1,312,654) | (1,312,654) |
| - Interest on own capital | 23.f | -- | -- | -- | -- | (3,276,875) | -- | -- | -- | -- | (3,276,875) |
| Balances at June 30, 2025 | | 120,000,000 | 5,100,000 | 1,417,065 | 15,715,601 | 60,509,574 | (23,165,656) | (258,255) | -- | 4,230,670 | 183,548,999 |
| Changes in the period | | -- | -- | 4,994 | 494,213 | (5,484,443) | (1,850,479) | 5,268 | 11,530,338 | (182,710) | 4,517,181 |

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Statements of cash flows

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

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Statement of value added

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

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



1 – The Bank and its operations

Banco do Brasil S.A. (Banco do Brasil or the Bank) is a publicly-traded company, which explores economic activity pursuant to art. 173 of the Brazilian Federal Constitution, subject to the rules of Brazilian Corporate Law, and is governed by Laws 4,595/1964, 13,303/2016 and the respective ruling Decree. The Brazilian Federal Government controls the Bank. Its headquarters and domicile are located at Setor de Autarquias Norte, Quadra 5, Lote B, Edifício Banco do Brasil, Brasília, Federal District, Brazil.

The Bank has its shares traded in the segment known as Novo Mercado of B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (B3), under the ticker "BBAS3" and its American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) on the over-the-counter market in the United States under the ticker "BDORY". The Bank's shareholders, managers and members of the Fiscal Council are subject to the provisions of B3's Novo Mercado Regulation. The provisions of Novo Mercado will prevail over the statutory provisions, in case of prejudice to the rights of the recipients of the public offers provided for in the Bylaws.

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

- all active, passive and ancillary banking operations;
- banking and financial services, including foreign exchange transactions and other services such as insurance, pension plans, capitalization bonds, securities brokerage, credit/debit card management, consortium management, investment funds and managed portfolios; and
- all other types of transactions available to banks within Brazil's National Financial System.

The Bank also acts as an agent for execution of the Brazilian Federal Government's credit and financial policies, Brazilian Law requires the Bank to perform functions, specifically those under art. 19 of Law 4,595/1964:

- act as financial agent for the National Treasury;
- provide banking services on behalf of the Federal Government and other governmental agencies;
- provide clearing services for checks and other documents;
- buy and sell foreign currencies as determined by the National Monetary Council (CMN) for the Bank's own account and for the account of the Brazilian Central Bank (Bacen);
- provide receipt and payment services for Bacen, in addition to other services;
- finance the purchase and development of small and medium-sized farms; and
- disseminate and provide credit; among others.

With a history of 216 years, the Bank operates in a responsible manner to promote social inclusion through the generation of jobs and income.

The Bank finances the production and commercialization of agricultural goods; foster rural investments such as storage, processing, industrialization of agricultural products and modernization of machinery and implements; and adjust rural properties to environmental law. Thus, the Bank supports the Brazilian agribusiness in all stages of the production chain.

The Bank offers to micro and small companies working capital, financings for investments, and foreign trade solutions, in addition to several other options related to cash flow, insurance and related, and services. The Bank provides financing alternatives and business models that promote the transition to an inclusive economy to several companies, including Individual Microentrepreneurs (Microempreendedores Individuais – MEI).

In foreign trade financing, the Bank operates government policy instruments regarding productive development, entrepreneurship, social and financial inclusion, including the Income Generation Program (Programa de Geração e Renda – Exportação – Proger) and the Export Financing Program (Programa de Financiamento às Exportações – Proex).

Banco do Brasil also acts as a Financial Market System Operating Institution (IOSMF) executing check clearing services through the Check Clearing Centralizer (Compe), Financial Market Infrastructure (IMF), part of the Brazilian Payment System (SPB), in accordance with BCB Resolutions nº 304 and 314/2023.

More information about the subsidiaries is included in Note 2, while Note 6 contains a description of the Bank's business segments.



2 – Presentation of financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Cosif), including accounting guidelines issued by the Brazilian Corporate Law in compliance with the rules and instructions of the Brazilian Securities Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários - CVM), when applicable. All relevant information specific to the financial statements is highlighted and corresponds to that used by Management in its administration.

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

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

These individual and consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on August 13, 2025.

b) Functional and presentation currency

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

c) Going concern

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

d) Changes in accounting policies

These individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared using the same policies and accounting methods used to prepare the individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended Dec 31, 2024.

e) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the operations of the Bank performed by their domestic agencies and abroad and also include the operations of the Bank's controlled entities. The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Banco do Brasil and its controlled entities, in accordance with CPC 36 (R3) – Consolidated financial statements.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, amounts resulting from transactions between consolidated companies, including the equity interest held by one in another, balances of balance sheet accounts, revenues, expenses and unrealized profits, net of tax effects, were eliminated. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from agency operations are presented within the income statement line items where the related income and expenses of these operations are recognized. Foreign exchange gains and losses on assets and liabilities of overseas branches and subsidiaries are presented under 'Financial institutions resources', aiming to offset the foreign exchange effects on financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments to protect the Bank's profit or loss from currency fluctuations (Note 14.a and 18.d).

In the consolidated financial statements, there was a reclassification of the Instrument qualifying as CET1 - hybrid capital and debt instrument to Shareholder's equity. This adjustment is also performed in the financial statements according to the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS to improve the quality and transparency of these consolidated financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

| | Activity | Country of incorporation | Functional currency | June 30, 2025 |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | | | % of Total Share |
| Banking segment | | | | |
| Banco do Brasil AG | Banking | Austria | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil | Leasing | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| Banco do Brasil Securities LLC. | Broker | USA | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Securities Ltd. | Broker | England | Real | 100.00% |
| BB USA Holding Company, Inc. | Holding | USA | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Cayman Islands Holding | Holding | Cayman Islands | Real | 100.00% |
| Banco do Brasil Americas | Banking | USA | American Dollar | 100.00% |
| Banco Patagonia S.A. | Banking | Argentina | Argentinian Peso | 80.39% |
| Investment segment | | | | |
| BB Banco de Investimento S.A. | Investment bank | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| Segment of fund management | | | | |
| BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. – BB Asset | Asset management | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| Segment of insurance, private pension fund and capitalization | | | | |
| BB Seguridade Participações S.A. ¹ | Holding | Brazil | Real | 68.26% |
| BB Corretora de Seguros e Administradora de Bens S.A. ¹ | Broker | Brazil | Real | 68.26% |
| BB Seguros Participações S.A. ¹ | Holding | Brazil | Real | 68.26% |
| Segment of payment methods | | | | |
| BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A. | Service rendering | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. | Holding | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| Other segments | | | | |
| Ativos S.A. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros | Credits acquisition | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| Ativos S.A. Gestão de Cobrança e Recuperação de Crédito | Collection management | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A. | Consortium | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Tur Viagens e Turismo Ltda. | Tourism | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Tecnologia e Serviços ¹ | IT | Brazil | Real | 99.99% |
| Investment Funds | | | | |
| BB Impacto ASG I Fundo em Investimento em Multiestratégia Investimento no Exterior ² | Investment funds | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| BB Ventures I Fundo de Investimento em Participações Multiestratégia – Investimento no Exterior ² | Investment funds | Brazil | Real | 100.00% |
| FIP Aventures II Multiestratégias ² | Investment funds | Brazil | Real | 55.08% |

1 - Refers to the percentage of the equity interest, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury.

2 - Investment funds in which the Bank substantially assumes or retains risks and benefits.



Dollar Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company (SPE Dollar)

SPE Dollar was organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands for the following purposes:

- fund raising by issuance of securities in the international market;
- use of resources obtained by issuing securities to pay for the purchase, with the Bank, of the rights to payment orders issued by banking correspondents located in the U.S. and by the agency of BB New York, in U.S. dollars, for any agency in Brazil (Rights on Consignment); and
- making payments of principal and interest on securities issued and other payments defined in the contract of issuance of these securities.

The SPE pays the obligations under the securities with USD funds received from the payment orders. The SPE has no material assets or liabilities other than rights and obligations under the securities contracts. The SPE has no subsidiaries or employees.

Loans Finance Company Limited (SPE Loans)

SPE Loans was organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands for the following purposes:

- fund raising by issuance of securities in the international market;
- closing and booking repurchase agreements with the Bank;
- purchasing of protection against credit risk of the Bank through a credit derivative, which is actionable only in case of Bank's default in any of the obligations assumed in repurchase agreements.

The amounts, terms, currencies, rates and cash flows of the repurchase agreements are identical to those of the securities. The rights and income created from the repurchase agreements cover and match the obligations and expenses created by the securities. As a result, the SPE does not generate profit or loss. The SPE does not hold any assets and liabilities other those from the repurchase agreements, credit default swap and outstanding securities.

f) Convergence to international accounting standards

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

| CPC | Resolutions |
|--|---------------------------|
| CPC 00 (R2) - Conceptual framework for Financial Reporting | CMN Resolution 4,924/2021 |
| CPC 01 (R1) - Impairment of Assets | CMN Resolution 4,924/2021 |
| CPC 03 (R2) - Statement of Cash Flows | CMN Resolution 4,818/2020 |
| CPC 05 (R1) - Related Party Disclosures | CMN Resolution 4,818/2020 |
| CPC 06 (R2) - Lease | CMN Resolution 4,975/2021 |
| CPC 10 (R1) - Share-based Payment | CMN Resolution 3,989/2011 |
| CPC 23 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors | CMN Resolution 4,924/2021 |
| CPC 24 - Events after the Reporting Period | CMN Resolution 4,818/2020 |
| CPC 25 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets | CMN Resolution 3,823/2009 |
| CPC 28 - Investment Property | CMN Resolution 4,967/2021 |
| CPC 33 (R1) - Employee Benefits | CMN Resolution 4,877/2020 |
| CPC 41 - Earnings per Share | CMN Resolution 4,818/2020 |
| CPC 46 - Fair Value Measurement | CMN Resolution 4,924/2021 |
| CPC 47 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers | CMN Resolution 4,924/2021 |



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

CMN also issued proprietary rules that partially incorporate the pronouncements issued by the CPC and are applicable to the individual and consolidated financial statements:

| CMN Standard | Equivalent CPC Pronouncement |
|---|------------------------------|
| CMN Resolution 4,524/2016 - Recognition of foreign exchange hedging transactions for investments abroad. | CPC 48 |
| CMN Resolution 4,534/2016 - Accounting recognition and measurement of intangible asset components. | CPC 04 (R1) |
| CMN Resolution 4,535/2016 - Recognition and accounting record of the components of property and equipment in use. | CPC 27 |
| CMN Resolution 4,817/2020 - Accounting measurement and recognition of investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures. | CPC 18 (R2) and CPC 45 |
| CMN Resolution 4,966/2021 - Concepts and accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments, as well as for the designation and recognition of hedge relationships (hedge accounting). | CPC 48 |

The Bank also applied the following pronouncements that are not in conflict with Bacen rules, as determined by article 22, paragraph 2, of Law No. 6,385/1976:

| CPC Pronouncement |
|---|
| CPC 09 (R1) - Statement of Added Value (DVA) |
| CPC 12 - Present Value Adjustment |
| CPC 22 - Operating Segments |
| CPC 36 (R3) - Consolidated Financial Statements |

g) Recently issued standards, applicable or to be applied in future periods

Standards applicable as of 01/01/2025

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

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

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

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Expected credit loss associated with credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

The observed impacts related to allowance for losses arise from the differences between the methodology for calculating allowance for losses (PCLD) established by the former CMN Resolution 2,682/99 and the new methodology for calculating allowance for losses based on expected credit losses (PECL). The main factors



contributing to this difference are the expansion of the scope of instruments subject to provisioning based on expected losses and the new criteria for characterizing financial instruments as problematic assets.

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

(iii) Effective interest rate

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

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

(iv) Stop accrual

Resolution CMN No. 2.682/1999, effective until December 31, 2024, prohibited the recognition in Profit and Loss (P&L), of revenues of any nature related to loans that were 60 days or more overdue in the payment of principal or charges. Resolution CMN No. 4.966/2021 prohibits the recognition in P&L, of any revenue not yet received related to financial assets with credit recovery problems (stage 3), that is, when they are more than 90 days overdue in the payment of principal or charges, or indicative that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral.

(v) Hedge accounting

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

(vi) Present value adjustment of restructured financial assets

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

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

| Equity reconciliation | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Equity as of 12/31/2024 | 180,878,517 | 190,072,748 |
| Adjustments resulting from initial adoption, net of tax effects | | |
| Classification and measurement of financial assets | 114,182 | 114,182 |
| Expected credit losses associated with credit risk | (8,832,022) | (8,832,022) |
| Other adjustments ¹ | (2,235,232) | (2,235,232) |
| Non-controlling interests | -- | (87,858) |
| Equity as of 01/01/2025 | 169,925,445 | 179,031,818 |

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regarding credits that were in default as of December 31, 2024, whose losses had not been deducted by that date and had not been recovered, the aforementioned law stipulates that such losses may only be excluded from net income, in determining taxable income and the CSLL calculation base, at a rate of 1/84 (one eighty-fourth) per month of the assessment period, starting in January 2026.

The expectation of realization of deferred tax assets (Note 22.f) was supported by a technical study conducted on June 30, 2025, which incorporated the new deductibility criteria for incurred losses based on the default period. This study also

g.4) CMN Resolution No. 5,185, of November 21, 2024

The regulation amends CMN Resolution 4,818/2020, which consolidates the general criteria for the preparation and disclosure of individual and consolidated financial statements by financial institutions and other entities authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

According to the regulation, starting in the fiscal year 2026, the Bank must disclose the financial information report related to sustainability, adopting CBPS 01 and CBPS 02 pronouncements as an integral part of the annual consolidated financial statements.



3 – Description of significant accounting policies

The accounting practices adopted by Banco do Brasil are applied consistently in all periods presented in these financial statements and applied to all the entities of the Group Banco do Brasil.

a) Statement of income

In accrual basis accounting, revenues and expenses are reported in the closing process of the period in which they are incurred, regardless of receipt or payment. The operations with floating rates are adjusted pro rata die, based on the variation of the indexes agreed, and operations with fixed rates are recorded at future redemption value, adjusted for the unearned income or prepaid expenses for future periods. The operations indexed to foreign currencies are converted at the reporting date using current rates.

b) Present value measurement

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

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

c) Cash and cash equivalents

They comprise cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments readily convertible into cash, with a maximum maturity of three months from the date of acquisition, to be used in short-term commitments, and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The balances of cash and cash equivalents in local currency, foreign currency, investments in repurchase agreements – bank position, investments in interbank deposits and investments in foreign currencies were considered.

d) Financial Instruments

The Bank classifies its financial instruments based on the contractual characteristics of the asset's cash flows, as well as the business model under which the assets are managed by the entity. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the date of their acquisition, origination, or issuance, that is, the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The classification of financial assets and liabilities is determined at the initial recognition date.

Classification and Reclassification

Business Model: Refers to how the entity manages the cash flows of its financial assets. The Bank's management has evaluated, among other factors:

- How the performance of the business model and financial assets is reported to key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and how these risks are managed; and
- How business managers are compensated.

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

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

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows: The Bank analyzes the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of its financial assets to verify whether these flows represent only the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount. If the contractual terms expose the Bank to risks or volatility in cash flows unrelated to a basic lending agreement, the cash flow does not represent only the payment of principal and interest. Any misalignment in this characteristic will result in the financial instrument being measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Only Payment of Principal and Interest: When the contractual terms of financial instruments are consistent with a basic lending agreement, considering the time value of money, credit risk, transaction costs, profit margin, and other risks related to lending.

Financial assets are reclassified when there are changes in the business models for managing their cash flows, and this reclassification must occur prospectively on the first day of the subsequent financial reporting period. The reclassification of financial liabilities is prohibited.

d.1) Financial Assets

Recognition and Measurement

In general, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs individually attributable to the operation, and net of any amounts received upon acquisition or origination of the instrument (except for assets measured at fair value through profit or loss). Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost or fair value. The accounting policies applied to each class of financial instruments are as follows:

Amortized Cost (AC) – An asset is measured in this category when its contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount, and management maintains it within a business model aimed at receiving the respective contractual cash flows.

Assets measured in this category are initially recognized at fair value, including transaction costs, and subsequently evaluated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. Financial income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis and added to the principal amount each period, with the asset value reduced by principal amortizations and expected credit losses. Financial income earned is recorded in the income statement under financial intermediation revenues.

For the application of the effective interest rate concept to credit operations and other transactions with credit-granting characteristics classified in this category, the Bank uses a differentiated methodology for recognizing revenues and expenses related to transaction costs and amounts received upon origination of the instrument, without incorporating materiality criteria.

The differentiated methodology consists of:

- Recognition of revenues in the income statement on a pro rata temporis basis, considering the original contractual interest rate; and
- Recognition of revenues and expenses related to transaction costs and other amounts received upon origination of the financial instrument on a straight-line basis, according to the contract characteristics.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Interbank Investments

Interbank investments consist of investments in the open market (repurchase agreement operations) and interbank deposit applications. These assets are presented at their application or acquisition value, plus accrued income up to the balance sheet date, including interest, and reduced by expected losses when applicable.

Open Market Applications (Repurchase Agreement Operations):

The Bank invests in securities and financial instruments with a resale commitment, primarily comprising federal government bonds. Repurchase commitments are considered secured financial transactions. The repurchase agreement asset is subdivided into:

- pending resale – banked position: This consists of securities acquired with a resale commitment that have not been transferred, meaning they have not been sold with a repurchase commitment.
- pending resale – financed position: This includes securities acquired with a resale commitment that have been transferred, meaning they have been sold with a repurchase commitment.

Loan portfolio - they are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments.

The carrying amount of the credit portfolio is reduced by an expected loss allowance, which is recognized in the income statement as "Expected losses associated with credit risk," representing management's estimate of expected losses in the portfolio.

The Bank does not recognize revenue of any nature that has not yet been received for credit operations with recovery issues— that is, those overdue for more than 90 days or classified as such based on qualitative criteria.



These amounts are recognized in the income statement only upon actual receipt.

Revenue recognition resumes from the period in which the credit operation is no longer classified as a financial asset with credit recovery issues.

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - An asset is measured in this category when its contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest, and management maintains it within a business model aimed at generating returns both through the receipt of its contractual cash flows and the sale of the financial asset with a substantial transfer of risks and rewards. These assets are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value, including transaction costs, with unrealized gains and losses recognized against other comprehensive income, net of tax effects.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Debt Instruments - Debt instruments grant their holders the right to receive money or another financial asset from another entity, according to contractually defined terms and rates. These include government bonds, foreign government securities, and other similar financial assets.

Equity Instruments - Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity or an investment fund after deducting all its liabilities.

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

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) - Financial assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories are classified in this category. Generally, assets are measured in this category when their contractual cash flows do not have the characteristic of solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount, or when management holds them with the objective of generating cash flows through the sale of the assets.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Debt Instruments - Debt instruments grant their holders the right to receive money or another financial asset from another entity, according to contractually defined terms and rates. These include government bonds, foreign government securities, and other similar financial assets.

Equity Instruments - Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity or an investment fund after deducting all its liabilities.

Derivative Financial Instruments - Derivatives such as:

(i) Swaps, futures contracts, forward contracts, options, and other similar derivatives based on interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, commodities, and credit risk. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and maintained as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

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

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

d.2) Financial Liabilities

A financial instrument is classified as a financial liability when there is a contractual obligation for its settlement to be made through the delivery of cash or another financial asset, regardless of its legal form.

Financial liabilities should be classified under the amortized cost category, except for derivative liabilities, which should be classified under the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category.

Financial liabilities generated in transactions involving the lending or leasing of financial assets are also exceptions to classification at amortized cost. These must be classified under the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category.

Additionally, financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets, as well as credit commitments and undrawn credit facilities, must be recognized and measured in accordance with specific provisions.



The main liabilities measured at amortized cost are:

Customer resources – Consisting of demand deposits, savings deposits, and voluntary term deposits, which are mostly characterized as products without a defined maturity.

Financial Institution resource (Open Market Funding) – The Bank raises funds through the sale of securities and financial instruments with repurchase agreements, primarily comprising government bonds. Repurchase agreements are considered secured financial transactions and are accounted for at their sale value, plus accrued interest.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognized, as the Bank retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received, including appropriate interest, is recognized as a liability measured at amortized cost, reflecting the economic substance of the transaction as a debt of the Bank. Open market funding is subdivided into different categories:

- (i) Proprietary portfolio, which consists of securities with repurchase agreements not linked to resales—that is, the Bank's proprietary portfolio securities linked to the open market.
- (ii) Third-party portfolio, which includes securities acquired with resale commitments and transferred—that is, sold with repurchase agreements.

The Bank provides financial guarantees to clients in favor of third parties in loan agreements. Financial guarantee contracts require payments to a creditor on behalf of a third-party debtor when the latter fails to make payments in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument.

After initial recognition, financial guarantees provided are measured at the higher of:

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

e) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial assets - are derecognized when:

- (i) The contractual rights to the related cash flows expire; or
- (ii) The asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

Rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognized separately as assets and liabilities, where appropriate. If control over the asset is retained, the Bank continues to recognize it to the extent of its ongoing involvement, which is determined by the degree to which it remains exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

A financial asset is derecognized due to expected credit loss when it is unlikely that the Bank will recover its value.

Financial liabilities - are derecognized when the contractual obligation expires, is settled, canceled, or extinguished.

f) Financial Instruments for Hedging

The Bank uses derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange, and credit risks, including exposure arising from future transactions and firm commitments. To manage a specific risk, the Bank applies hedge accounting to transactions that meet specific criteria.

At the beginning of the hedge relationship, the Bank formalizes the process through documentation of the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective, and the strategy for designating the hedge, utilizing derivative financial instruments for this purpose.

Additionally, the Bank continuously determines, evaluates, and monitors the methodology and strategies to assess their effectiveness and ensure they are highly effective—that is, the hedging instruments offset, in the same proportions, the fair value variations attributed to the respective hedged items during the established hedge relationship period, with the objective of mitigating risk factors.

The effectiveness assessment of hedge structures is conducted both prospectively and retrospectively (throughout the operations). For this purpose, certain methodologies are employed, such as:



- Dollar Offset Method (or Ratio Analysis) – Based on the comparison of the fair value variation of the hedging instrument with the fair value variation of the hedged item.
- Correlation coefficient between the present value variation of the hedging instrument and the present value variations of the hedged item.
- Beta coefficient of regression between the regressor (represented by the present value variation of the hedging instrument) and the regressand (represented by the present value variation of the hedged item).

In risk management, it is expected that hedging instruments and hedged items move in opposite directions and in the same proportions to mitigate risk factors. Currently, the designated coverage ratio is 100% of the risk factor eligible for hedging. Sources of ineffectiveness are generally related to counterparty credit risk, early settlement risk of the hedged item, and potential mismatches in maturities between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

g) Expected Credit Risk Losses

The expected credit losses is determined based on internal models, including forward-looking factors that consider the current and future economic situation. The Bank employs a comprehensive methodology with risk parameters to calculate the provision for expected credit losses for most of its financial instruments.

The Bank also observes the provision levels established by current regulations for incurred credit risk losses related to delinquent financial assets (assets with a delay of more than 90 days), without prejudice to the establishment of provisions in amounts sufficient to cover the total expected loss in the realization of these assets. The provision levels for these operations will correspond to the value resulting from the application of the percentages defined in the regulations, considering the delay periods and the defined portfolios, based on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The model for calculating expected credit losses at the Bank includes the assessment of financial assets in three stages:

Stage 1 – Performing Operations - Assets classified under this stage are considered to be in a normal operating condition, with a delay of 30 days or less, and without a significant increase in credit risk since origination. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the financial asset will become a credit-impaired financial asset within the next 12 months.

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

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

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

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

The Bank uses econometric models, qualitative information, and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios, developed internally, to estimate expected credit losses. The main macroeconomic variables used as inputs for projection include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), real Selic rate, exchange rate, and the Economic Activity Indicator of the Central Bank (IBC-Br). The final projected values for expected credit losses consider a set of assumptions, different econometric analyses, qualitative assessment, and judgment-based evaluation.

Determination of Significant Increase in Credit Risk - The migration from Stage 1 to Stage 2 occurs when there is a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of a financial instrument since its initial recognition. SICR includes delays



exceeding 30 days, sharp deterioration in risk parameters, and the existence of restructuring of other obligations of the counterparty.

Renegotiated Operations - Instruments arising from agreements that involve modification of the originally agreed conditions of the instrument or replacement of the original financial instrument with another, through partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation.

Restructured Operations - Instruments resulting from renegotiations that generally involve significant concessions to the counterparty due to the material deterioration of its credit quality, which would not have been granted if such deterioration had not occurred. This also includes other cases indicating renegotiations with heightened risk.

Non-Compliance with Contractual Payments - Migration to Stage 3 occurs when the asset has been past due for more than 90 days, qualifies as a restructured operation, or meets another qualitative criterion (e.g., bankruptcy, civil insolvency, or judicial recovery). This classification only changes when the asset is written off or meets the cure criterion for the operation.

Expected Loss Calculation - The expected loss calculation performed by the Bank is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, and to achieve this result, a combination of three parameters is used:

- Probability of Default (PD)
- Loss Given Default (LGD)
- Exposure at Default (EAD)

The expected loss calculation employs a measurement technique compatible with the nature and complexity of financial instruments, the size, risk profile, and business model of the institution. It considers forward-looking scenario weighting to anticipate potential increases in loss levels during the worst moments of the economic cycle, providing the necessary inputs for proactive risk and business management.

The expected loss estimate considers, among other factors:

- Customer characteristics reflected in registration information, delay history, credit limit status, transaction term (Lifetime view), customer segment, and macroeconomic scenario (forward-looking view).
- Financial aspects (time value of money) and the probability of different macroeconomic scenarios.

The assessment of credit risk and the expected loss associated with credit risk can be conducted collectively, using a model appropriate for portfolio-based credit risk treatment. Financial instruments may be grouped into homogeneous risk groups, meaning they share similar characteristics that allow for collective evaluation and quantification of credit risk, considering at least:

- Credit risk characteristics of the counterparty.
- Credit risk characteristics of the instrument, considering the instrument type, guarantees, or collateral associated with the instrument, when applicable
- Stage in which the instrument is allocated.
- Delay in principal or interest payments.
- Credit risk and stage allocation of other instruments from the same counterparty.
- Other relevant aspects, such as economic sector, geographic location of the counterparty, acquisition or origination period, and instrument maturity, as defined in the institution's credit policy and credit management procedures for retail operations, considering at least: Instrument value; total exposure of the institution to the counterparty; portfolio management conducted on a large-scale basis.

Probability of Default ("PD") - It represents the likelihood that a financial instrument will not be honored by the counterparty (default) within the observed time horizon. For financial instruments that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk, default is assessed over 12 months (PD 12 months). For instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, classified under Stages 2 and 3, PD is adjusted to reflect default behavior over the maximum contractual period of the asset (PD lifetime). Additionally, PD values are adjusted based on economic scenario weightings to better reflect default behavior in the subsequent reporting period, considering economic and market conditions that impact the credit risk of the instrument (Forward-Looking approach).



Loss Given Default (“LGD”) - LGD is an estimate based on the historical accounting losses observed, weighted by the default rates of different portfolios. It represents the proportion of the value not recovered by the creditor relative to the amount exposed to risk at the time of default.

LGD is constructed based on statistical information and operational characteristics, including: recovery costs associated with the financial instrument, potential guarantees or collateral linked to the instrument, historical recovery rates for financial instruments with similar characteristics and credit risk, concessions granted to the counterparty.

Exposure at Default (“EAD”) - EAD represents the estimated exposure of the transaction (base balance) in the event that the client enters a default situation. For credit facilities, this exposure may be effective (portion of the limit already utilized) and/or contingent (portion of the limit available but not yet used). In the case of non-cancelable unilateral limits, the Bank applies the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) methodology, which is an estimate based on historical observations of limit utilization up to the moment of potential default, allowing for a projection of the balance that will be used by the client when default occurs.

The provision for expected credit losses is determined based on the risk expectation of contracts with similar characteristics (risk groupings, products, economic sector, and potential guarantees involved) and the estimate of future losses. The Bank's perspective on current and future economic conditions is incorporated into the credit loss estimate through the application of weighted macroeconomic scenarios.

Provision Levels for Credit Risk-Related Losses - The Bank observes the provision levels established by current regulations for incurred losses associated with credit risk for defaulted financial assets (assets with delays exceeding 90 days). This does not exempt the institution from its responsibility to establish provisions in amounts sufficient to cover the total expected loss upon realization of these assets. The records for incurred loss provisions (ILP) and expected loss provisions (ELP) are maintained separately.

The Bank occasionally conducts individualized analyses to assess credit risk in certain exposures monitored by management. These assessments consider relevant expert knowledge, based on financial indicators and qualitative aspects of companies, the business environment, and financial instruments.

The Bank calculates expected credit losses for off-balance exposures, such as loan commitments, undrawn balances, guarantees, and contingent exposures. In these cases, the Bank assesses the expected utilization of these balances by the borrower. A provision account is created in liabilities, with the corresponding entry recognized in the period's financial results.

h) Taxes

Taxes are calculated based on the rates shown in the table below:

| Taxes | Rate |
|--|-------------|
| Income tax (15.00% + additional 10.00%) | 25.00% |
| Social Contribution on Net Income - CSLL ¹ | 20.00% |
| Social Integration Program/Public servant fund program(PIS/Pasep) ² | 0.65% |
| Contribution to Social Security Financing – (Cofins) ² | 4.00% |
| Tax on services of any kind – (ISSQN) | Up to 5.00% |

¹ -Rate applied to banks, whereas, for other financial companies and non-financial companies in the areas of insurance, pension and capitalization sectors, the rate is 15%. For others non-financial companies, the CSLL rate is 9%.

² -For non-financial firms that have opted for the non-cumulative regime of calculation, the PIS/PASEP rate is 1.65% and the Cofins rate is 7.6%.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are established by applying current tax rates to their respective bases. The recognition, maintenance, and derecognition of deferred tax assets follow the criteria set forth in Resolution CMN No. 4.842/2020, supported by a realization capacity study.

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



Losses incurred under Article 2 of Law No. 14.467/2022, related to fiscal year 2025, cannot be deducted in an amount exceeding the taxable income of the fiscal year, before accounting for this deduction. Undeducted losses must be added to the balance of losses determined on January 1, 2025, and excluded from net income at the same rate and within the same timeframe, in accordance with the option permitted by the law.

i) Investments, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Investments: investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in which the Bank has significant influence or an ownership interest of 20% or more of the voting shares, and in other companies which are part of a group or are under common control are accounted for by the equity method based on the Shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The cash flows related to dividends and interest on equity received are presented separately in the statement of cash flows, being consistently classified, from period to period, as arising from investment activities.

In the consolidated financial statements, the subsidiaries are fully consolidated, and the associates and joint ventures are accounted under the equity method.

Property and equipment: property and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less the impairment losses and depreciation, calculated using the straight-line method by the useful life of the asset. Depreciation of property and equipment in use is recorded in the Other administrative expenses account.

Intangible: intangible assets consist of rights over intangible assets used in the running of the Bank, including acquired goodwill.

An asset meets the criteria for identification as an intangible asset, when it is separable, i.e, it can be separated from the entity and sold, transferred or licensed, rented or exchanged, individually or jointly with a contract, related assets or liabilities, regardless of the intention for use by the entity; or results from contractual rights or other legal rights, regardless of whether these rights are transferable or separable from the entity or other rights and obligations.

Goodwill based on expected future profitability is amortized against the income for the period, in accordance with the annual income projections contained in the economic-financial studies that supported the purchase price of the businesses and are annually to the impairment test of the recoverable value of assets.

The other intangible assets with finite useful lives comprise: disbursements for the acquisition of rights to provide banking services (rights to managing payrolls), amortized over the terms of contracts; software, amortized on a straight-line basis by the useful life from the date it is available for use. Intangible assets are adjusted by allowance for impairment losses, if applicable. The amortization of intangible assets is recorded in the Other administrative expenses account.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed to see if there is any indication that they may have depreciated, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

If there is any indication of devaluation, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable value, which is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell it, and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the asset's carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount through a provision for impairment, which is recognized in the Income statement.

Methodologies in assessing the recoverable amount of the main non-financial assets:

Property and equipment in use

Land and buildings – To determine the recoverable amounts of land and buildings, data from market indices, statistical tests based on data from sales of owned properties and technical evaluations are used in accordance with the rules of the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards – ABNT.

Data processing equipment – when available, the Bank uses market values to determine the recoverable amount of relevant data processing equipment, considering market rates for similar goods, substitutes or the same type of goods, based on internal or external sources. If Banco do Brasil cannot obtain reliable data to estimate the market price, the Bank assesses whether the expected benefits from the use of these assets still justify its best recovery value, qualifying the information that justifies this analysis.



Other items of property and equipment – these items are individually insignificant or fully depreciated. Although subject to evaluation of impairment indicators, the Bank does not determine their recoverable amount on an individual basis due to cost benefit considerations. However, the Bank controls these assets through a systematized register and conducts an annual inventory counts and writes off assets that are lost or showing signs of deterioration.

Intangible

Rights due to the acquisition of payrolls – the recoverability of acquired payroll contracts is determined based on the contribution margin of the client relationships generated under each contract. The objective is to determine if the projections that justified the initial acquisition correspond to actual performance. An impairment loss is recognized on underperforming contracts.

Software – the Bank continuously invests in the modernization and adequacy of its internally developed software to accompany new technologies and meet the demands of the business. Since there is no similar software in the market, and because of the significant cost associated with developing models to calculate value in use, the Bank evaluates the ongoing utility of its software to test for impairment, that consists of evaluating its usefulness for the company so that, whenever a software goes out of use, its value is written off in accounting.

The losses recorded in the Statement of Income to adjust the recoverable value of these assets, if any, are stated in the respective notes.

Investments and goodwill on the acquisition of investments

The methodology for determining the recoverable amount of investments and goodwill based on expected future profitability consists of measuring the expected result of the investment through discounted cash flow. To measure this result, the assumptions adopted are based on i) projections of the companies' operations, results and investment plans; ii) macroeconomic scenarios developed by the Bank; and iii) internal methodology for calculating the cost of capital based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model – CAPM.

k) Lease Operations – Bank as Lessee

The Bank has operating lease agreements, which, according to current regulations, are classified as follows:

Right-of-Use Assets – These primarily refer to rental contracts for properties used in administrative and banking operations arising from operating lease agreements. Generally, these contracts are structured under standard market conditions and terms, including renewal options and annual rent adjustment clauses, using official inflation indices as the main adjustment parameters.

Lease Liabilities – Lease liabilities arise from the right-of-use assets mentioned above and represent the amount to be disbursed for lease installments, discounted by an interest rate equivalent to what the lessee would pay if borrowing the necessary funds to acquire a similar right-of-use asset, considering a similar economic environment, term, and collateral. The Bank applied the incremental borrowing rate, which represents the cost of its institutional funding, equivalent to a Subordinated Financial Note. Unified discount rates were used, considering a portfolio of similar terms and contracts.

Contractually defined installments are projected until their completion. Variable payments, linked to indices, are remeasured upon changes in installment value, occurring during annual adjustments on contract anniversary dates. The clauses do not impose any restrictions on the Bank regarding dividend payments, debt contracting, or entering into additional lease agreements.

Interest expenses related to lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 26. Note 15 presents the movements of right-of-use assets. Total cash outflows for leases are reported in the Statement of Cash Flows.

In addition to the properties mentioned above, the other leased items primarily consist of equipment, with contract durations of up to 12 months. For these items, the practical expedient was applied, recognizing them as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Expenses related to these short-term leases are disclosed in Note 26.



l) Employee benefits

Employee benefits related to short-term benefits for current employees are recognized on the accrual basis as the services are provided. Post-employment benefits, comprising supplementary retirement benefits and medical assistance for which the Bank is responsible, are assessed in accordance with criteria established by CPC 33 (R1) - Employee benefits, approved by CVM Resolution 110/2022 and by the CMN Resolution 4,877/2020. The evaluations are carried out at least every six months or less when applicable.

In defined-contribution plans, the actuarial risk and the investment risk are borne by the plan participants. Accordingly, cost accounting is based on each period's contribution amount representing the Bank's obligation. Consequently, no actuarial calculation is required when measuring the obligation or expense, and there are neither actuarial gains nor losses.

In defined benefit plans, the actuarial risk and the investment risk value of plan assets fall substantially on the sponsoring entity. Accordingly, cost accounting requires the measurement of plan obligations and expenses, with a possibility of actuarial gains and losses, leading to the register of a liability when the amount of the actuarial obligation exceeds the value of plan assets, or an asset when the amount of assets exceeds the value of plan obligations. In the latter instance, the asset should be recorded only when there is evidence that it can effectively reduce the contributions from the sponsor or will be refundable in the future.

The Bank recognizes the components of defined benefit cost in the period in which the actuarial valuation was performed, in accordance with criteria established by CPC 33 (R1), as follows:

- the current service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in profit or loss; and
- the remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income in Shareholders' equity, net of tax effects. And, according to the normative provision, these effects recognized directly in equity should not be reclassified to the result in subsequent periods.

Contributions to be paid by the Bank to medical assistance plans in some cases will continue after the employee's retirement. Therefore, the Bank's obligations are evaluated by the present actuarial value of the contributions to be paid over the expected period in which the plan participants and beneficiaries will be covered by the plan. Such obligations are evaluated and recognized under the same criteria used for defined benefit plans.

m) Provisions, Contingent Assets, and Contingent Liabilities

The Bank recognizes provisions when the following conditions are met:

- The Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events.
- It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.
- The amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.

Provisions are established based on the best estimate of probable losses.

The Bank continuously monitors ongoing legal proceedings to assess, among other factors:

- Their nature and complexity.
- The progress of the cases.
- The opinion of the Bank's legal advisors.
- The Bank's experience with similar cases.

When assessing whether a loss is probable, the Bank considers:

- The likelihood of loss arising from claims that occurred before or on the balance sheet date but were identified after that date, yet before the financial statements were disclosed.
- The need to disclose claims or events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are published.

Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements. However, when there is evidence supporting their realization, typically represented by final court rulings and confirmation of their recoverability through receipt or offsetting against another payable, they are recognized as assets.



n) Assets Held for Sale

Investments Held for Sale

These refer to investments in associates, subsidiaries, and jointly controlled entities that the Bank intends to realize through sale, are available for immediate sale, and whose disposal is highly probable. Once the Bank decides to sell them, these assets are measured at the lower of:

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

Any difference between the net book value of the asset and its fair value net of selling expenses is recognized in the period's financial results.

Non-Financial Assets Held for Sale

These are assets not covered under the concept of financial assets, as per specific regulations. They primarily refer to non-operational properties received in settlement of credit operations that are difficult or doubtful to resolve.

These assets are initially recognized in the appropriate accounting classifications, based on the expected sale period, at the date of receipt by the Bank. They are valued at the lower of:

- Gross book value of the respective credit operation classified as difficult or doubtful to resolve.
- Fair value of the asset, assessed in accordance with specific regulations, net of selling expenses.

Any difference between the book value of the respective financial instrument classified as difficult or doubtful to resolve, net of provisions, and its fair value is recognized in the period's financial results.

o) Other Assets and Liabilities

Other assets are presented at their realizable values, including, when applicable, income and monetary and exchange rate variations accrued on a pro rata die basis, as well as provision for loss when deemed necessary.

Other liabilities are presented at known and measurable values, increased, when applicable, by charges and monetary and exchange rate variations incurred on a pro rata die basis.

p) Earnings per Share (EPS)

The calculation of earnings per share is performed in two ways:

- Basic EPS – Calculated by dividing the net income attributable to controlling shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each reporting period.
- Diluted EPS – Calculated by dividing the net income attributable to controlling shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted to reflect the effect of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

q) Foreign Currency Transactions Conversion

Functional and Presentation Currency: The individual and consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian Reais (BRL), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Bank. The functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates, is BRL for all Group entities, except for Banco do Brasil Americas and Banco Patagonia.

The financial statements of foreign branches and subsidiaries follow Brazilian accounting standards and are converted to BRL before applying the equity method, as established by Resolution CMN No. 4.817/2020.

Foreign investments that have Brazilian Real (BRL) as their functional currency have their financial statements converted based on the daily balances of each accounting item, considering the daily exchange rate fluctuations, with their effects recognized in the investee's financial results.

For foreign investments with a functional currency different from Brazilian Real (BRL), assets and liabilities are converted using the exchange rate on the date of the respective trial balance or balance sheet, while revenues and expenses are converted using the average exchange rate for the period. Their effects are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) within the investor's Equity.



r) Non-Recurring Results

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



4 – Significant Judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the application of certain relevant assumptions and judgments that involve a high degree of uncertainty and that may have a material impact on these statements. Accordingly, it requires Management to make judgments and use estimates that affect the recognized amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These adopted estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with the revisions recognized in the period in which the estimate is reassessed, with prospective effects. It should be noted that actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Significant classes of assets and liabilities subject to estimates and the use of assumptions cover items for which fair value valuation is required. The following components of the consolidated financial statements require the highest degree of judgment and use of estimates:

a) Allowance for losses associated with credit risk

The Bank periodically reviews the composition of its financial instruments portfolio to assess whether expected losses should be recognized. The portfolio assessment process involves estimates and judgments. This process includes observing factors that indicate a change in the customer's risk profile, the credit instrument and the quality of the collaterals that result in a reduction in the estimated income of future cash flows.

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

The expected loss seeks to identify deficits that will occur in the next 12 months or that will occur during the life of the operation, considering a prospective view and encompassing the evaluation of financial instruments in 3 stages, while being subject to quantitative and qualitative analyses for the appropriate classification.

The classification stage is systematically reviewed considering the Bank's risk-sensing processes, in order to capture changes in the instruments characteristics and their guarantees and in the customer's behavioral information, which result in an increase or decrease in credit risk, carried out through prospective economic scenarios. These estimates are based on assumptions of a series of factors and, for this reason, the actual results may vary, generating future reinforcements or reversals of losses.

Further information on the calculation methodology and assumptions used by the Bank to assess losses associated with credit risk, as well as the quantitative amounts recorded as expected losses associated with credit risk, can be found in Notes 3.g, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 20.

b) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, based on internal and external sources of information, the Bank determines if there are any indicators that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If an indicator does exist, the Bank calculates the asset's recoverable amount, which is the highest of: (i) its fair value less costs to sell it; and (ii) its value in use.

Regardless any indicator of impairment, the Bank tests the recoverable value of intangible assets not yet available for use and of goodwill in the acquisition of investments, at least annually, always at the same period.

If the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount by recording an impairment loss.

Determining the recoverable amount of non-financial assets requires Management to exercise judgment and make assumptions. These estimates are based on market prices, present value calculations, other pricing techniques, or a combination of these methods.



c) Income taxes

Income and gains generated by the Bank are subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which the Bank operates. The determination of income taxes requires interpretation and the use of estimates. In the ordinary course of business, the final amount of income tax payable is uncertain for many different types of transactions and calculations. In these cases, the use of different interpretations and estimates may have resulted in different tax amounts being recorded.

Brazilian tax authorities can review the calculations made by the Bank and its subsidiaries for up to five years subsequent to the date on which a tax becomes due. During this process, the tax authorities may question the procedures adopted by the Bank, mainly with respect to the interpretation of tax legislation. However, Management believe that will not be required any significant adjustments to the income tax recorded in these financial statements.

d) Recognition and assessment of deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are calculated on temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards. They are only recognized when the Bank expects to generate sufficient taxable income in the future to offset the amounts. The expected realization of the Bank's deferred tax assets is based on projections of future income and technical analyses in line with current tax legislation

The Bank reviews the estimates involved in the recognition and valuation of deferred tax assets based on current expectations and projections about future events and trends. The most important assumptions affecting these estimates relate to:

- (i) changes in the amounts deposited, delinquencies and customer base;
- (ii) changes in tax law;
- (iii) changes in interest rates;
- (iv) changes in inflation rates;
- (v) legal claims with an adverse impact on the Bank;
- (vi) credit, market and other risks associated with lending and investing activities;
- (vii) changes in the fair value of Brazilian securities, especially Brazilian government securities; and
- (viii) changes in domestic and global economic conditions.

e) Pensions and other employee benefits

The Bank sponsors defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans, accounted for in accordance with CPC 33 (R1). Actuarial valuations for defined benefit plans are based on a series of assumptions, including:

- (i) interest rates;
- (ii) mortality tables;
- (iii) annual rate applied to the revision of retirement benefits;
- (iv) inflation index;
- (v) annual salary adjustment; and
- (vi) the method used to calculate vested benefit obligations for active employees.

Changes in these assumptions can have significant impact on the amounts determined.

f) Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of provisions, contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations are carried out in accordance with the criteria defined by CPC 25.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, however, they are recognized as assets when there is evidence assuring their realization, usually represented by the final judgment of the lawsuit and by the confirmation of the capacity for its recovery by receipt or offsetting by another receivable.

Contingent liabilities are recognized in the financial statements when, based on the opinion of legal advisor and Management, the risk of loss of legal or administrative proceedings is considered probable, with a probable outflow of financial resource for the settlement of the obligation and when the amounts involved are measurable with sufficient assurance, being quantified when judicial noticed and revised monthly as follows:



Aggregated Method: cases that are similar and recurring in nature and whose values are not considered individually significant. Provisions are based on statistical data. It covers civil or labor judicial proceedings (except labor claims filed by trade unions and all proceedings classified as strategic) with probable value of award, estimated by legal advisors, up to R\$ 1 million. The aggregated method covers all processes, regardless of the assessment carried out by the legal advisors.

Individual Method: cases considered unusual or whose value is considered relevant by our legal advisor. Provisions are based on the amount claimed; probability of an unfavorable decision; evidence presented; evaluation of legal precedents; other facts raised during the process; judicial decisions made during the course of the case; and the classification and the risk of loss of legal actions.

Contingent liabilities subject to individual method considered as possible losses are not recognized in the financial statements, they are disclosed in notes, while those classified as remote do not require any provision or disclosure.



5 – Acquisitions, disposals and corporate restructuring

There were no relevant acquisitions, disposals and corporate restructurings during the period.



6 – Information by segment

The segment information was prepared based on internal reports used by the Executive Board of Directors to assess performance and make decision about the allocation of fund for investment and other purposes. The framework also takes into account the regulatory environment and the similarities between goods and services. The information was prepared based on internal management reports (Management Information), reviewed regularly by Management.

The Bank's operations were mainly in Brazil, divided into five segments: banking, investments, fund management, insurance (insurance, pension and capitalization) and payment methods. The Bank also engages in other activities, including consortium business and other services aggregated in "Other Segments".

The measurement of managerial income and of managerial assets and liabilities by segment takes into account all income and expenses as well as all assets and liabilities recorded by the controlled companies (Note 2). There were no common income or expenses nor common assets or liabilities allocated between the segments, for any distribution criteria.

Transactions between segments were eliminated in the column "Intersegment transactions". They were conducted at the same terms and conditions as those practiced with unrelated parties for similar transactions. These transactions do not involve any unusual payment risks.

None of the Bank's customers individually account for more than 10% of the Bank's income.

a) Banking segment

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

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

b) Investments segment

This segment was responsible for operations in the domestic capital markets, acting in intermediation and distribution of debts in the primary and secondary markets, as well as being responsible for equity investments and the rendering of some financial services.

The income from financial intermediation of this segment were the accrued interest on securities investments net of interest expenses from third party funding costs. The principal equity investments were those in the associates, subsidiary companies and joint ventures. Financial service fee income were from economic/financial advisory services and the underwriting of fixed and variable income.

c) Fund management segment

This segment comprises purchase, sale and custody of securities, portfolio management, and management of investment funds and clubs. Income consists mainly of commissions and management fees for services charged to investors.

d) Insurance, pension and capitalization segment

In this segment, products and services offered were related to life, property and automobile insurance, private pension and capitalization plans.

The income were mainly from revenues from insurance premiums issued, contributions to private pension plans, capitalization bonds and investments in securities. The amounts offset by selling cost, technical insurance provision and expenses related to benefits and redemptions.

e) Payment method segment

This segment comprises funding, transmission, processing and settlement of operations via electronic means.

Revenues were mainly from commissions and management fees charged to businesses and financial institutions for the services rendered, as well as income from rent, installation and maintenance of electronic terminals.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Other segments

Other segments comprise the consortium management and other services segments, which have been aggregated as they were not individually significant.

Their revenues were originated mainly from rendering services not covered in previous segments, such as: credit recovery; consortium management; development, manufacturing, sale, lease and integration of digital electronic systems and equipment, peripherals, programs, inputs and computing supplies.

g) Information of external customers by geographic region

| | 1st half/2025 | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| | Brazil | Abroad |
| Income from external customers | 160,942,179 | 3,017,898 |
| Income from financial intermediation | 134,251,801 | 1,898,949 |
| Loan portfolio | 79,643,410 | (2,112,559) |
| Interbank investments | 16,373,999 | 1,070,185 |
| Securities | 30,415,684 | 3,318,259 |
| Derivative financial instruments | (2,345,290) | (85,453) |
| Reserve requirement | 4,499,632 | -- |
| Other financial assets | 5,664,366 | (291,483) |
| Other income | 26,690,378 | 1,118,949 |
| Service fee income | 16,307,960 | 807,261 |
| Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures | 3,882,645 | -- |
| Other | 6,499,773 | 311,688 |
| Non current assets¹ | 45,128,785 | 331,163 |

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

| | 1st half/2025 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Managerial Information by Segment | | | | | | | | |
| | Banking | Investments | Fund Management | Insurance, pension and capitalization | Payment methods | Other segments | Intersegment transactions | BB Consolidated | |
| Income from financial intermediation | 135,763,492 | 375,470 | 182,985 | 115,516 | 223,976 | 384,144 | (894,833) | 136,150,750 | |
| Loan portfolio | 77,537,548 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (6,697) | 77,530,851 | |
| Interbank investments | 17,563,784 | 177 | 156,850 | -- | 223,838 | 387,671 | (888,136) | 17,444,184 | |
| Securities | 33,194,243 | 401,101 | 26,472 | 115,516 | 138 | (3,527) | -- | 33,733,943 | |
| Derivative financial instruments | (2,404,935) | (25,808) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (2,430,743) | |
| Reserve requirement | 4,499,632 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,499,632 | |
| Other financial assets | 5,373,220 | -- | (337) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,372,883 | |
| Expenses from financial intermediation | (86,147,651) | (127,897) | -- | -- | -- | (365,172) | 1,280,935 | (85,359,785) | |
| Financial institutions resources | (31,193,440) | (127,897) | -- | -- | -- | (5,847) | 1,280,935 | (30,046,249) | |
| Customers resources | (34,939,940) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (34,939,940) | |
| Resources from issuance of debt securities | (18,429,019) | -- | -- | -- | -- | (359,325) | -- | (18,788,344) | |
| Other funding expenses | (1,585,252) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (1,585,252) | |
| Expected credit risk losses | (28,938,929) | (23,520) | -- | -- | -- | (79,161) | -- | (29,041,610) | |
| Other income | 17,271,137 | 368,413 | 1,997,281 | 5,813,402 | 847,788 | 3,477,687 | (1,966,381) | 27,809,327 | |
| Service fee income | 10,313,750 | 251,175 | 1,991,892 | 2,808,164 | 22,181 | 2,704,897 | (976,838) | 17,115,221 | |
| Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures | 550,035 | 13,340 | -- | 2,596,201 | -- | 723,069 | -- | 3,882,645 | |
| Other | 6,407,352 | 103,898 | 5,389 | 409,037 | 102,538 | 772,790 | (989,543) | 6,811,461 | |
| Other expenses | (32,512,724) | (111,665) | (312,849) | (615,062) | (75,025) | (1,787,433) | 1,580,279 | (33,834,479) | |
| Personnel expenses | (12,742,250) | (20,447) | (80,257) | (47,830) | (2,424) | (309,567) | 3,108 | (13,199,667) | |
| Other administrative expenses | (5,742,705) | (46,727) | (46,727) | (44,295) | (624) | (202,340) | 961,814 | (5,101,067) | |
| Amortization | (1,305,739) | -- | -- | (59) | -- | (2,240) | -- | (1,308,038) | |
| Depreciation | (884,546) | -- | -- | -- | -- | (45,627) | -- | (930,173) | |
| Tax expenses | (3,446,961) | (37,543) | (142,075) | (352,399) | (20,964) | (375,618) | -- | (4,375,560) | |
| Other | (8,390,523) | (43,790) | (43,790) | (170,479) | (51,013) | (852,041) | 615,357 | (8,919,974) | |
| Provisions | (5,781,925) | (20,019) | (1,475) | (2,969) | (43) | (8,374) | -- | (5,814,805) | |
| Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims | (5,769,259) | (20,019) | (1,475) | (2,969) | (43) | (8,374) | -- | (5,802,139) | |
| Other | (12,666) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (12,666) | |
| Profit before taxation and profit sharing | (346,600) | 460,782 | 1,865,942 | 5,310,887 | 996,696 | 1,621,691 | -- | 9,909,398 | |
| Income tax and social contribution | 5,303,158 | (198,117) | (744,255) | (920,981) | (88,349) | (521,578) | -- | 2,829,878 | |
| Employee and directors profit sharing | (1,264,635) | (727) | (1,296) | -- | -- | (6,657) | -- | (1,273,315) | |
| Non-controlling interest | (266,746) | -- | -- | (1,393,137) | -- | 1,271 | -- | (1,658,612) | |
| Net income | 3,425,177 | 261,938 | 1,120,391 | 2,996,769 | 908,347 | 1,094,727 | -- | 9,807,349 | |
| Balance sheet | | | | | | | | | |
| Interbank investments | 292,682,108 | 7 | 2,612,775 | 7,072,012 | 3,154,847 | 8,448,220 | (22,973,890) | 290,996,079 | |
| Securities | 601,825,287 | 1,564,753 | 534,552 | 1,900,242 | 648 | 623,096 | (119,854) | 606,328,724 | |
| Loan portfolio | 1,231,273,691 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (189,496) | 1,231,084,195 | |
| Investments | 28,615,315 | 1,209,999 | -- | 8,420,161 | 3,963,478 | -- | (22,550,497) | 19,658,456 | |
| Other assets | 283,268,952 | 1,173,817 | 529,793 | 3,524,006 | 3,789,975 | 8,122,924 | (10,993,574) | 289,415,893 | |
| Total assets | 2,437,665,353 | 3,948,576 | 3,677,120 | 20,916,421 | 10,908,948 | 17,194,240 | (56,827,311) | 2,437,483,347 | |
| Liabilities | 2,256,288,012 | 3,136,944 | 2,247,492 | 10,996,413 | 222,891 | 14,210,577 | (33,167,981) | 2,253,934,348 | |
| Customers resources | 880,430,655 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (73,450) | 880,357,205 | |
| Financial institutions resources | 746,402,050 | 2,042,512 | -- | -- | -- | 189,496 | (23,163,386) | 725,470,672 | |
| Resources from issuance of debt securities | 354,649,957 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,196,345 | -- | 363,846,302 | |
| Provisions | 33,040,739 | 138,382 | 34,274 | 56,747 | 416 | 447,053 | (5,730) | 33,711,881 | |
| Other liabilities | 241,764,611 | 956,050 | 2,213,218 | 10,939,666 | 222,475 | 4,377,683 | (9,925,415) | 250,548,288 | |
| Shareholders' equity | 181,377,341 | 811,632 | 1,429,628 | 9,920,008 | 10,686,057 | 2,983,663 | (23,659,330) | 183,548,999 | |
| Total liabilities and equity | 2,437,665,353 | 3,948,576 | 3,677,120 | 20,916,421 | 10,908,948 | 17,194,240 | (56,827,311) | 2,437,483,347 | |



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

7 – Cash and due from banks

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

1 - Investments whose original maturity is less than or equal to 90 days and with insignificant risk of change in fair value.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

8 – Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil

a) Breakdown

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

b) Reserve requirement

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

9 - Interbank investments

a) Breakdown

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

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

b) Income from short-term interbank investments

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Interbanking Investments by stages

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

10– Securities

a) Portfolio of securities by classification category

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

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

¹ - Financial instruments for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring fair value through other comprehensive income, with subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss upon liquidation of the asset not being permitted.

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

¹ - Financial instruments for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring fair value through other comprehensive income, with subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss upon liquidation of the asset not being permitted.

d) Securities at amortized cost

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

f) Income from operations with securities

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Debt instruments by stage

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

h) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages

| Banco do Brasil | June 30, 2025 | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as of Jan 01, 2025¹ | 444,775,593 | 1,716,753 | 306,170 | 446,798,516 |
| Transferred to stage 1 | -- | -- | (10) | (10) |
| Originated from stage 3 | 10 | -- | -- | 10 |
| Other changes ² | 139,256,393 | (154,559) | (300,530) | 138,801,304 |
| Balance as of June 30, 2025 | 584,031,996 | 1,562,194 | 5,630 | 585,599,820 |

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

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

| Consolidated | June 30, 2025 | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as of Jan 01, 2025¹ | 458,273,964 | 14,410,466 | 319,247 | 473,003,677 |
| Transferred to stage 1 | -- | -- | (10) | (10) |
| Transferred to stage 3 | (95,993) | -- | -- | (95,993) |
| Originated from stage 1 | -- | -- | 95,993 | 95,993 |
| Originated from stage 3 | 10 | -- | -- | 10 |
| Other changes ² | 136,802,229 | (2,394,756) | (301,953) | 134,105,520 |
| Balance as of June 30, 2025 | 594,980,210 | 12,015,710 | 113,277 | 607,109,197 |

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

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

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

| Banco do Brasil | 1st half/2025 | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as of Jan 01, 2025¹ | (81,877) | (156,752) | (61,387) | (300,016) |
| Other changes ² | 37,508 | 153,289 | 58,904 | 249,701 |
| Balance as of June 30, 2025 | (44,369) | (3,463) | (2,483) | (50,315) |

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

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

| Consolidated | 1st half/2025 | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as of Jan 01, 2025¹ | (121,911) | (995,023) | (65,619) | (1,182,553) |
| Transferred to stage 3 | -- | -- | (30,718) | (30,718) |
| Originated from stage 1 | 30,718 | -- | -- | 30,718 |
| Other changes ² | 7,392 | 368,495 | 59,406 | 435,293 |
| Balance as of June 30, 2025 | (83,801) | (626,528) | (36,931) | (747,260) |

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

j) Reconciliation of changes concerning expected credit losses

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

11 – Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

Derivatives are financial instruments that meet the following characteristics:

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Derivative financial instruments held or maintained by the Bank are essentially traded for trading purposes, and these transactions are mostly associated with agreements with its customers. The Bank may also take positions with the expectation of profit, taking into account favorable variations in prices, rates or indexes.

In this way, the Bank uses derivative financial instruments to manage, at the consolidated level, credit risk and to meet clients' needs, classifying its own positions as hedge (market risk and investment abroad) and trading, both within limits approved by committees of the Bank. The hedge strategy of the equity positions is in line with macroeconomic analyses, and it is approved by the Executive Board of Directors.

The derivative financial instruments used by the Bank are compatible with the defined objectives, observing the best risk and return ratio and considering the economic scenario. The risk categories of the derivative financial instruments are considered in the management of these instruments and the consolidated view of different risk factors are adopted.

The Bank assesses the liquidity of derivative financial instruments and identifies, in advance, means of reversing positions. Systems and processes that allow the recording, monitoring and controlling of operations with derivative financial instruments are used. In the options market, long positions have the Bank as holder, while short positions have the Bank as writer.

The main risks inherent to derivative financial instruments resulting from the business of the Bank and its subsidiaries are credit, market, liquidity and operational, which has its management process presented in note 30. The hedge accounting strategies are intended to mitigate market risks, such as changes in interest rates and changes in exchange rates.

The models used to manage derivatives' risks are reviewed periodically and the decisions made follow the best risk/return relationship, estimating possible losses based on the analysis of macroeconomic scenarios. The Bank uses appropriate tools and systems to manage the derivatives. New derivatives trades standardized or not, are subjected to a prior risk analysis.

Positioning strategies comply with established limits and risk exposure. Positions are reassessed daily and at the beginning of each day an evaluation of strategies and performances is conducted. Strategies are developed based on: analysis of economic scenarios; technical analysis (graphical) and fundamental analysis; simulation of expected results and Value-at-risk simulation (VaR, EVE, Stress).

The Bank carries out transactions with derivative financial instruments to hedge its own positions to meet the needs of our clients and to take intentional positions, according to limits, accountability and previously established procedures.

The objectives to be achieved with hedge operations are defined on a consolidated basis, ensuring the effectiveness of each operation and observing the regulations of each jurisdiction. Mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring the effectiveness of hedge operations are used in order to offset the effects of changes in market value, cash flow or exchange rate changes of the hedged item.

The risk assessment of the subsidiaries is undertaken on an individual basis and its management is done on a consolidated basis. The Bank uses statistical methods and simulations to measure the risks of its positions, including derivatives, using values at risk, sensibility and stress analysis models.

The VaR is used to estimate the potential loss, under usual market conditions, daily measured in monetary values, considering a confidence interval of 99.21%, a 10-day time horizon and a historical series of 252 business days.

In order to calculate the VaR, the Bank uses the Historical Simulation methodology, which assumes that the retrospective behavior of observed (historical) returns of risk factors constitutes relevant information to the measurement of market risks.

The following tables show the composition of the derivatives portfolio by type of risk with their reference values, as well as their respective market values, and the composition of the derivatives portfolio by maturity dates of their reference values.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

a) Compositions

| By Index | Banco do Brasil | | Consolidated | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | | June 30, 2025 | |
| | Notional value | Fair value | Notional value | Fair value |
| Futures | | | | |
| Purchase commitments | 47,839,927 | -- | 48,043,045 | -- |
| Interest rate risk | 26,749,063 | -- | 26,749,063 | -- |
| Currency risk | 20,978,024 | -- | 21,181,142 | -- |
| Other risks | 112,840 | -- | 112,840 | -- |
| Sales commitments | 20,661,111 | -- | 20,665,859 | -- |
| Interest rate risk | 13,786,126 | -- | 13,786,126 | -- |
| Currency risk | 2,776,586 | -- | 2,781,334 | -- |
| Other risks | 4,098,399 | -- | 4,098,399 | -- |
| Forwards¹ | | | | |
| Asset position | 24,514,723 | 2,348,500 | 24,738,998 | 2,352,189 |
| Interest rate risk | 351,118 | 21,100 | 351,118 | 21,100 |
| Currency risk | 22,133,952 | 1,315,759 | 22,358,227 | 1,319,448 |
| Other risks | 2,029,653 | 1,011,641 | 2,029,653 | 1,011,641 |
| Liability position | 38,324,885 | (2,712,793) | 38,355,578 | (2,716,040) |
| Interest rate risk | 2,334,798 | (217,902) | 2,334,798 | (217,902) |
| Currency risk | 35,605,116 | (2,178,841) | 35,635,809 | (2,182,088) |
| Other risks | 384,971 | (316,050) | 384,971 | (316,050) |
| Options | | | | |
| Long position | 28,399,501 | 772,259 | 28,399,501 | 772,259 |
| Currency risk | 28,387,801 | 771,526 | 28,387,801 | 771,526 |
| Other risks | 11,700 | 733 | 11,700 | 733 |
| Short position | 28,355,529 | (778,823) | 28,355,529 | (778,823) |
| Interest rate risk | 27,686,666 | (763,512) | 27,686,666 | (763,512) |
| Currency risk | 3,071 | (11) | 3,071 | (11) |
| Other risks | 665,792 | (15,300) | 665,792 | (15,300) |
| Swap | | | | |
| Asset position | 38,953,645 | 2,183,256 | 38,953,645 | 2,183,256 |
| Interest rate risk | 25,637,433 | 1,571,234 | 25,637,433 | 1,571,234 |
| Currency risk | 13,316,212 | 612,022 | 13,316,212 | 612,022 |
| Liability position | 14,617,310 | (1,235,054) | 14,617,310 | (1,235,054) |
| Interest rate risk | 5,436,027 | (415,429) | 5,436,027 | (415,429) |
| Currency risk | 9,181,283 | (819,625) | 9,181,283 | (819,625) |
| Other derivatives² | | | | |
| Asset position | 4,273,495 | 284,421 | 3,806,394 | 272,728 |
| Currency risk | 4,273,495 | 284,421 | 3,806,394 | 272,728 |
| Liability position | 10,644,142 | (693,285) | 10,644,142 | (693,285) |
| Currency risk | 10,644,142 | (693,285) | 10,644,142 | (693,285) |

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

e) Income from derivative financial instruments

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

f) Hedge accounting

The Bank carries out fair value hedge and a net investment hedge in order to manage interest rate risk and exchange rate risk presented by own operations. The Bank documents the identification of the hedged item, the hedging instrument and the methodology to be used to assess its effectiveness from the conception of the accounting hedge structure.

The structure of risk limits extends to risk factor level, with specific limits aimed at improving the monitoring and understanding process, as well as avoiding the concentration of these risks.

The structures designated for the interest rate risk and exchange rate risk categories are carried out considering the risks in their entirety when there are compatible hedging instruments. By Management decision, in some cases, the risks are hedged by the term and risk factor limit of the hedging instrument.

In order to protect the fair value and exchange rate risk of instruments designated as the hedge item, the Bank uses derivative financial instruments (Futures and Swap).

At the beginning of the hedging relationship and continuously, the Bank evaluates and monitors their strategies to ensure that they are highly effective, i.e, the hedging instruments offset the changes in fair value attributed to the respective hedged items during the period established for the hedging relationship.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of hedge structures is carried out prospectively and retrospectively (in the course of operations). For this, some methodologies are used, such as:

Dollar Offset Method (or Ratio Analysis), based on comparing the variation in the fair value of the hedging instrument with the variation in the fair value of the hedge item;

Correlation coefficient between the variation in the present value of the hedging instrument and the variations in the present value of the hedge item;

Beta coefficient of the regression between the regressor (represented by the change in the present value of the hedging instrument) and the regression (represented by the change in the present value of the hedge item).

In risk management, hedging instruments and hedge items are expected to move in opposite directions and in the same proportions, with the objective of neutralizing risk factors. Currently, the designated coverage ratio is 100% of the risk factor that is eligible for coverage. The sources of ineffectiveness, in general, are related to counterparty credit risk, the risk of early settlement of the hedge item and possible term mismatches between the hedging instrument and the hedge item.

f.1) Fair value hedge

The Bank's fair value hedging strategy consists of protecting exposure to changes in the fair value of interest payments and receipts relating to recognized assets and liabilities.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The fair value management methodology adopted by the Bank segregates transactions by risk factor (e.g. exchange rate risk, risk interest, inflation risk, etc.). Transactions generate exposures that are consolidated by risk factor and compared to pre-established internal limits.

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts related to fixed assets and liabilities to protect the fair value variation in the receipt and payment of interest.

The Bank applies the fair value hedge as follows:

- The Bank has Fixed Consumer Direct Credit (CDC) loans on its portfolio. To manage this risk, interest rate futures (DI) operations are contracted and designated as fair value hedge of the corresponding loans, changing the exposure from fixed to post-fixed interest rates.
- The Bank has interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure generated by liabilities from issuance of securities and loans to financial institutions carried out abroad. The Bank designates swap operations (cross currency interest rate swap) as a hedging instrument in accounting hedge structure, changing exposure between foreign currencies and interest rates to manage this risk.

The Bank has a fixed interest rate risk generated from issuance operations. To manage this risk the Bank contracts interest rate swaps and designates them as a hedging instrument in accounting hedge structure, changing the exposure from fixed to post-fixed interest rates.

Portfolio of derivatives designated as fair value hedge

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 |
| Hedge instruments ¹ | | |
| Assets | 2,187,615 | 2,187,615 |
| Swaps | 2,187,615 | 2,187,615 |
| Liabilities | (617,583) | (617,583) |
| Swaps | (568,085) | (568,085) |
| Futures | (49,498) | (49,498) |
| Hedged items | | |
| Assets | 2,790,702 | 2,790,702 |
| Interbank deposits | 2,741,200 | 2,741,200 |
| Loans | 49,502 | 49,502 |
| Liabilities | (4,345,846) | (4,345,846) |
| Foreign securities | (4,345,846) | (4,345,846) |

¹ – It refers to the notional amount of derivative financial instruments.

In fair value protection structures, gains or losses, both on hedging instruments and on hedge items (attributable to the type of risk being protected) are recognized directly in profit or loss.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Income gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

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

f.2) Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

The hedging strategy for net investment in a foreign operation consists of protecting exposure to the exchange variation of the US dollar against the real due to the Bank's investment in BB Americas, whose functional currency is different from the real. The hedging instrument used is US dollar futures contracts. These operations are renewed monthly and the designated amount is updated every six months in view of changes in the investment amount considered in the hedge structure.

Portfolio of derivatives designated as hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 |
| Hedge instruments | | |
| Liabilities | (1,587,283) | (1,587,283) |
| Futures | (1,587,283) | (1,587,283) |
| Hedged items | | |
| Assets | 1,584,559 | 1,584,559 |
| Investment abroad | 1,584,559 | 1,584,559 |

In structures for hedge of net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of the variation in the value of the hedging instrument is recognized in a separate account in shareholders' equity – "Other Comprehensive Income – Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation" (note 23.h). The ineffective portion is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Income gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | 1st half/2025 | 1st half/2025 |
| Hedge items (losses)/gains | (219,018) | (219,018) |
| Hedging instruments gains/(losses) | 219,018 | 219,018 |
| Net effect ¹ | -- | -- |

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

12 – Loan portfolio

a) Loan portfolio by modality

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Loan portfolio

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

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

2 - In the 1st half/2025 includes the amount of R\$ 339,571 thousand (R\$ 186,764 thousand, net of taxes), the result of credit operations assignments without recourse to entities outside of the financial system, in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,836/2001. These assignments generated a positive impact on the result of R\$ 76,218 thousand in the 1st half/2025, net of allowance for loan losses. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 502,166 thousand.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Breakdown of the loan portfolio by sector

| | Banco do Brasil | | Consolidated | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | % | June 30, 2025 | % |
| Public sector | 96,684,824 | 8.0 | 96,684,824 | 7.9 |
| Public administration | 74,883,390 | 6.2 | 74,883,390 | 6.1 |
| Oil sector | 19,431,136 | 1.6 | 19,431,136 | 1.6 |
| Services | 694,684 | 0.1 | 694,684 | 0.1 |
| Electric power | 16,219 | -- | 16,219 | -- |
| Other activities | 1,659,395 | 0.1 | 1,659,395 | 0.1 |
| Private sector | 1,111,810,232 | 92.0 | 1,134,399,371 | 92.1 |
| Individuals | 712,518,991 | 59.0 | 720,593,876 | 58.5 |
| Companies | 399,291,241 | 33.0 | 413,805,495 | 33.6 |
| Agribusiness of plant origin | 57,201,591 | 4.7 | 57,568,557 | 4.7 |
| Services | 49,579,874 | 4.1 | 52,699,795 | 4.3 |
| Electric power | 27,503,569 | 2.3 | 27,545,554 | 2.2 |
| Mining and metallurgy | 24,989,912 | 2.1 | 25,708,890 | 2.1 |
| Automotive sector | 22,457,943 | 1.9 | 24,290,502 | 2.0 |
| Transportation | 21,765,642 | 1.8 | 22,205,031 | 1.8 |
| Agribusiness of animal origin | 19,712,367 | 1.6 | 20,217,833 | 1.6 |
| Fuel | 18,980,942 | 1.6 | 19,349,742 | 1.6 |
| Retail commerce | 18,185,446 | 1.5 | 18,647,858 | 1.5 |
| Chemical | 17,073,725 | 1.4 | 17,364,614 | 1.4 |
| Agricultural inputs | 17,151,250 | 1.4 | 17,160,632 | 1.4 |
| Specific activities of construction | 15,502,301 | 1.3 | 15,539,944 | 1.2 |
| Electronics | 14,959,686 | 1.2 | 15,082,553 | 1.2 |
| Real estate agents | 11,589,816 | 1.0 | 13,637,463 | 1.1 |
| Financial services | 10,630,016 | 0.9 | 11,749,591 | 1.0 |
| Wholesale and various industries | 10,358,642 | 0.8 | 11,731,868 | 1.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 10,233,539 | 0.8 | 10,484,541 | 0.9 |
| Textile and clothing | 9,558,252 | 0.7 | 9,644,858 | 0.8 |
| Woodworking and furniture market | 6,661,839 | 0.6 | 6,689,937 | 0.5 |
| Heavy construction | 5,816,819 | 0.5 | 6,420,497 | 0.5 |
| Telecommunications | 5,533,281 | 0.5 | 5,939,686 | 0.5 |
| Other activities | 3,844,789 | 0.3 | 4,125,549 | 0.3 |
| Total | 1,208,495,056 | 100.0 | 1,231,084,195 | 100.0 |



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Loan portfolio by provisions level and maturity

| | Banco do Brasil | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | June 30, 2025 |
| Loans not past due | | | | | | |
| Installments falling due | | | | | | |
| 01 to 30 | 742,736 | 3,276,029 | 36,744,962 | 2,856,697 | 44,948,205 | 88,568,629 |
| 31 to 60 | 611,819 | 3,290,269 | 29,976,096 | 1,533,860 | 12,395,676 | 47,807,720 |
| 61 to 90 | 797,059 | 2,715,121 | 27,649,687 | 1,296,747 | 9,197,630 | 41,656,244 |
| 91 to 180 | 2,784,499 | 6,820,666 | 71,483,257 | 3,543,005 | 21,383,504 | 106,014,931 |
| 181 to 360 | 5,454,453 | 13,888,613 | 96,422,240 | 6,022,809 | 31,025,508 | 152,813,623 |
| More than 360 | 105,812,404 | 98,174,782 | 267,160,496 | 41,487,234 | 187,091,101 | 699,726,017 |
| Installments overdue | | | | | | |
| Up to 14 days | 282,341 | 717,963 | 3,695,328 | 7,277 | 452,184 | 5,155,093 |
| Subtotal | 116,485,311 | 128,883,443 | 533,132,066 | 56,747,629 | 306,493,808 | 1,141,742,257 |
| Loans past due | | | | | | |
| Installments falling due | | | | | | |
| 01 to 30 | 11,296 | 90,122 | 429,601 | 782 | 330,076 | 861,877 |
| 31 to 60 | 10,867 | 77,304 | 349,573 | 725 | 297,856 | 736,325 |
| 61 to 90 | 11,198 | 75,215 | 316,999 | 1,055 | 298,374 | 702,841 |
| 91 to 180 | 34,179 | 211,745 | 927,347 | 3,967 | 871,130 | 2,048,368 |
| 181 to 360 | 70,039 | 547,988 | 3,304,121 | 6,766 | 1,650,054 | 5,578,968 |
| More than 360 | 3,517,044 | 2,727,128 | 8,944,523 | 14,285 | 10,671,659 | 25,874,639 |
| Insttollments overdue | | | | | | |
| 01 to 14 | 7,027 | 38,981 | 493,692 | 334 | 96,694 | 636,728 |
| 15 to 30 | 126,795 | 84,557 | 1,347,206 | 1,056 | 636,771 | 2,196,385 |
| 31 to 60 | 116,157 | 227,839 | 2,681,776 | 1,127 | 933,643 | 3,960,542 |
| 61 to 90 | 73,164 | 192,716 | 2,915,280 | 1,405 | 904,094 | 4,086,659 |
| 91 to 180 | 146,722 | 317,686 | 3,931,861 | 6,411 | 2,721,595 | 7,124,275 |
| 181 to 360 | 106,357 | 516,664 | 6,016,567 | 21,092 | 3,665,859 | 10,326,539 |
| More than 360 | 38,324 | 332,226 | 1,694,559 | 10,737 | 542,807 | 2,618,653 |
| Subtotal | 4,269,169 | 5,440,171 | 33,353,105 | 69,742 | 23,620,612 | 66,752,799 |
| Total | 120,754,480 | 134,323,614 | 566,485,171 | 56,817,371 | 330,114,420 | 1,208,495,056 |



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Loan portfolio by provisions level and maturity

| June 30, 2025 | Banco do Brasil | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total | |
| | Value of loans | Expected losses | Value of loans | Expected losses | Value of loans | Expected losses | Value of loans | Expected losses |
| Loans | 859,046,955 | (7,743,280) | 38,832,629 | (9,545,619) | 91,302,214 | (64,509,753) | 989,181,798 | (81,798,652) |
| Loans and discounted credit rights | 314,419,723 | (3,476,352) | 14,793,915 | (4,469,140) | 50,559,306 | (37,171,787) | 379,772,944 | (45,117,279) |
| Financing | 185,983,716 | (372,256) | 2,018,692 | (380,421) | 5,794,011 | (4,626,507) | 193,796,419 | (5,379,184) |
| Rural financing | 314,896,253 | (3,866,826) | 18,589,057 | (4,672,504) | 30,292,636 | (21,481,597) | 363,777,946 | (30,020,927) |
| Real estate financing | 43,650,976 | (27,844) | 3,429,863 | (23,554) | 4,655,927 | (1,229,834) | 51,736,766 | (1,281,232) |
| Loan operations linked to assignment ¹ | 96,287 | (2) | 1,102 | -- | 334 | (28) | 97,723 | (30) |
| Other receivables with loan characteristics | 205,423,129 | (738,544) | 3,042,382 | (471,124) | 10,847,747 | (5,835,043) | 219,313,258 | (7,044,711) |
| Securities with loan characteristics | 110,107,816 | (270,896) | 817,740 | (198,342) | 9,202,891 | (4,691,204) | 120,128,447 | (5,160,442) |
| Credit card operations | 52,705,630 | (395,154) | 2,006,503 | (238,919) | 307,362 | (199,438) | 55,019,495 | (833,511) |
| Advances on foreign exchange contracts | 27,575,831 | (50,119) | 166,669 | (16,985) | 1,084,094 | (738,944) | 28,826,594 | (806,048) |
| Other receivables purchase under assignment ² | 6,765,204 | (11,665) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,765,204 | (11,665) |
| Sundry | 8,268,648 | (10,710) | 51,470 | (16,878) | 253,400 | (205,457) | 8,573,518 | (233,045) |
| Total loan portfolio | 1,064,470,084 | (8,481,824) | 41,875,011 | (10,016,743) | 102,149,961 | (70,344,796) | 1,208,495,056 | (88,843,363) |

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

| June 30, 2025 | Consolidated | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total | |
| | Value of loans | Expected losses | Value of loans | Expected losses | Value of loans | Expected losses | Value of loans | Expected losses |
| Loans | 878,176,611 | (7,931,205) | 39,102,209 | (9,573,445) | 91,484,134 | (64,625,203) | 1,008,762,954 | (82,129,853) |
| Loans and discounted credit rights | 322,685,813 | (3,506,145) | 14,949,541 | (4,489,405) | 50,693,354 | (37,258,719) | 388,328,708 | (45,254,269) |
| Financing | 187,128,579 | (374,671) | 2,060,047 | (384,917) | 5,814,057 | (4,638,119) | 195,002,683 | (5,397,707) |
| Rural financing | 314,896,253 | (3,866,826) | 18,589,057 | (4,672,504) | 30,292,636 | (21,481,597) | 363,777,946 | (30,020,927) |
| Real estate financing | 53,369,679 | (183,561) | 3,502,462 | (26,619) | 4,683,753 | (1,246,740) | 61,555,894 | (1,456,920) |
| Loan operations linked to assignment ¹ | 96,287 | (2) | 1,102 | -- | 334 | (28) | 97,723 | (30) |
| Other receivables with loan characteristics | 207,370,797 | (761,924) | 3,149,045 | (492,721) | 10,870,349 | (5,849,676) | 221,390,191 | (7,104,321) |
| Securities with loan characteristics | 110,107,816 | (270,896) | 817,740 | (198,342) | 9,202,891 | (4,691,204) | 120,128,447 | (5,160,442) |
| Credit card operations | 54,653,298 | (418,534) | 2,113,166 | (260,516) | 329,964 | (214,071) | 57,096,428 | (893,121) |
| Advances on foreign exchange contracts | 27,575,831 | (50,119) | 166,669 | (16,985) | 1,084,094 | (738,944) | 28,826,594 | (806,048) |
| Other receivables purchase under assignment ² | 6,765,204 | (11,665) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,765,204 | (11,665) |
| Sundry | 8,268,648 | (10,710) | 51,470 | (16,878) | 253,400 | (205,457) | 8,573,518 | (233,045) |
| Leasing | 910,518 | (2,996) | 9,691 | (501) | 10,841 | (10,345) | 931,050 | (13,842) |
| Total loan portfolio | 1,086,457,926 | (8,696,125) | 42,260,945 | (10,066,667) | 102,365,324 | (70,485,224) | 1,231,084,195 | (89,248,016) |

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Breakdown of loan portfolio by modality between stages

Stage 1

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

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

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

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

Stage 2

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

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

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

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

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

Stage 1

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

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

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

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

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

Stage 3

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Breakdown of expected credit risk losses between stages

Stage 1

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

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

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

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

Stage 2

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

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

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

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

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

Stage 1

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

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

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

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

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

Stage 3

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

i) Renegotiated credits

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

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

j) Concentration of loans

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

k) Allocation of resources for application in rural credit operations

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

1 - No occurrences in the last 5 crop years.

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

| Banco do Brasil | June 30, 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Stage 1 | | | | Stage 2 | | | | Stage 3 | | | | Total | | | |
| | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total |
| Individuals | 608,912,688 | 119,697,898 | 97,720 | 728,708,306 | 32,959,873 | 403,690 | -- | 33,363,563 | 63,886,425 | 20,470 | -- | 63,906,895 | 705,758,986 | 120,122,058 | 97,720 | 825,978,764 |
| Retail individuals | 285,899,059 | 116,976,852 | 97,720 | 402,973,631 | 14,784,821 | 402,381 | -- | 15,187,202 | 38,852,466 | 19,244 | -- | 38,871,710 | 339,536,346 | 117,398,477 | 97,720 | 457,032,543 |
| Retail rural producers | 323,013,629 | 2,721,046 | -- | 325,734,675 | 18,175,052 | 1,309 | -- | 18,176,361 | 25,033,959 | 1,226 | -- | 25,035,185 | 366,222,640 | 2,723,581 | -- | 368,946,221 |
| Companies | 455,557,396 | 96,808,497 | 13,282,495 | 565,648,388 | 8,915,138 | 83,789 | 8,542 | 9,007,469 | 38,263,536 | 3,382 | 558,282 | 38,825,200 | 502,736,070 | 96,895,668 | 13,849,319 | 613,481,057 |
| Wholesale | 324,997,451 | 71,116,178 | 12,596,413 | 408,710,042 | 2,006,337 | 28,566 | 3,414 | 2,038,317 | 22,482,087 | 780 | 554,949 | 23,037,816 | 349,485,875 | 71,145,524 | 13,154,776 | 433,786,175 |
| Retail MPE | 92,715,453 | 25,692,319 | 686,082 | 119,093,854 | 6,677,697 | 55,223 | 5,128 | 6,738,048 | 15,182,780 | 2,602 | 3,333 | 15,188,715 | 114,575,930 | 25,750,144 | 694,543 | 141,020,617 |
| Retail rural producers | 37,844,492 | -- | -- | 37,844,492 | 231,104 | -- | -- | 231,104 | 598,669 | -- | -- | 598,669 | 38,674,265 | -- | -- | 38,674,265 |
| Total | 1,064,470,084 | 216,506,395 | 13,380,215 | 1,294,356,694 | 41,875,011 | 487,479 | 8,542 | 42,371,032 | 102,149,961 | 23,852 | 558,282 | 102,732,095 | 1,208,495,056 | 217,017,726 | 13,947,039 | 1,439,459,821 |
| % | 82.3% | 16.7% | 1.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 100.0% | 83.9% | 15.1% | 1.0% | 100.0% |

| Consolidated | June 30, 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Stage 1 | | | | Stage 2 | | | | Stage 3 | | | | Total | | | |
| | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total | Loan portfolio | Credit commitments to be released | Provided guarantees | Total |
| Individuals | 624,070,862 | 119,697,898 | 98,484 | 743,867,244 | 33,179,943 | 403,690 | -- | 33,583,633 | 64,000,007 | 20,470 | -- | 64,020,477 | 721,250,812 | 120,122,058 | 98,484 | 841,471,354 |
| Retail individuals | 301,057,233 | 116,976,852 | 98,484 | 418,132,569 | 15,004,891 | 402,381 | -- | 15,407,272 | 38,966,048 | 19,244 | -- | 38,985,292 | 355,028,172 | 117,398,477 | 98,484 | 472,525,133 |
| Retail rural producers | 323,013,629 | 2,721,046 | -- | 325,734,675 | 18,175,052 | 1,309 | -- | 18,176,361 | 25,033,959 | 1,226 | -- | 25,035,185 | 366,222,640 | 2,723,581 | -- | 368,946,221 |
| Companies | 462,387,064 | 99,360,939 | 13,369,568 | 575,117,571 | 9,081,002 | 83,789 | 8,542 | 9,173,333 | 38,365,317 | 3,382 | 558,282 | 38,926,981 | 509,833,383 | 99,448,110 | 13,936,392 | 623,217,885 |
| Wholesale | 325,444,433 | 73,668,620 | 12,683,486 | 411,796,539 | 2,006,337 | 28,566 | 3,414 | 2,038,317 | 22,482,087 | 780 | 554,949 | 23,037,816 | 349,932,857 | 73,697,966 | 13,241,849 | 436,872,672 |
| Retail MPE | 99,098,139 | 25,692,319 | 686,082 | 125,476,540 | 6,843,561 | 55,223 | 5,128 | 6,903,912 | 15,284,561 | 2,602 | 3,333 | 15,290,496 | 121,226,261 | 25,750,144 | 694,543 | 147,670,948 |
| Retail rural producers | 37,844,492 | -- | -- | 37,844,492 | 231,104 | -- | -- | 231,104 | 598,669 | -- | -- | 598,669 | 38,674,265 | -- | -- | 38,674,265 |
| Total | 1,086,457,926 | 219,058,837 | 13,468,052 | 1,318,984,815 | 42,260,945 | 487,479 | 8,542 | 42,756,966 | 102,365,324 | 23,852 | 558,282 | 102,947,458 | 1,231,084,195 | 219,570,168 | 14,034,876 | 1,464,689,239 |
| % | 82.4% | 16.6% | 1.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 100.0% | 84.0% | 15.0% | 1.0% | 100.0% |



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

13 – Other assets

a) Breakdown

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

1 - It includes sundry receivables from the Brazilian National Treasury, in the amount of R\$ 308,362 thousand. Mainly refers to amounts of subsidies in operations with funds MCR 6-2, MCR 6-4 (Rural Credit Manual) and are supported by specific legislation, such as CMN resolutions, the Bahia Cocoa Agriculture Recovery Program (CMN Resolution 2,960/2002) and regional funds (FDNE and FDCO). It also includes receivables from the National Treasury from interest rate equalization of agricultural crops Law 8,427/1992, in the amount of R\$ 977,622 thousand.

b) Expected credit risk losses

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

c) Breakdown of expected losses associated with credit risk

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

14 – Investments

a) Changes in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

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

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

2 - These basically refer to the exchange fluctuation and equity valuation adjustments of available-for-sale securities and the foreign exchange variation on investments abroad.

3 - The investment value considering the quoted market price is R\$ 47,435,000 thousand.

4 - Refers to the percentage of the equity interest, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury.

5 - The net income and equity income of subsidiaries abroad are stated without the effects of foreign exchange variation. These investments are subject to structural hedge and their foreign exchange impacts are reclassified to expenses with funds from financial institutions.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

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

2 - These basically refer to the corporate restructuring, harmonization adjustments in accounting practices and equity valuation adjustments of available-for-sale securities.

3 - The Bank has significant influence over the investee through board seats or other measures.

4 - The Bank has joint control over the investees' relevant activities through contractual arrangements.

5 - Indirect interest of the Bank in Cateno, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. The total share of the Bank is 64.49%. Cielo S.A. holds 70.00% of direct interest in Cateno.

6 - Indirect interest of the Bank in Cielo, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A., considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury.

7 - Equity interest held by BB Seguros Participações S.A. It includes harmonization adjustments in accounting practices.

8 - The equity of Elo Participações Ltda. is calculated in proportion to the monthly contribution of BB Elo Cartões in the business of the company, according to agreement of November 01, 2017, between BB Elo Cartões and Bradescard.

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Qualitative information of associates and joint ventures

| Company | Place of incorporation | | Description | Segment | Strategic participation ¹ |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Country | Headquarter location | | | |
| Banco Votorantim S.A. | Brasil | São Paulo (SP) | Performs various types of bank activities, such as consumer lending, leasing and investment fund management. | Banking | Yes |
| Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. | Brasil | São Paulo (SP) | Commercializes life insurance with survivor coverage and with private retirement and benefit plans. | Insurance | Yes |
| Cielo S.A. | Brasil | Barueri (SP) | Provides services related to credit and debit cards and payments services. | Electronic payments | Yes |
| Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamentos S.A. | Brasil | Barueri (SP) | Provides services related to the management of transactions arisen from credit and debit card operations. | Electronic payments | Yes |
| BB Mapfre Participações S.A. | Brasil | São Paulo (SP) | Acts as a holding company for other companies which deal with life, real estate, and agricultural insurance. | Insurance | Yes |
| Elo Participações Ltda. | Brasil | Barueri (SP) | Acts as a holding company which consolidates the joint business related to electronic payment services. | Electronic payments | Yes |
| UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A. | Brasil | São Paulo (SP) | Operates in investment banking and securities brokerage activities in the institutional segment in Brazil and in certain South American countries. | Investments | Yes |
| Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. | Brasil | Rio de Janeiro (RJ) | Commercializes capitalization plans and other products and services that capitalization companies are allowed to provide. | Insurance | Yes |

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

15 – Property for use

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

16 – Intangible

a) Changes and breakdown

| | Banco do Brasil | | | Consolidated | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Rights to manage payroll | Software | Total | Rights to manage payroll | Software | Goodwill | Other intangible assets ¹ | Total |
| Annual amortization rate | Contract | 10% | | Contract | 10% | Technical study | Contract | |
| Balances at January 01, 2025 | 5,383,025 | 5,915,635 | 11,298,660 | 5,383,025 | 5,940,986 | 11,137 | 1,514 | 11,336,662 |
| Changes | | | | | | | | |
| Additions | 1,157,560 | 770,102 | 1,927,662 | 1,157,560 | 771,970 | 61,027 | -- | 1,990,557 |
| Exchange fluctuation | -- | (2,367) | (2,367) | -- | (3,271) | (3,244) | (360) | (6,875) |
| Write offs | (77,881) | (61,410) | (139,291) | (77,881) | (61,410) | -- | -- | (139,291) |
| Amortization | (933,329) | (369,808) | (1,303,137) | (933,329) | (373,752) | (229) | -- | (1,307,310) |
| (Allowance)/ reversal for losses | 83,224 | 3,385 | 86,609 | 83,224 | 3,385 | -- | -- | 86,609 |
| Balances at June 30, 2025 | 5,612,599 | 6,255,537 | 11,868,136 | 5,612,599 | 6,277,908 | 68,691 | 1,154 | 11,960,352 |
| Cost value | 10,046,204 | 11,262,383 | 21,308,587 | 10,046,204 | 11,376,131 | 472,425 | 1,154 | 21,895,914 |
| Accumulated amortization | (4,418,730) | (4,983,457) | (9,402,187) | (4,418,730) | (5,074,834) | (373,843) | -- | (9,867,407) |
| Impairment losses | (14,875) | (23,389) | (38,264) | (14,875) | (23,389) | (29,891) | -- | (68,155) |
| Estimate for amortization | 5,612,599 | 6,255,537 | 11,868,136 | 5,612,599 | 6,277,908 | 68,691 | -- | 11,959,198 |
| 2025 | 952,499 | 312,777 | 1,265,276 | 952,499 | 313,895 | 825 | -- | 1,267,219 |
| 2026 | 1,857,053 | 625,554 | 2,482,607 | 1,857,053 | 627,791 | 13,855 | -- | 2,498,699 |
| 2027 | 1,564,959 | 625,554 | 2,190,513 | 1,564,959 | 627,791 | 13,752 | -- | 2,206,502 |
| 2028 | 619,577 | 625,554 | 1,245,131 | 619,577 | 627,791 | 13,603 | -- | 1,260,971 |
| 2029 | 526,316 | 625,554 | 1,151,870 | 526,316 | 627,791 | 13,377 | -- | 1,167,484 |
| After 2029 | 92,195 | 3,440,544 | 3,532,739 | 92,195 | 3,452,849 | 13,279 | -- | 3,558,323 |

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



b) Goodwill impairment test

The recoverable amount of goodwill based on expected future profitability is determined by the value in use, which is the discounted value of the cash flow projections of the invested entity (cash-generating unit). For the evaluation of the banks, the free cash flow for shareholders discounted by the cost of equity capital calculated for each institution was used.

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

The cash flow of the entity below was actively projected for five years and considered perpetual from the last period with fixed growth rates. For the periods that exceed the terms of the budget or business plan, the growth estimates are in line with those adopted by the entity. The nominal discount rate is determined annually based on the CAPM (Capital Asset Pricing Model) adjusted for the market and the currency of each country.

| Entity (cash-generating unit) | Growth rate p.a. ¹ | Discount rate p.a. ² |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Banco Patagonia | 8.00 % | 35.81 % |

1 - Nominal growth in perpetuity.

2 - Geometric average used in economic evaluations.

According to the sensitivity analysis performed, there is no indication that changes in the assumptions would cause the book value of the cash-generating units to exceed the recoverable amount.

In the periods presented, there was no impairment loss on goodwill based on expected future profitability.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

17 – Customers resources

a) Deposits

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 |
| Demand deposits | 88,208,059 | 96,280,994 |
| Individuals | 40,989,781 | 40,989,781 |
| Corporations | 25,605,012 | 28,736,877 |
| Restricted ¹ | 17,535,781 | 17,654,129 |
| Associated | 389,743 | 5,329,343 |
| Government | 2,144,698 | 2,144,699 |
| Foreign currency | 516,560 | 516,560 |
| Financial system institutions | 653,987 | 569,055 |
| National Treasury Special | 141,866 | 141,866 |
| Domiciled abroad | 79,738 | 47,791 |
| Other | 150,893 | 150,893 |
| Savings deposits | 216,142,886 | 216,142,886 |
| Individuals | 207,845,152 | 207,845,152 |
| Corporations | 7,986,357 | 7,986,357 |
| Associated | 296,352 | 296,352 |
| Financial system institutions | 15,025 | 15,025 |
| Time deposits | 539,161,469 | 567,756,216 |
| Judicial | 250,828,909 | 250,978,670 |
| National currency | 260,211,604 | 260,211,604 |
| Foreign currency | 14,699,619 | 43,144,605 |
| Special Regime ² | 7,838,333 | 7,838,333 |
| Third party collaterals ³ | 3,407,160 | 3,407,160 |
| Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador - FAT (Note 17.d) | 254,693 | 254,693 |
| Funproger (Note 17.e) | 769,205 | 769,205 |
| Other | 1,151,946 | 1,151,946 |
| Other deposits | 177,109 | 177,109 |
| Total | 843,689,523 | 880,357,205 |

¹ - Includes the amount of R\$ 4,083,472 thousand relating to DAF resources – Demonstrativos da Distribuição de Arrecadação Federal e Ordens Bancárias do Tesouro.

² - Special deposits for the Justice Courts, to comply with the Constitutional Transitory Acts pursuant to Constitutional Amendment No. 99/2017.

³ - Cooperation agreements made between the Court houses or councils to attend Brazilian Justice National Council Resolution No. 98/2009.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Segregation of deposits by repayment date

| | Banco do Brasil | | | | | June 30, 2025 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Without maturity | up to 90 days | from 91 to 360 days | 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | |
| Time deposits ¹ | 251,342,617 | 19,720,513 | 40,521,169 | 131,794,495 | 95,782,675 | 539,161,469 |
| Savings deposits | 216,142,886 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 216,142,886 |
| Demand deposits | 88,208,059 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88,208,059 |
| Other deposits | 177,109 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 177,109 |
| Total | 555,870,671 | 19,720,513 | 40,521,169 | 131,794,495 | 95,782,675 | 843,689,523 |

¹ - Includes the amount of R\$ 156,184,581 thousand, of time deposits with early repurchase clause (liquidity commitment), classified based on the contractual maturity dates.

| | Consolidated | | | | | June 30, 2025 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Without maturity | up to 90 days | from 91 to 360 days | 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | |
| Time deposits ¹ | 251,342,617 | 42,578,119 | 45,392,244 | 132,293,691 | 96,149,545 | 567,756,216 |
| Savings deposits | 216,142,886 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 216,142,886 |
| Demand deposits | 96,280,994 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96,280,994 |
| Other deposits | 177,109 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 177,109 |
| Total | 563,943,606 | 42,578,119 | 45,392,244 | 132,293,691 | 96,149,545 | 880,357,205 |

¹ - Includes the amount of R\$ 156,184,581 thousand, of time deposits with early repurchase clause (liquidity commitment), classified based on the contractual maturity dates.

c) Expenses with customers resources

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1st half/2025 | 1st half/2025 |
| Savings deposits | (7,933,291) | (7,933,291) |
| Time deposits | (24,624,633) | (26,811,287) |
| Judicial | (12,958,888) | (12,960,463) |
| Other | (11,665,745) | (13,850,824) |
| Exchange rate variation on customers resources | (155,941) | (195,362) |
| Total | (32,713,865) | (34,939,940) |

d) Workers Assistance Fund (FAT)

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

¹ - TADE - Allocation Term of Special Deposits.

² - RA - Automatic Return (monthly, 2% of the total balance).

³ - Funds remunerated by the Taxa Média Selic (average selic rate - TMS).

⁴ - Funds remunerated by Long-term interest rate (TJLP) for resources released until Dec 31, 2017 and Long-Term Rate (TLP) for those released as of Jan 1st, 2018.



FAT is a special accounting and financial fund, established by Law 7,998/1990, associated with the Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (Ministry of Labor and Employment) and managed by the Executive Council of the Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador (Fund for Workers' Assistance) – Codefat. Codefat is a collective, tripartite, equal level organization, composed of representatives of workers, employers and government, who acts as manager of the FAT.

The main actions to promote employment using FAT funds are structured around the Employment and Earnings Generating Program (Proger), which resources are invested through special deposits, established by Law 8,352/1991, in official federal financial institutions. These programs include, among others, the urban Proger program (Investment and Working Capital), Popular Entrepreneur, the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming – Pronaf, in addition to special lines such as FAT Taxista, FAT Turismo Investimento and FAT Turismo Capital de Giro.

The FAT special deposits invested in Banco do Brasil are daily accrued the Average Selic Rate (TMS), when not lent out. As they are invested in the financing, they will be remunerated by the Long Term Rate (TLP) as of January 1, 2018 and TJLP (Long Term Interest Rate) for funds released through December 31, 2017, until maturity. The accruals are paid to FAT on a monthly basis, as established in Codefat Resolutions 439/2005, 489/2006 and 801/2017.

e) Endorsement fund for the generation of employment and income (Funproger)

The Endorsement fund for the generation of employment and income (Funproger) is a special accounting fund established on November 23, 1999 by Law 9,872/1999, amended by Law 10,360/2001 and by Law 11,110/2005 and regulated by Codefat Resolution 409/2004, and its amendments. It is managed by Banco do Brasil under the supervision of Codefat/MTE and the balance at December 31, 2020 is R\$ 485,872 thousand.

The objective of Funproger is to provide endorsement to entrepreneurs who do not have the necessary guarantees to contract financing by Proger Urbano and Programa Nacional de Microcrédito Produtivo Orientado, through the payment of a commission. The Funproger equity where incorporated from the spread between TMS and TJLP accrued over FAT special deposits. Other sources of funds are the operations accruals and the income paid by Banco do Brasil, the fund manager.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

18 – Financial institutions resources

a) Breakdown

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

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

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

c) Borrowings and onlendings

Obligations for loans abroad

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Onlendings

Domestic – official institutions

| Programs | Financial charges p.a. | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | June 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 |
| National Treasury | | 298,672 | 298,672 |
| Pronaf | TMS (if available) or Fixed 0.50% to 6.00% (if applied) | 61,837 | 61,837 |
| Recoop | Fixed 5.75% to 8.25% or IGP-DI + 1.00% or IGP-DI + 2.00% | 9,845 | 9,845 |
| Other | | 26,479 | 26,479 |
| Outros Fundos e Programas | | 200,511 | 200,511 |
| BNDES | Fixed 0.50% to 10.72% TJLP + 0.50% to 5.00% IPCA TLP + 1.99% to 3.20% Q47 Selic + 2.08% FX Variation + 1.70% to 1.80% TFBD 5.37% to 6.47% | 14,478,680 | 14,478,680 |
| Caixa Econômica Federal | Fixed 4.85% (average) | 25,719,636 | 25,719,636 |
| Finame | Fixed 0.70% to 10.72% TJLP + 1.60% to 2.10% Selic + 0.75% to 1.34% TFBD + 0.95% a 6.47% | 6,224,304 | 6,224,304 |
| Other official institutions | | 475,634 | 475,634 |
| Funcafé | TMS (if available) Fixed 11.00% Funding 8.00% | 475,606 | 475,606 |
| Other | | 28 | 28 |
| Total | | 47,196,926 | 47,196,926 |

Overseas

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

d) Expenses from financial institutions resources

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

1- Includes foreign exchange on assets and liabilities of branches and subsidiaries abroad, reclassified to expenses with funds from financial institutions aiming to hedge foreign exchange variation on financial liability instruments contracted to protect the Bank's net income over exchange rate fluctuations.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

19 - Resources from issuance of debt securities

a) Breakdown

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

b) Funds from issuance of securities

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

1 - In September 2021, there was an exchange of securities with the repurchase of "Senior Notes" and an issue included in the "Global Medium - Term Notes" Program. The Issues are presented by their outstanding value since partial repurchases occurred.

2 - Securities issued abroad in USD.

3 - Information about SPEs may be found in Note 2.e.

4 - Refers to securities issued by Banco do Brasil Conglomerate, which are in possession of overseas subsidiaries/entities.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Subordinated debt abroad

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

1 - Refers in funding in US dollars, the outstanding value, as occurred partial repurchases of these instruments.

2 - Comprise the tier II of the Referential Equity (RE).

3 - Since August 28, 2014, the remuneration is fully variable (Note 23.c).

The amount of R\$ 30,715,516 thousand of the perpetual bonds and subordinated letters of perpetual is included in the Referential Equity, as supplementary capital, see PR calculation table presented in Note 30.f.

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

The bonds issued in January 2013 of USD 2,000,000 thousand (outstanding value USD 1,723,600 thousand), had their terms and conditions modified on September 27, 2013, in order to adjust them to the rules of Bacen, which regulates the implementation of Basel III in Brazil. The changes were effective from October 1, 2013, when the instruments were submitted to Bacen to obtain authorization to be included in the Supplementary Capital (Tier I) of the Bank. The authorization was granted on October 30, 2013.

In April 2024, bonds issued in January 2013 had their interest rate reset in accordance with North American Treasury bonds due to the non-exercise of the reemption option.

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

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

The bonds issued in January 2013 determine that the Bank suspend the semi-annual payments of interest and/or accessories on those securities issued (which will not be due or accrued) if:

- (i) distributable income for the period is not sufficient for making the payment (discretionary condition of the Bank);
- (ii) the Bank does not comply, or the payment of such charges does not allow the Bank to comply with the levels of capital adequacy, operating limits, or its financial indicators are under the minimum level required by Brazilian regulations applicable to banks;
- (iii) Bacen or the regulatory authorities determine the suspension of payment of such charges;
- (iv) any event of insolvency or bankruptcy occurs; or
- (v) a default occurs.

According to Basel III rules, the bonds issued in January 2013 have mechanisms of loss absorption. Moreover, if the item (i) occurs, the payment of dividends by Bank to its shareholders will be limited to the minimum required determined by applicable law until the semi-annual interest payments and / or accessories on those titles have been resumed in full. Finally, these bonds will expire permanently and at the minimum value corresponding to the balance recorded in the Tier I capital of the Bank if:



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

- (i) the main capital of the Bank is less than 5.125% of the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA);
- (ii) the decision to make a capital injection from the public sector or an equivalent capital contribution to the Bank is taken, in order to maintain the bank's viability;
- (iii) the Central Bank, on a discretionary assessment regulated by the CMN, sets out, in writing, the expiration of the bonds to enable the continuity of the Bank.

d) Expenses from issuance of debt securities

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

20 – Other liabilities

a) Breakdown

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

1 - CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 limited FCO resources to be considered as tier II of the Referential Equity – RE (Note 30.f), thus the amount disclosed refers to what exceed this value. The amount of R\$ 817,592 thousand refers to funds applied (remunerated at the rates on the loans funded with these amounts less the del credere of the financial institution, according to article 9 of Law 7,827/1989) and R\$ 1,850,869 thousand refers resources available (remunerated based on extra-market rate announced by the Bacen, according to article 9 of Law 7,827/1989).

b) Other funding expenses

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

Contracted credits to be released are intended to record the balance of amounts to be disbursed for loans to clients and lease financing, such as overdraft facilities, revolving credit, and similar arrangements. Provided guarantees, such as open letters of credit ("standby") and financial guarantees through endorsements and sureties, are conditional commitments, generally aimed at ensuring a client's performance before a third party in loan agreements. Information regarding risk management practices and maximum exposure is detailed in Note 30.

In financial instruments linked to credit, the contractual amount of the financial instrument represents the maximum potential credit risk in the event that the counterparty fails to comply with the contract terms. Most of these commitments expire without being drawn upon. As a result, the total contractual amount does not represent the actual future credit risk exposure or liquidity requirements arising from these commitments. To mitigate credit risk, the Bank requires the contracting party to provide collateral in the form of cash, securities, or other assets to secure the credit opening, similar to the collateral required for credit operations.

To support potential losses arising from the need to honor obligations under the types of contracts specified above, the Bank has established a provision for expected losses related to financial guarantees provided and loan commitments.

Provisions for expected losses classified by stages

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

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



21 – Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements according to CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Labor lawsuits

The Bank is a party to labor claims involving mainly former employees, banking industry unions or former employees of companies that provide services (outsourced). These claims cover requests of compensation, overtime, incorrect working hours, and additional functions bonus, subsidiary liability, among others.

Tax lawsuits

The Bank is subject to questions about taxes and tax conduct related to its position as a taxpayer or responsible for tax, in inspection procedures, which may lead to the issuance of tax notices. Most claims arising from the notices relate to service tax (ISSQN), income tax, social contribution (CSLL), the Social Integration Program (PIS), Contribution to Social Security Financing (Cofins), Tax on Financial Transactions (IOF), and Employer Social Security Contributions (INSS). To guarantee the disputed tax credit, the Bank has judicial deposits, pledged collateral in the form of cash, government bonds or real estate pledges when necessary.

Civil lawsuits

Civil lawsuits relate mainly to claims from customers and users of the Bank's network. In most cases, they are requesting indemnification for material or moral damages arising from banking products or services, inflationary deductions from Economic Plans about financial investments, judicial deposits and rural credit, return of payment due to revision of contractual clauses on financial responsibilities and actions of demanding accounts proposed by customers to explain entries made in checking accounts.

Indemnifications for material and moral damages are ordinarily based on consumer protection laws and generally settled in specific civil courts. In them, compensations are limited to forty times the minimum wage.

The Bank is a defendant in claims seeking the payment and refund of the difference between the actual inflation rate and the inflation rate used for the adjustment of financial investments and rural credit when Economic Plans (Bresser Plan, Verão Plans and Collor Plans I and II) stand out, as well as claims for the refund of undue payments corresponding to the monetary correction index applied to rural credit operations in March 1990 (Collor Plan I).

Although it complied with prevailing laws and regulations at the time, the Bank set-up provisions for these lawsuits he provisions consider claims brought against the Bank and the loss risk. Loss probabilities are determined after an analysis of each claim considering the most recent decisions in the Superior Courts of Justice (STJ) and the Federal Supreme Court (STF).

With respect to cases involving the financial investments related to Economic Plans, the STF suspended prosecution of all cases in the knowledge phase. This will be the case until the court issues a definitive ruling. In the end of 2017, Febraban and the entities representing the savers signed an agreement about the demands involving the economic plans in savings accounts. This agreement has already been approved by STF. Since May 2018, savers can join the agreement, through a tool made available by Febraban. On March 12, 2020, the agreement was extended for 30 months, according to the Amendment signed by the entities representing financial institutions and consumers, being approved by the Plenary of the STF, according to the judgment published on June, 18, 2020, and newly extended for another 30 months, in voting at the Virtual Plenary of the STF, whose judgment was published on January, 09, 2023. In a new virtual session concluded on May 23, 2025, the STF ruled on the merits of the controversy and declared the constitutionality of the Bresser, Verão, Collor I, and Collor II Economic Plans. However, the Court upheld the right of account holders to receive the amounts established in the collective agreement, provided they formally adhere to the agreement within a 24 (twenty-four) month period.

Regarding lawsuits related to inflationary purges in judicial deposits, Minister Edson Fachin of the STF, after acknowledging the general repercussion of the constitutional matter dealt with in the Extraordinary Appeal interposed by the Bank, the Caixa Econômica Federal, the Federal Government and the Febraban (RE 1,141,156/RJ), has ordered the suspension of the processes that deal with the matter and that process in the national territory, which was confirmed by STF on December 19, 2019.



The Bank is a defendant on civil lawsuits moved by rural credit borrowers linked to Collor Plan I. The plaintiffs motioned that the Bank indexed their loans incorrectly and is liable to pay the difference. In 2015, STJ decided on the Special Appeal RESP 1,319,232-DF in the Public Civil Lawsuit ACP 94,008514-1, that the Federal Government, the Brazilian Central Bank and the Bank are jointly and severally liable for the indexation differences between the Customer Price Index (IPC - 84.32%) and the National Treasure Bonus (BTN - 41.28%), as found in March 1990, monetarily correcting the amounts from the overpayment, by the index applicable to judicial debts, plus interest for late payment. The defendants appealed and the litigation has yet to be resolved. On June 22, 2021, the Extraordinary Appeal was dismissed, and a new one was applied by the Bank to the STJ. On February 1st, 2023, the Special Court of STJ admitted the Bank's appeal and ordered the processing and remittance of the Extraordinary Appeal to the STF. It was filled under the code number 1,445,162 and its trial is pending. On February 10, 2024, the Special Court of STF considered that is a constitutional matter and general interest issue (Theme 1,290/STF). On March 8th, 2024, the minister reporting the case ordered the national suspensive effect over all pending demands that deal with this same case, including agreements and provisional compliance with the related collective settlements linked to Public Civil Lawsuit ACP 94,008514-1.

Provisions for civil, labor and tax claims – probable loss

The Bank recorded a provision for civil, labor and tax demands with risk of loss probable, quantified using individual or aggregated methodology, according to the nature and/or process value.

The estimates of outcome and financial effect are determined by the nature of the claims, management's judgment, the opinion of legal counsel based on process elements and complemented by the complexity and the experience of similar demands.

Management considers to be sufficient the provision for losses of civil, labor and tax claims.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

Expected outflows of economic benefits

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

The scenario of unpredictability in the duration of the legal procedures, as well as the possibility of changes in the jurisprudence of the courts, make the expected disbursement schedule uncertain.

Contingent liabilities – possible loss

The civil, labor and tax lawsuits for which the risk of loss is considered possible do not require provisions when the final outcome of the process is unclear and when the probability of losing is less than probable and higher than the remote.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The balances of contingent liabilities classified as possible loss

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

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

- Non-approved compensations – R\$ 4,118,993 thousand: Litigations related to credits indicated for compensation arising from the deduction of income taxes paid abroad;
- ISSQN – R\$ 2,469,886 thousand: The incidence of ISS on various revenues of the financial institution is discussed;
- Social Contributions – R\$ 1,050,815 thousand: Requirement of social charges on Food and Meal Assistance granted under the Worker Food Program; and
- Other matters are dispersed.

Deposits in guarantee

Deposits in guarantee balances recorded for contingencies

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 |
| Civil lawsuits | 19,745,433 | 19,788,405 |
| Tax lawsuits | 9,857,303 | 10,674,639 |
| Labor lawsuits | 8,677,792 | 8,707,421 |
| Total | 38,280,528 | 39,170,465 |

b) Provisions expenses

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

22 – Taxes

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

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

b) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution charges

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

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

c) Tax expenses

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Deferred tax liabilities

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

e) Deferred tax assets (tax credit)

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

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

Realization expectative

The expectation of realization of the deferred tax assets (tax credits) is based on a technical study, prepared on June 30, 2025, and the present value is determined based on the average rate of funding of Banco do Brasil.

| | Banco do Brasil | | Consolidated | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Future value | Present value | Future value | Present value |
| In 2025 | 13,582,220 | 12,944,486 | 13,936,242 | 12,970,703 |
| In 2026 | 18,859,163 | 20,562,470 | 19,318,231 | 20,587,883 |
| In 2027 | 20,753,414 | 17,474,284 | 21,253,830 | 17,496,161 |
| In 2028 | 2,704,578 | 2,146,718 | 2,777,565 | 2,154,282 |
| In 2029 | 3,268,838 | 2,474,946 | 3,350,087 | 2,479,273 |
| In 2030 | 3,637,495 | 2,598,300 | 3,726,281 | 2,601,800 |
| In 2031 | 4,706,727 | 3,171,908 | 4,819,007 | 3,174,760 |
| In 2032 | 3,972,866 | 2,526,052 | 4,067,580 | 2,528,207 |
| In 2033 | 4,095,499 | 2,456,618 | 4,190,976 | 2,457,779 |
| In 2034 | 2,668,891 | 1,510,345 | 3,017,552 | 1,622,712 |
| Total deferred tax asset on June 30, 2025 | 78,249,691 | 67,866,127 | 80,457,351 | 68,073,560 |

In the 1st half/2025, it was possible to observe the realization of tax credits at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R\$ 23,404,733 thousand (R\$ 23,434,799 thousand in the Consolidated), corresponding to 138,68% of the projection of use for the period of 2025 contained in the technical study prepared on December 31, 2024.

The realization of the nominal value of tax credits registered, based on a technical study conducted by Banco do Brasil on June 30, 2025, is projected for 10 years in the following proportions:

| | Banco do Brasil | | Consolidated | |
|------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹ | Temporary Differences ² | Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹ | Temporary Differences ² |
| In 2025 | 0% | 17% | 0% | 17% |
| In 2026 | 0% | 29% | 0% | 29% |
| In 2027 | 0% | 26% | 0% | 26% |
| A partir de 2028 | 100% | 28% | 100% | 28% |

1 - Projected consumption linked to the capacity to generate IR and CSLL taxable amounts in subsequent periods.

2 - The consumption capacity results from the movements of provisions (expectation of reversals, write offs and uses).



23 – Shareholder's equity

a) Book value and market value per common share

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

1 - Calculated based on the equity attributable to shareholders of Banco do Brasil.

b) Capital

Banco do Brasil's share capital of R\$ 120,000,000 thousand is fully subscribed and paid-in and consists of 5,730,834,040 common shares (before split) with no par value. The Federal Government is the largest shareholder and holds a majority of the Bank's voting shares.

c) Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital

The Bank signed a loan agreement with the federal government on September 26, 2012, as hybrid capital and debt instrument, in the amount up to R\$ 8,100,000 thousand, whose resources were designated to finance agribusiness.

As result of the amendment, on 28.08.2014, the interest rate was changed to variable rate, and the interest period was changed to match the Bank's fiscal year (January 1 to December 31). Each years' interest is paid in a single annual installment, adjusted by the Selic rate up to the effective payment date. Payment must be made within 30 calendar days after the dividend payment for the fiscal year.

The interest payment must be made from profits or profit reserves available for distribution at the end of the fiscal year preceding the calculation date. Payment is at Management's discretion. Unpaid interest does not accumulate. If the payment or dividend distribution is not made (including in the form of interest on own capital) prior to the end of the subsequent fiscal year, the accrued interest is no longer owed.

If the Bank's retained earnings, profit reserves (including the legal reserve) and capital reserve cannot fully absorb losses calculated at the end of a fiscal year, the Bank will no longer be obligated to the interest. The Bank will apply the accrued interest and principal balance, in this order, to offset any remaining losses. This will be considered a pay-down of the instrument.

The instrument does not have a maturity date. It is only payable if the Bank is dissolved or Bacen authorizes the repurchase of the instrument. If the Bank is dissolved, the payment of principal and interest is subordinated to payment of the Bank's other liabilities. There will be no preferred interest on the loan under any circumstances, including in relation to other equity instruments included in Reference Equity.

As the instrument is qualifying as Common Equity Tier I Capital, under the terms of Law 12,793 of April 02,2013, and Resolution 4,955/2021, its balance is reclassified to the Shareholders' Equity, for disclosure purposes.

According to the Information to the Market, dated April 8, 2021, the Bank presented a proposal to return the referred instrument in seven annual installments of R\$ 1 billion and a final installment of R\$ 1.1 billion, based on a schedule between July/2022 and July/2029.

d) Capital and profit reserves

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The capital reserve is intended, among others, to recognize the amounts related to transactions with share based payments or other share capital instruments to be settled with the delivery of equity instruments, as well as the profit earned on the sale of treasury shares.

The legal reserve ensures the adequacy of the Bank's capital structure and can only be used to offset losses or increase capital. Five percent of net income, before any other allocations, is transferred to the legal reserve. The amount of the reserve cannot exceed 20% of the share capital.

The operating margin statutory reserve ensures the adequacy of the Bank's operating margins in accordance with its business activities. The reserve consists of up to 100% of net income after allocation to legal reserve (including dividends) and is limited to 80% of the share capital.

The reserve for capital payout equalization provides funds for the capital payout. The reserve consists of up to 50% of net income after allocation to legal reserve (including dividends) and is limited to 20% of the share capital.

e) Earnings per share

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payment schedule of interest on own capital and dividends:

| 2025 | Amount | Amount per share (R\$) | Base date of payment | Payment date |
|--|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1st quarter | | | | |
| Interest on own capital ¹ | 852,492 | 0,149 | Mar 03, 2025 | Mar 21, 2025 |
| Complementary Interest on own capital ¹ | 1,908,077 | 0.334 | Jun 02, 2025 | Jun 12, 2025 |
| 2nd quarter | | | | |
| Interest on own capital ¹ | 516,306 | 0.090 | Jun 02, 2025 | Jun 12, 2025 |
| Total allocated to the shareholders | 3,276,875 | 0.573 | | |
| Interest on own capital ¹ | 3,276,875 | 0.573 | | |

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

g) Reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity

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

1 - The instrument qualifying as CET1 was registered in the liabilities in the Individual Financial Statements and its interest recognized as expenses with resources from issues of bonds and securities. This instrument was reclassified to Shareholder's Equity in the consolidated financial statements (Notes 2.e and 23.c).

2 - It refers to unrealized results arising from the assignment of credits from the Bank to Ativos S.A.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Accumulated other comprehensive income

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

i) Noncontrolling interests

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

j) Shareholdings (number of shares)

Number of shares issued by the Bank to shareholders which, directly or indirectly, hold more than 5% of the shares:

| Shareholders | June 30, 2025 | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|
| | Shares | % Total |
| Federal government – Tesouro Nacional | 2,865,417,084 | 50.0 |
| Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – Previ | 257,988,090 | 4.5 |
| Treasury shares ¹ | 22,443,849 | 0.4 |
| Other shareholders | 2,584,985,017 | 45.1 |
| Total | 5,730,834,040 | 100.0 |
| Resident shareholders | 4,447,559,649 | 77.6 |
| Non resident shareholders | 1,283,274,391 | 22.4 |

1 - It includes, on June 30, 2025, 73,450 shares of the Bank held by BB Asset

Number of shares issued by the Bank, held by the Board of Directors, the Executive Board, Fiscal Council and the Audit Committee:

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

k) Movement of shares outstanding/free float

| | June 30, 2025 | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|
| | Total | % Total |
| Free float at the beginning of the period | 2,842,288,271 | 49.6 |
| Other changes ¹ | 217,726 | |
| Free float at the end of the period ² | 2,842,505,997 | 49.6 |
| Outstanding shares | 5,730,834,040 | 100.0 |

¹ - It includes changes coming from Technical and Advisory Bodies.

² - The shares held by the Board of Directors and Executive Committee are not included. The shares held by the Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil - Previ compose the free float shares.

l) Treasury shares

The composition of the treasury shares is shown below:

| | Banco do Brasil | | Consolidated | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | | June 30, 2025 | |
| | Shares | % | Shares | % |
| Treasury shares | 22,370,399 | 100.0 | 22,443,849 | 100.0 |
| Received in order to comply with operations secured by the FGCN - Fundo de Garantia | 16,150,700 | 72.2 | 16,150,700 | 72.0 |
| Repurchase Programs (2012 and 2015) | 5,625,287 | 25.1 | 5,625,287 | 25.1 |
| Share-based payment | 594,286 | 2.7 | 667,736 | 2.9 |
| Mergers | 126 | -- | 126 | -- |
| Book value | (257,260) | | (258,255) | |

m) Share-based payment

The Program of Variable Remuneration

The program of variable remuneration was based on the CMN Resolution 5,177 of September 26, 2024, which governs compensation policies for executives of financial institution.

The program has a yearly basis period. It is established according to the risks and the activity overseen by the executive and has as pre requirements: the activation of the Participation in Profit or Results Program and the achievement of accounting profit by the Bank.

The calculation of variable remuneration is based on indicators that measure the achievement of corporate and individual goals, based on the Corporate Strategy of Banco do Brasil - ECBB for the period. The program also determines that 50% of the remuneration should be paid in cash and the remaining 50% should be paid in shares.

The number of Banco do Brasil shares to be allocated to each participant is calculated by dividing the net amount equivalent to 50% of variable remuneration to which one is entitled, to the average price of the share in the week prior to the payment. The average price is the simple arithmetic mean of the daily average prices of the week prior to the payment.

The distribution of compensation in shares occurs in a way that 20% is immediately transferred for the beneficiary's ownership and 80% is deferred.

The effects of the Program of Variable Remuneration on the income of Banco do Brasil were R\$ 14,341 thousand in the 1st half/2025.

BB Asset, in accordance to the resolution mentioned above, also adopted variable remuneration policy for its directors, directly acquiring treasury shares of the Banco do Brasil. All shares acquired are BBAS3 and its fair value is the quoted market price on the date of grant.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

We present the statement of acquired shares, its distribution and its transfer schedule:

| | Total Program Shares | Average Cost | Shares Distributed | Shares to Distribute | Estimated Schedule Transfers |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 2021 Program | | | | | |
| | 442,658 | 16.76 | 354,170 | 88,488 | Mar 2026 |
| Total shares to be distributed | | | | 88,488 | |
| 2022 Program | | | | | |
| | 400,715 | 19.58 | 241,223 | 79,746 | Mar 2026 |
| | | | | 79,746 | Mar 2027 |
| Total shares to be distributed | | | | 159,492 | |
| 2023 Program | | | | | |
| | 306,250 | 29.01 | 153,384 | 61,064 | Mar 2026 |
| | | | | 42,724 | Mar 2027 |
| | | | | 30,512 | Mar 2028 |
| | | | | 18,566 | Mar 2029 |
| Total shares to be distributed | | | | 152,866 | |
| 2024 Program | | | | | |
| | 331,813 | 28.37 | 66,353 | 99,531 | Mar 2026 |
| | | | | 66,353 | Mar 2027 |
| | | | | 46,438 | Mar 2028 |
| | | | | 33,171 | Mar 2029 |
| | | | | 19,967 | Mar 2030 |
| Total shares to be distributed | | | | 265,460 | |



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

24 – Service fee income

| | Banco do Brasil | Consolidated |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| | 1st half/2025 | 1st half/2025 |
| Fund management | 3,076,639 | 5,064,890 |
| Commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization | 163,736 | 2,971,899 |
| Account fee | 2,683,439 | 2,683,870 |
| Consortium management fees | -- | 1,680,138 |
| Card income | 824,475 | 1,013,860 |
| Loans and guarantees provided | 723,744 | 725,725 |
| Billing | 558,298 | 590,854 |
| Collection | 502,822 | 487,226 |
| Capital market income | 75,508 | 366,553 |
| National Treasury and official funds management ¹ | 152,796 | 152,796 |
| Interbank | 30,978 | 30,978 |
| Other | 802,725 | 1,346,432 |
| Total | 9,595,160 | 17,115,221 |

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 23,350 thousand in the 1st half/2025 related to the collection of contributions and federal tax.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

25– Administrative expenses

a) Personnel expenses

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

b) Other administrative expenses

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

26 – Other income/expenses

a) Other operating income

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

b) Other operating expenses

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



27 – Related party transactions

a) Bank's key management personnel

Salaries and other benefits paid the Bank's key management personnel (Executive Board and Board of Directors) are as follows:

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

¹ - Includes compensation for the members of the Audit Committee and Risks and Capital Committee that are part of the Board of Directors, as well as employer contributions to pension plan and complementary healthy plan, housing assistance, removal benefits, group insurance, among others.

The Bank's variable compensation policy (developed in accordance with CMN Resolution 5,177/2024) requires variable compensation for the Executive Directors to be paid partially in shares (Note 23.m).

The Bank does not offer post-employment benefits to its key management personnel, except for those who are part of the staff of the Bank.

b) Details of related party transactions

The Bank has the policy of related party transactions approved by the Board of Directors and disclosed to the market. The policy aims to establish rules to assure that all decisions, especially those involving related party and other situations potentially conflicted, are made observing the interests of the Bank and its shareholders. It is applicable to all staff and directors of the company.

The policy forbids related party transactions under conditions other than those of the market or that may adversely affect the Bank's interest. Therefore, the transactions are conducted under normal market conditions. The terms and conditions reflect comparable transactions with unrelated parties (including interest rates and collateral requirements). These transactions do not involve unusual payment risks, as disclosed in other notes.

The transactions between the consolidated companies are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The main transactions carried out by the Bank with related parties are:

- a) intercompany transactions, such as: interbank deposits, securities, loans, buy and sell foreign currencies, interest bearing and non-interest bearing deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, borrowings and onlendings, guarantees given and others;
- b) receivables from the National Treasury for interest rate equalization under Federal Government programs (Law 8,427/1992). Interest rate equalization represents an economic subsidy for rural credit, which provides borrowers with discounted interest rates compared to the Bank's normal funding costs (including administrative and tax expenses). The equalization payment is updated by the Selic rate in accordance with the National Treasury's budgeting process (as defined by law) and is designed to preserve the Bank's earnings;
- c) Previ uses the Bank's internal systems for voting, selective processes and access to common internal standards, which generates cost savings for both parties involved;



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

- d) Related parties loan physical space to the Bank free of charge with the Bank, using the spaces mainly for the installation of self-service terminals, banking service offices and branches. These free of charge loans with related parties do not represent significant value, because the most of them are carried out with third parties;
- e) provision of business support services for controlled and sponsored entities for which the Bank is reimbursed for its costs with employees, technology and materials. Sharing of structure aims to gain efficiency for the Conglomerate. In the 1st half/2025, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R\$ 500,801 thousand, related to the structure sharing and a total of R\$ 227,149 thousand in the Consolidated. Additional information regarding the assignment of employees can be obtained in Note 34.d - Assignment of employees to outside agencies;
- f) contracts in which the Bank rents property owned by the entities sponsored to carry out its activities;
- g) acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim;
- h) assignment of credits arising from loans written off as losses to Ativos S.A.;
- i) hiring specialized services from BB Tecnologia S.A (BBTS) for specialized technical assistance, digitization and copy of documents, telemarketing, extrajudicial collection, support and backing for financial and non-financial business processes, monitoring, supervision and execution of activities inherent to equipment and environments, software development, support and testing, data center support and operation, management of cell phone electronic messages, outsourcing and monitoring of physical security systems and telephony outsourcing;
- j) amounts receivable arising from the honors requested by the Bank to the Guarantee Funds (in which the Federal Government holds participation), according to the terms and conditions established by the regulation of each guarantee program. The Guarantee Funds are public or private nature instruments intended to guarantee projects and credit operations, aiming to, among others, enable structured enterprises of the Federal Government and support the inclusion of individuals and companies in the credit market; and
- k) Guarantees received and given and other obligations, including contract of opening of a revolving interbank credit line with Banco Votorantim.

The Bank and Caixa Econômica Federal (CEF) signed a credit opening agreement for real estate loans, in the amount up to R\$ 1,180,000 thousand, in 2025.

The balances arising from the transactions above mentioned are disclosed in the "Summary of related party transactions" segregated by nature and category of related parties.

Some transactions are disclosed in other notes: the resources applied in federal government securities are listed in Note 10; information about the government funds is related in Notes 18 and 19; and additional information about the Bank's contributions and other transactions with sponsored entities are listed in Note 28.

Fundação Banco do Brasil (FBB) promotes, encourages and sponsors actions in the areas of education, culture, health, social welfare, recreation and sports, science, technology and community development. In the 1st half/2025, the Bank's contributions to FBB totaled R\$ 64.353 thousand.

c) Acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Summary of related party transactions

We present the related party transactions segregated into the following categories:

- Controller:** Union (National Treasury and agencies of the direct administration of the Federal Government);
- Subsidiaries:** Companies are listed in Note 2.e;
- Associates and joint ventures:** Mainly refer to Banco Votorantim, Cielo, BB Mapfre Participações, Brasilprev, Brasilcap, Alelo, Cateno and Tecban;
- Key management personnel:** Board of Directors and Executive Board; and
- Other related parties:** State-owned companies and public companies controlled by the Federal Government, such as: Petrobras, CEF and BNDES. Government funds such as: Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador – FAT, Fundo de Aval para Geração de Emprego e Renda – Funproger. In addition, entities linked to employees and sponsored entities: Cassi, Previ and others.

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

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 18,793 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury.

3 - The associates and joint ventures' balance mainly refers to amounts payable to Cielo relating to transactions carried out with credit and debit cards issued by the Bank to be transferred by the Cielo to the accredited establishments.

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

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 18,793 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury.

3 - The associates and joint ventures' balance mainly refers to amounts payable to Cielo relating to transactions carried out with credit and debit cards issued by the Bank to be transferred by the Cielo to the accredited establishments.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

28 – Employee benefits

Banco do Brasil sponsors the following pension and health insurance plans for its employees, that ensure the complementation of retirement benefits and medical assistance:

| | Plans | Benefits | Classification |
|---|---|------------------------|----------------------|
| Previ - Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil | Previ Futuro | Retirement and Pension | Defined contribution |
| | Plano de Benefícios 1 | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| | Plano Informal | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| Cassi - Caixa de Assistência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil | Plano de Associados | Health Care | Defined benefit |
| Economus – Instituto de Seguridade Social | Prevmais ¹ | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| | Regulamento Geral | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| | Regulamento Complementar 1 | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| | Grupo B' | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| | Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS | Health Care | Defined benefit |
| | Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS II | Health Care | Defined benefit |
| | Plano de Assistência Médica Complementar - PAMC | Health Care | Defined benefit |
| Fusesc – Fundação Codesc de Seguridade Social | Multifuturo I ¹ | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| | Plano de Benefícios I | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |
| SIM - Caixa de Assistência dos Empregados dos Sistemas Besc e Codesc, do Badesc e da Fusesc | Plano de Saúde | Health Care | Defined contribution |
| Prevbep - Caixa de Previdência Social | Plano BEP | Retirement and Pension | Defined benefit |

1 - Plans whose scheduled benefits present a combination of the characteristics of the defined contribution and defined benefit modalities, as chosen by the participant. Risk benefits belong to the defined benefit modality.

Number of participants covered by benefit plans sponsored by the Bank

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Bank's contributions to benefit plans

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

1 - Refers to the contributions relating to participants subject to Agreement 97 and Plan 1, whereby these contributions occur by the realization of Fundo Paridade until 2018 and Fundo de Utilização (Note 28.f). Agreement 97 aims to regulate the funding required to constitute a portion equivalent to 53.7% of guaranteed amount relating to the supplementary pension due to the participants who joined the Bank up to April 14, 1967 and who have retired or will retire after the aforementioned date, except for those participants who are part of the Plano Informal.

On June 30, 2025, the Bank's contributions to defined benefit plans (post-employment) were estimated at R\$ 1,166,664 thousand for the next 6 months and R\$ 2,169,734 thousand for the next 12 months.

Values recognized in income

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

Detailed information regarding defined benefit plans is provided in Note 28.d.4.

a) Retirement and pension plans

Previ Futuro (Previ)

Participants in this plan include Bank employees hired after December 24, 1997. Depending on time of service and salary, active participants may contribute between 7% and 17% of their salary (retired participants do not contribute). The plan sponsor matches participants' contributions up to 14% of their salaries.

Plano de Benefícios 1 (Previ)

Participants in this plan include Bank employees hired prior to December 23, 1997. Active and retired participants may contribute between 1.8% and 7.8% of their salary or pension.

**Plano Informal (Previ)**

Banco do Brasil is fully responsible for this plan. The Bank's contractual obligations include to:

- (i) providing retirement benefits to the initial group of participants and pension payments to the beneficiaries of participants who died prior to April 14, 1967;
- (ii) paying additional retirement benefits to plan participants who retired prior to April 14, 1967, or had the right to retire based on time of service and at least 20 years of service with the Bank; and
- (iii) increasing retirement and pension benefits due to judicial and administrative decisions related to changes in the Bank's career, salary and incentive plans (in excess of the plan's original benefits).

Prevmais (Economus)

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

Regulamento Geral (Economus)

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

Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)

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

Grupo B' (Economus)

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

Multifuturo I (Fusesc)

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

Plano de Benefícios I (Fusesc)

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

Plano BEP (Prevbep)

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



b) Health care plans

Plano de Associados (Cassi)

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

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

Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS (Economus)

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

Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS II (Economus)

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

Plano de Assistência Médica Complementar - PAMC (Economus)

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

Plano de Saúde (SIM)

Participants in this plan include employees of Besc and other sponsors of the plan (including Badesc, Bescor, Fuscsc and SIM). The monthly contribution of the active beneficiaries is variable according to the beneficiary's age, owed by themselves and their dependents, and the contribution's sponsors, in relation to the actives beneficiaries and their respective dependents, is also variable according to its age group. The plan also provides copayment in medical appointments, exams and home care, following the rules set out in the plan's regulations.

c) Risk factors

The Bank may be required to make extraordinary contributions to sponsored entities, which may adversely affect the Bank's operating income and shareholders' equity.

In one hand, from an asset point of view, actuarial risk is associated with the possibility of losses resulting from fluctuation (decrease) in the fair value of plan assets. On the other hand, from the point of view of actuarial liabilities, the risk is associated with the possibility of losses arising from the fluctuation (increase) in the present value of the actuarial obligations of the plans of the Defined Benefit category.

Determination of the Bank's obligations to these entities is based on long-term actuarial and financial estimates and the application and interpretation of current regulatory standards. Inaccuracies inherent to the estimation process could result in differences between recorded amounts and the actual obligations in the future. This could have a negative impact on the Bank's operating results.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Actuarial valuations

Actuarial evaluations are performed every six months. The information contained in the below tables refers to the calculations on June 30, 2025.

d.1) Changes in present value of defined benefit actuarial obligations

| 1st half/2025 | Plano 1 - Previ | Plano Informal - Previ | Plano de Associados - Cassi | Other plans |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Opening balance | (129,071,404) | (637,536) | (8,459,342) | (7,762,407) |
| Interest cost | (8,683,601) | (42,155) | (569,962) | (526,936) |
| Current service cost | (6,240) | -- | (45,240) | (1,231) |
| Past service cost | -- | (8,800) | -- | -- |
| Benefits paid using plan assets | 8,549,762 | 58,574 | 475,516 | 453,452 |
| Remeasurements of actuarial gain/(losses) | (13,663,208) | (49,601) | (733,694) | (712,792) |
| Experience adjustment | (2,359,226) | (606) | (151,606) | (19,097) |
| Changes to biometric/demographic assumptions | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Changes to financial assumptions | (11,303,982) | (48,995) | (582,088) | (693,695) |
| Closing balance | (142,874,691) | (679,518) | (9,332,722) | (8,549,914) |
| Present value of actuarial liabilities with surplus | (142,874,691) | -- | -- | (7,657,495) |
| Present value of actuarial liabilities without surplus | -- | (679,518) | (9,332,722) | (892,419) |

d.2) Changes in fair value of plan assets

| 1st half/2025 | Plano 1 - Previ | Plano Informal - Previ | Plano de Associados - Cassi | Other plans ¹ |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Opening balance | 182,839,230 | -- | -- | 7,714,673 |
| Interest income | 12,597,228 | -- | -- | 541,292 |
| Contributions received | 647,901 | 58,574 | 475,516 | 239,126 |
| Participants | 318,514 | -- | -- | 89,292 |
| Sponsor | 329,387 | 58,574 | 475,516 | 149,834 |
| Benefits paid using plan assets | (8,549,762) | (58,574) | (475,516) | (453,452) |
| Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets | 3,946,321 | -- | -- | (384,144) |
| Closing balance | 191,480,918 | -- | -- | 7,657,495 |

1 - Refers to the following plans: Regulamento Geral (Economus), Prevmáis (Economus), Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus), Multifuturo 1 (Fusesc), Plano 1 (Fusesc) and Plano BEP (Prevbep).

d.3) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

| June 30, 2025 | Plano 1 - Previ | Plano Informal - Previ | Plano de Associados - Cassi | Other plans |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1) Fair value of the plan assets | 191,480,918 | -- | -- | 7,657,495 |
| 2) Present value of actuarial liabilities | (142,874,691) | (679,518) | (9,332,722) | (8,549,914) |
| 3) Superávit/(déficit) (1+2) | 48,606,227 | (679,518) | (9,332,722) | (892,419) |
| 4) Net actuarial asset/(liability) ¹ | 24,303,114 | (679,518) | (9,332,722) | (906,350) |

1 - Refers to the portion of the surplus/(deficit) due from the sponsor.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.4) Changes in fair value of plan assets

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

d.5) Amounts recognized in the shareholders' equity

| 1st half/2025 | Plano 1 - Previ | Plano Informal - Previ | Plano de Associados - Cassi | Other plans |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Opening balance | (5,175,074) | (69,842) | (200,844) | (255,701) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | (4,863,880) | (49,601) | (733,694) | (578,700) |
| Tax effects | 2,313,140 | 22,320 | 330,162 | 261,832 |
| Closing balance | (7,725,814) | (97,123) | (604,376) | (572,569) |

d.6) Maturity profile of defined benefit actuarial obligations

| June 30, 2025 | Duration ¹ | Expected benefit payments ² | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Up to 1 year | 1 to 2 years | 2 to 3 years | Over 3 years | |
| Plano 1 (Previ) | 6.98 | 17,560,958 | 16,697,896 | 16,402,445 | 315,670,387 | 366,331,686 |
| Plano Informal (Previ) | 5.08 | 119,992 | 107,403 | 97,687 | 975,676 | 1,300,758 |
| Plano de Associados (Cassi) | 8.28 | 1,069,900 | 1,053,938 | 1,032,448 | 31,866,779 | 35,023,065 |
| Regulamento Geral (Economus) | 6.89 | 764,905 | 759,455 | 751,534 | 13,869,883 | 16,145,777 |
| Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus) | 8.02 | 4,942 | 5,111 | 5,330 | 136,960 | 152,343 |
| Plus I e II (Economus) | 9.09 | 54,906 | 56,299 | 58,095 | 2,253,329 | 2,422,629 |
| Grupo B' (Economus) | 6.19 | 25,745 | 25,475 | 25,083 | 359,881 | 436,184 |
| Prevmais (Economus) | 7.49 | 37,550 | 37,428 | 37,248 | 860,729 | 972,955 |
| Multifuturo I (Fusesc) | 6.96 | 10,071 | 9,639 | 9,550 | 182,730 | 211,990 |
| Plano I (Fusesc) | 5.82 | 57,161 | 53,854 | 52,246 | 673,594 | 836,855 |
| Plano BEP (Prevbep) | 7.26 | 8,330 | 8,285 | 8,220 | 168,013 | 192,848 |

1 - Weighted average duration, in years, of the defined benefit actuarial obligation.

2 - Amounts considered without discounting at present value.

d.7) Composition of the plan assets

| June 30, 2025 | Plano 1 - Previ | Other plans |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| Fixed income | 127,602,884 | 7,096,798 |
| Equity securities and similar instruments ¹ | 46,166,049 | 111,943 |
| Real estate investments | 10,895,264 | 196,453 |
| Loans and financing | 5,380,614 | 153,535 |
| Other | 1,436,107 | 98,766 |
| Total | 191,480,918 | 7,657,495 |
| Amounts listed in fair value of plan assets | | |
| In the entity's own financial instruments | 8,903,863 | 18,774 |
| In properties or other assets used by the entity | 1,225,478 | 30,929 |

1 - It includes, in Plano 1 - Previ, the amount of R\$ 3,810,282 thousand related to the assets that are not quoted in active markets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.8) Main actuarial assumptions adopted

| June 30, 2025 | Plano 1 – Previ | Plano Informal – Previ | Plano de Associados – Cassi | Other plans |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Inflation rate (p.a.) | 3.91% | 3.95% | 3.90% | 3.92% |
| Real discount rate (p.a.) | 9.49% | 9.35% | 9.60% | 9.47% |
| Nominal rate of return on investments (p.a.) | 13.77% | -- | -- | 13.75% |
| Real rate of expected salary growth (p.a.) | 0.77% | -- | -- | 0.91% |
| Actuarial life table | BR-EMSsb-2015 | BR-EMSsb-2015 | BR-EMSsb-2015 | AT-2000 / AT-2012 / RP 2000 |
| Capitalization method | Projected credit unit | Projected credit unit | Projected credit unit | Projected credit unit |

In order to determine the values for the defined benefit plans, the Bank uses methods and assumptions different from those submitted by the entities sponsored.

CPC 33 (R1) addresses the accounting, as well as the effects that occurred or that will occur in the entities that sponsor employee benefits plans. However, the sponsored entities themselves must comply with the rules issued by the Ministério da Previdência Social, through the Conselho Nacional de Previdência Complementar (CNPc) and the Superintendência Nacional de Previdência Complementar (Previc). The most significant differences are in the definition of the assumptions used in Plano 1 – Previ.

d.9) Differences in assumptions of the Plano 1 – Previ

| June 30, 2025 | Bank | Previ |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Real discount rate (p.a.) | 9.49% | 4.75% |
| Evaluation of assets | | |
| Federal government bonds | Fair value | Amortized Cost |
| Equity stakes | Fair value | Adjusted Value ¹ |
| Capitalization method | Projected credit unit | Aggregate method |

1 - In the valuation methodology for its investment in Litel, uses as reference the closing price of vale's share, the Litel group's main asset, on the penultimate day of each month.

d.10) Reconciliation of amounts calculated in Plan 1 - Previ/Bank

| June 30, 2025 | Plan assets | Actuarial liabilities | Effect in surplus/(deficit) |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Value determined - Previ | 213,903,571 | (215,667,592) | (1,764,021) |
| Adjustment in the value of plan assets ¹ | (22,422,653) | -- | (22,422,653) |
| Adjustment in the liabilities - discount rate/capitalization method | -- | 72,792,901 | 72,792,901 |
| Value determined - Bank | 191,480,918 | (142,874,691) | 48,606,227 |

1 - Refers mainly to adjustments made by the Bank in determining the fair value of the investments in Litel and in securities at amortized cost.

d.11) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is performed for changes in a single assumption while maintaining all others constant. This is unlikely in reality, since some of the assumptions are correlated.

The same methodology was used to perform the sensitivity analysis in each of the periods presented. However, the discount rate was updated to reflect market conditions.

The table below presents the sensitivity analysis of the most relevant actuarial assumptions, showing the increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligations, with variations reasonably possible for June 30, 2025.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

| June 30, 2025 | Discount rate | | Life expectancy | | Salary increase | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| | +0,25% | -0.25% | +1 age | -1 age | +0,25% | -0.25% |
| Plano 1 (Previ) | (2,391,028) | 2,471,820 | 2,159,869 | (2,216,821) | 828 | (826) |
| Plano Informal (Previ) | (8,355) | 8,580 | 16,513 | (16,531) | -- | -- |
| Plano de Associados (Cassi) | (139,402) | 144,172 | 109,187 | (111,538) | 521 | (510) |
| Regulamento Geral (Economus) | (110,567) | 114,149 | 99,275 | (103,079) | -- | -- |
| Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus) | (1,131) | 1,169 | (1,989) | 2,027 | -- | -- |
| Plus I e II (Economus) | (13,974) | 14,547 | 18,435 | (18,064) | -- | -- |
| Grupo B' (Economus) | (3,085) | 3,174 | 4,321 | (4,334) | -- | -- |
| Prevmias (Economus) | (6,167) | 6,389 | 1,632 | (1,642) | 771 | (763) |
| Multifuturo I (Fusesc) | (1,666) | 1,749 | 957 | (995) | 161 | (148) |
| Plano I (Fusesc) | (5,708) | 5,868 | 7,846 | (7,995) | -- | -- |
| Plano BEP (Prevbep) | (1,303) | 1,347 | 946 | (988) | -- | -- |

e) Overview of actuarial asset/(liability) recorded by the Bank

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

f) Allocations of the Surplus - Plano 1

| | 1st half/2025 |
|--|-------------------|
| Fundo de Utilização¹ | |
| Opening balance | 12,026,025 |
| Contributions to Plano 1 | (329,387) |
| Restatement | 653,920 |
| Closing balance | 12,350,558 |

1 - Contains resources transferred from the Fundo de Destinação (because of the plan's surplus). The Bank can use for repayments or to reduce future contributions (after first meeting all applicable legal requirements). The fund is recalculated based on the actuarial target (INPC + 4.75% p.a.).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

29 – Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments, recorded in balance sheet accounts, compared to fair value:

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

Measurement methodologies used to estimate the fair value of different types of financial instruments

Cash and due from banks: Amounts included in this line-item of the consolidated balance sheet represent highly liquid assets. Therefore, the carrying amount is the same as fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other financial assets at amortised cost: These line-items consist mainly of debt and equity instruments and derivatives. Considering the concept of fair value, if there is no quoted price in an available active market for a financial instrument and it is also not possible to identify recent transactions with a similar financial instrument, the Bank defines the fair value of financial instruments based on valuation methodologies normally used by the market, such as the present value method obtained by discounted cash flow (for swaps, futures and currency forwards) and the Black-Scholes model (for options).

According to the present value method for assessing financial instruments, future cash flows projected based on the instruments' profitability indexes are discounted to present value, considering the terms and yield curves.

The yield curve considered depend on the asset subject to the fair value assessment, for example: for securities whose profitability is linked to the IPCA, the IPCA curve plus the spread on the measurement date.

The Bank uses a Black-Scholes model to price European options. The option price is measured as a closed-form solution to the Black-Scholes equation. The inputs to the model are directly observable in the market.

The Bank uses this model (without considering dividends) to calculate option premiums and volatility because it is widely used in the market and by stock exchanges to determine daily settlements for European options. In calculating volatility for call options, American and European models produce the same results. This allows for the use of the European model for all American call options. In the call options that will be used to obtain the surface, there is equivalence between the American and European models, which allows the use of the aforementioned model even in the case of American-type call options.

The primary sources used for each class of financial assets are the following: government bonds (Anbima/Bacen), private bonds (B3, SND – Sistema Nacional de Debêntures, Anbima and Cetip) and derivatives (B3, Broadcast and Reuters).

Alternative sources of information (secondary sources) operate on a contingency basis, in the event of no information being available from primary sources or a systemic crisis, in the event of a lack of liquidity for certain assets or asset classes and significant differences between information from market providers. Bloomberg is used as an alternative source and, in critical cases of lack of information, information from primary servers from the previous day may be used.



Deposits with Brazilian Central Bank: For this line-item, the amount carried on the consolidated balance sheet is the same as fair value.

Interbank liquidity investments: The fair value of this grouping was determined by discounting the estimated cash flows, adopting interest rates equivalent to the current contracting rates for similar transactions. These assets have similar assets in the market and the information used to determine their fair value (funding interest rates) can be compared to the rates charged by other financial market institutions. For floating-rate transactions, the carrying amounts were considered approximately equivalent to the fair value.

Since they are transactions backed by securities, the pricing of repo transactions does not consider any credit risk measurements in their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments: The determination of the fair value of derivatives is estimated in accordance with an internal pricing model, considering the rates disclosed for transactions with similar terms and indexes on the last trading day of the term.

Loan portfolio: The fair value of loans to customers, for post-fixed operations, was mostly considered as the book value itself, due to the equivalence between them. For transactions remunerated at fixed interest rates, future cash flows from loans to customers are calculated based on contractual interest rates and payment dates. Fair value is determined by discounting these estimated cash flows at rates being practiced on the valuation date for operations of similar types.

The credit risk spread is calculated using a methodology based on the expected loss index weighted by the maturity of the operation. This methodology considers loss rates and severities for a variety of different credit lines. It also considers customer data from when the loan was originated, including the business segment and credit risk assigned to the counterparty.

There are always similar assets in the market, so inputs used to calculate fair value (interest rates) can be compared to similar transactions carried out by other financial institutions. The interest rates reflect all applicable costs and risks, including credit risk. They also incorporate funding costs, administrative costs, taxes, credit losses and the Bank's spread.

The Bank has a group of short-term revolving loans (i.e. overdrafts and revolving credit cards) in which the carrying amount approximates fair value. The maturity of these transactions does not exceed one month.

Customer resources: The fair value of fixed rate deposits with fixed maturities is calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows by the current market rate for transactions with similar maturities.

There are always similar liabilities in the market, so inputs used to calculate fair value (funding rates) can be compared to similar transactions carried out by other financial institutions. These rates reflect all applicable costs and risks, including opportunity costs, administrative costs, taxes and the Bank's spread.

The carrying amount of variable rate deposits with maturities up to 30 days is the same as fair value.

Financial institutions resources: The fair value of securities sold under repurchase agreements with fixed interest rates is calculated by discounting the cash flows by the current market rate for similar transactions.

There are always similar liabilities in the market, so inputs used to calculate fair value (funding rates) can be compared to similar transactions carried out by other financial institutions. The carrying amount of variable rate transactions is the same as fair value.

Since the transactions are guaranteed by securities, the fair value measurement for repurchase agreements does not consider credit risk.

Funds from issuance of securities: The fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

Other financial assets and liabilities: For this line-item, the carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet is considered to be the same as fair value.

Fair value input levels for financial assets and liabilities

Depending on the levels of information when measuring fair value, the evaluation techniques used by the Bank are as follows:



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Level 1 – Price quotations are derived from active markets for identical financial instruments. Financial instruments are considered to be quoted in an active market if prices are readily available and are based on regularly occurring arm's length transactions.

Level 2 – Requires the use of information obtained from the market that is not Level 1. This includes prices quoted in non-active markets for similar assets and liabilities and information that can be corroborated in the market.

Level 3 – Requires the use of information not obtained from the market to measure fair value. When there is not an active market for an instrument, the Bank uses valuation techniques that incorporate internal data. The Bank's methodologies are consistent with commonly used techniques for pricing financial instruments.

Most of the Bank's fair value measurements consider data obtained directly from active markets. If direct information is not available, it uses references available in the market. As a final option, the Bank considers similar assets. The fair value measurement process is monitored on a daily basis to determine the extent to which market prices are available for the Bank's assets.

The Bank's policy for transferring financial instruments between levels considers liquidity in the market and fair value. The policy at the time of transfer recognition is the same for transfers between levels.

For private securities, the mark-to-market and mark-to-model methodologies are based on a market data hierarchy. The Bank monitors the valuation methods for all of these instruments on a daily basis.

When private securities are traded during the day, the fair value calculation is based on the closing price. If there are no trades registered, but an indicative price is released by Anbima, this price will be used or, in the absence of this, an indicative price disclosed by B3.

If there are no trades or indicative prices disclosed by Anbima or B3, the price of the security is calculated based on a mathematical model that considers the probability of default associated with each instrument as the credit risk spread.

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

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

There were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 in the period. For assets valued at Level 3, gains, losses, transfers between levels and the effect of measurements are described in the table below.

| Description | Fair Value on Jan 01, 2025 | Total Gains or Losses (Realized/ Unrealized) | Purchases | Settlements | Transfers out of Level 3 | Transfers into Level 3 | Fair Value on June 30, 2025 |
|---|----------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Securities at fair value through profit or loss | 34,798 | 104,364 | -- | (2) | -- | 73,035 | 212,195 |
| Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income | 294,129 | 21,347 | -- | -- | (128,055) | -- | 187,421 |
| Loan portfolio (hedged item) | 46,193 | 3,309 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49,502 |
| Total | 375,120 | 129,020 | -- | (2) | (128,055) | 73,035 | 449,118 |



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

For Level 3 measurements in the fair value hierarchy, the following unobservable data were used.

| Description | Valuation Techniques | Unobservable input |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Assets | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Discounted Cash Flow | Credit spread calculated based on the probability of default and the expected loss of the asset. |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | Discounted Cash Flow | Credit spread calculated based on the probability of default and the expected loss of the asset. |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | Discounted Cash Flow | Credit spread calculated based on the probability of default and the expected loss of the asset. |

Occasionally, comparisons between unobservable data from the Bank and values based on market references (even with little or no record of trades) may present unacceptable convergence for some instruments, potentially indicating a lower degree of market liquidity for some of them, especially problem assets, potentially indicating a lower degree of market liquidity.

The most recurrent cases of assets categorized as Level 3 are justified by the discount factors used and private securities whose credit risk component is relevant. The renewal interest rate of portfolio operations is the most significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 instruments. Significant changes in this interest rate can result in significant changes in fair value.



30 – Risk and capital management

a) Market risk and interest rate risk in the banking portfolio (IRRBB)

Market risk reflects the possibility of losses caused by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices.

The interest rate risk in the bank portfolio is conceptualized as the risk, current or prospective, of the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on capital and on the results of the financial institution, for instruments classified in the bank portfolio.

Sensitivity analysis

Analysis method and objective

The Bank conducts a quarterly sensitivity analysis of exposure to the interest rate risk of its owned positions, using as a method the application of parallel shocks on the market yield curves relating to the most relevant risk factors. The method is intended to simulate the impacts on the Bank's income vis-à-vis potential scenarios, which consider possible fluctuations in the market interest rates.

Method assumptions and limitations

The application of parallel shocks on the market yield curves assumes that uptrends or downtrends in the interest rates occur in an identical way, both for short terms and for longer terms. As market movements do not usually present such behavior, this method can present deviations from actual results.

Scope, method application scenarios and implications for income

The sensitivity analysis process is carried out considering the following scope:

- (i) operations classified in the trading portfolio, basically composed of trading government and private bonds and derivative financial instruments, have positive or negative effects as a result from the possible movements of interest rates in the market. These changes generate a direct impact on the Bank's results or shareholders' equity; and
- (ii) operations classified in the banking portfolio, mainly composed of operations contracted with the primary objective of collect the respective contractual cash flows– loans to customers, funding in the retail market and held to maturity securities – and which are accounted for at rates based on the contractual rates. The positive or negative effects resulting from changes in the interest rates in the market do not directly affect the Bank's income.

The following scenarios are considered for the performance of the sensitivity analysis:

- Scenario I: 100 basis points (+/- 1%) changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.
- Scenario II: +25% and -25% changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.
- Scenario III: +50% and -50% changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.

Results of the sensitivity analysis

Results obtained for the sensitivity analysis of the trading portfolio and for the set of operations included in the trading and banking portfolios are presented in the following tables charts:



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Sensitivity analysis for trading and trading and banking portfolio

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

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will not be capable of fulfilling its financial commitments as they mature, without incurring at significant losses. For risk management purposes, liquidity is measured in monetary values according to the composition of assets and liabilities established by the liquidity manager.

This risk takes two forms: market liquidity risk and cash flow liquidity risk. The first is the possibility of loss resulting from the incapacity to perform a transaction in a reasonable period of time and without significant loss of value. The second is associated with the possibility of a shortage of funds to honor commitments assumed on account of the mismatching between payments and receipts.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk management segregates liquidity in national currency from liquidity in foreign currencies. The managerial views for liquidity risk management contribute to the adequate management of risk in the jurisdictions where the Bank operates and in the currencies for which there is exposure. For this, the following instruments are used:

- a) liquidity projections: liquidity projections in a base and stress scenario allow for a prospective assessment, within a 90-day time horizon, of the mismatch between funding and investments, in order to identify situations that could compromise the Bank's liquidity. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the projection of liquidity in the base scenario is used as an indicator in the Bank's Recovery Plan;
- b) stress test: the stress test is performed monthly from the liquidity projection, in a base and stress scenario, against the Liquidity Reserve, assessing whether the potential volume of liquidity contingency measures (MCL) meets the needs liquidity, when the projection in any scenario is below the liquidity reserve;
- c) indicator of Maximum Intraday Liquidity Requirement – EMLI (only for liquidity in national currency): EMLI is the biggest difference, occurring during a business day, between the value of payments and receipts at any time of the day; and
- d) risk limits: used to guarantee the maintenance of the level of exposure to liquidity risk at the levels desired by the Bank. The indicators used in the liquidity risk management process are:
 - Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR);
 - Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR);
 - Liquidity Reserve;
 - Liquidity Buffer;
 - Free Funding Indicator (DRL); and
 - Funding Concentration Indicator.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Banco do Brasil has a Liquidity Contingency Plan (PCL), which consists of a set of procedures, strategies and responsibilities to identify, manage and report Banco do Brasil's liquidity stress status, in order to ensure the maintenance of cash flow and restore the liquidity level to the desired level.

The liquidity stress states are used as a parameter for triggering the PCL and can occur when the observed liquidity falls below the liquidity reserve or when the LCR indicator falls below the limit established by the current RAS (Risk Appetite Statement).

The strategy to face the state of liquidity stress consists of activating the Liquidity Contingency Measures (MCL), aiming at re-establishing the liquidity reserve or the limit of the LCR indicator.

The instruments used in the management of liquidity risk are periodically reported to the Executive Committee for Risk Management, Internal Controls, Assets, Liabilities, Liquidity and Capital (CEGRC) and to the Bank's Management Committee.

Liquidity risk analysis

The liquidity risk limits are used to monitor the liquidity risk exposure level of the Bank. The control of these limits, that act in a complementary manner in the management of the short, medium and long-term liquidity risk of the Bank, ensured a favorable liquidity situation throughout the period, avoiding the activation of the liquidity contingency plan or the implementation of emergency actions in the budget planning to address the structural liquidity adequacy concerns.

Funding management

Liabilities are now presented based on product lines, making the table more intuitive regarding the origin of funding sources. The segregation into terms was changed, taking into account the significance of values and the criteria for distribution and exhaustion of balances over time, reflecting the internal methodology, making the information more in line with the reality observed for the instruments in question.

The composition of funding represented in balances, from a broad customer base, constitutes an important element in the management of Banco do Brasil's liquidity risk.

Funding with a defined maturity that is part of the composition of commercial sources, represented by the issuance of Agribusiness Credit Letters (LCA) and Real Estate Credit Letters (LCI), regardless of the 9 and 12 months, respectively, grace period, has daily availability for the saver. In this case, the behavior of respecting contractual deadlines was observed, a procedure similar to that adopted for Term Deposits.

Repurchase operations backed by bonds and funding carried out by the Bank's Treasury are carried out for short-term liquidity management, while, for the implementation of capital market strategies, funding has medium and long-term characteristics.

Finally, despite the fact that the Demand Deposits, Judicial Deposits and Savings products remain longer in the composition of BB's funding, their balances were allocated to the first vertex, as shown in the table next.

Funding Breakdown

| Liabilities | June 30, 2025 | | | | | | Total gross | Part % |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Up to 1 month | 1 to 6 months | 6 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | > 5 years | | | |
| Term deposits | 2,577,942 | 26,438,621 | 7,562,083 | 221,889,564 | 3,643 | 258,471,853 | 14.0% | |
| LCA | 8,233,203 | 53,191,639 | 29,286,306 | 152,524,191 | - | 243,235,339 | 13.1% | |
| LCI | 180,214 | 1,050,897 | 2,421,667 | 11,279,570 | - | 14,932,348 | 0.8% | |
| Savings | 215,021,292 | - | - | - | - | 215,021,292 | 11.6% | |
| Clients deposits | 95,207,041 | - | - | - | - | 95,207,041 | 5.1% | |
| Judicial deposits | 258,961,825 | - | - | - | - | 258,961,825 | 14.0% | |
| Treasury fundings | 6,217,204 | 25,241,393 | 9,584,940 | 16,863,640 | 6,854,924 | 64,762,101 | 3.5% | |
| Fixed term deposit | 3,008,396 | 1,916,275 | 1,570,123 | 8,041,757 | - | 14,536,551 | 0.8% | |
| Other retail fundings | 7,840,074 | 99,141 | 290,783 | 1,962,756 | - | 10,192,754 | 0.6% | |
| Foreign market funding | 2,998,571 | 19,858,378 | 5,478,095 | 31,067,189 | - | 59,402,233 | 3.2% | |
| Repurchase agreement | 592,960,451 | 13,775,412 | 370,639 | 10,624,982 | - | 617,731,484 | 33.3% | |
| Total gross | 1,193,206,213 | 141,571,756 | 56,564,636 | 454,253,649 | 6,858,567 | 1,852,454,821 | 100.0% | |



Derivative financial instruments

Banco do Brasil is a counterparty to financial derivative operations to hedge its own positions to meet the needs of our customers and to take proprietary positions. The hedging strategy is in line with the market and liquidity risk policy and with the derivative financial instruments use policy approved by the Board of Directors.

The Bank has a range of tools and systems for the management of the derivative financial instruments and uses statistical and simulation methodologies to measure the risks of its positions, by means of Value-at-Risk, sensitivity analysis and stress test models.

Operations with financial derivatives, with special emphasis on those subject to margin calls and daily adjustments, are considered in the measurement of the liquidity risk limits adopted by the Bank and in the composition of the scenarios used in the liquidity stress tests, conducted monthly.

c) Credit risk

The Bank's credit risk management process is based on best practices and complies with the requirements of BACEN. The process is designed to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate exposures to credit risk. This contributes to the ongoing financial strength and solvency of the Bank and the protection of shareholders' interests.

The credit risk management includes counterparty credit risk (RCC), country risk, sovereign risk, transfer risk, credit concentration risk and the effectiveness of mitigation or transfer instruments used exposures that generate the designated risks.

Credit policy

The Bank's specific credit policy contains strategic guidelines to direct credit-risk management actions in the conglomerate. It is approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed every year. It applies to all business that involve credit risk and is available to all employees. It is expected that the Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Investment companies define their paths from these guidelines, taking into account the specific needs and legal and regulatory issues to which they are subject.

The specific credit policy guides the continuous, integrated and prospective management of credit risk, comprising all stages the credit process, the management of the assets subject to this risk as well as the process of credit collections and recovery, including those incurred at the risk and expense of third parties.

Credit risk mitigation mechanisms

The Bank's credit policy addresses the use of risk mitigating instruments, which forms part of the strategic decision-making process. These policies are communicated throughout the Bank and cover every phase of the credit risk management process.

In conducting any business subject to credit risk, the bank's general rule is to tie it to a mechanism that provides partial or complete hedging of risk incurred. In managing credit risk on the aggregate level, to keep exposure within the risk levels established by the senior management, the Bank has the prerogative to transfer or to share credit risk.

Credit rules provide clear, comprehensive guidelines for the operational units. Among other aspects, the rules address ratings, requirements, choices, assessments, formalization, control and reinforcement of guarantees, ensuring the adequacy and sufficiency of the mitigator throughout the transaction cycle.

Measurement

Due to the nature and volume of the transactions, the diversity and complexity of its products and services and the significant amounts involved, the Bank's credit risk measurement process is performed systematically. The architecture of databases and corporate systems allows the Bank to perform comprehensive measurements of credit risk, evaluating prospectively the behavior of the portfolio subject to credit risk considered in several scenarios, corporately defined, including stress.

At the Bank, estimates of Expected Losses (EL) associated with credit risk consider the macroeconomic environment, the likelihood that the exposure will be characterized as a problematic asset and the recovery of credit, including concessions, execution costs and terms. The portfolio evaluation process involves several statistical and judgmental estimates, observing factors that show a change in the risk profile of the client, the credit instrument and the quality of the guarantees that result in a reduction in the estimate of the receipt of



future cash flows.

The model adopted for the calculation of the impairment of financial assets is based on the concept of expected losses, thus, all operations have an expected loss since their origin and are monitored as the credit risk situation changes.

Credit deterioration

The expected loss models aim to identify the losses that will occur in the next 12 months or that will occur during the life of the operation on a forward-looking basis. Financial instruments are evaluated in 3 stages and are subject to quantitative and qualitative analysis.

The stage in which each asset is classified is systematically reviewed and considers the Bank's risk monitoring processes in order to capture changes in the characteristics of the instruments and their guarantees that impact the financial capacity of the client.

The migration of financial assets between stages is sensitized after analyzes that result in aggravation or mitigation of credit risk. These estimates are based on assumptions of a number of factors, and for this reason, may be subject to change over time, generating future constitutions or reversals of allowances.

Other information on the calculation methodology and assumptions used by the Bank for the evaluation of impairment losses on loans to customers, as well as the quantitative amounts recorded as expected loss for doubtful accounts, can be obtained in Notes 3, 4, 9, 10, 12 e 13.

Economic scenarios

The expected loss estimate aims to identify the anticipated credit losses, over a given time horizon, that influence the assets value, on a forward-looking basis. In order to calculate the expected loss provisions for financial instruments, the Bank associates systemic risk variables (macroeconomic variables). These variables are monitored and updated so that the provision appropriately reflects the prevailing credit risk, ensuring greater alignment with the economic reality and the quality of the portfolio.

Maximum credit risk exposure

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

Off-balance sheet items

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Assets received as collateral

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

The different types of loan collateral received by the Bank are listed below:

- (i) rural properties (land and buildings);
- (ii) urban properties – real estate located in urban areas (houses, apartments, warehouses, sheds, commercial or industrial buildings, urban lots, shops, etc.);
- (iii) crops – representing the harvest of the financed products (avocado, rice, beans, etc.). Perishable goods (vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.) require additional collateral;
- (iv) furniture and equipment – only assets that can be easily moved or removed (machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc.);
- (v) resources internalized at Banco do Brasil – financial investments with the Bank – savings accounts, certificates of deposit, fixed income funds, etc.;
- (vi) personal guarantees – including personal endorsements and surety funds such as FGO, FAMPE, FUNPROGER, etc.;
- (vii) extractive agricultural products – pineapple, acai, rice, coffee, cocoa, grapes, etc.;
- (viii) industrial products – raw materials, goods or industrial products (steel coil, footwear, stainless steel plates, etc.);
- (ix) receivables – including credit cards, future billings and checks;
- (x) livestock – cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, etc.;
- (xi) securities and other rights – credit securities and other collateral rights (Commercial Credit Notes – CCC, Industrial Credit Notes – CCI, Credit Notes Export – CCE, Rural Product Notes – CPR, rural notes, resources held by the Bank, receivables or other credit notes arising from services provided or goods delivered); and
- (xii) credit insurance – provided by the Brazilian Insurer for Export Credits – SBCE, Brazilian Credit Insurer – SECREB, etc.

In credit operations, preference is given to guarantees that provide high liquidity to the transaction.

The Bank has a system for managing credit portfolio concentration risk. In addition to monitoring concentration level indicators for different portfolio segments, calculated based on the Herfindahl-Hirshman Index, the impact of concentration on capital allocation for credit risk is assessed.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Percentage of coverage on assets received as collateral

| Asset | % Coverage |
|--|-------------|
| Credit rights | |
| Receipt for bank deposit | 100% |
| Certificate of bank deposit ¹ | 100% |
| Savings deposits | 100% |
| Fixed income investment funds | 100% |
| Pledge agreement – cash collateral ² | 100% |
| Standby letter of credit | 100% |
| Others | 80% |
| Guarantee funds | |
| Guarantee Fund for Generation of Employment and Income | 100% |
| Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Business | 100% |
| Guarantee Fund for Operations | 100% |
| Guarantee Fund for Investment | 100% |
| Other | 100% |
| Guarantee ³ | 100% |
| Credit insurance | 100% |
| Pledge agreement – securities ⁴ | 77% |
| Offshore funds – BB Fund ⁵ | 77% |
| Livestock ⁶ | 70% |
| Pledge agreement - cash collateral ⁷ | 70% |
| Other ⁸ | 50% |

1 - Except certificates that have swap contracts.

2 - In the same currency of the loan.

3 - Provided by a banking institution that has a credit limit at the Bank, with sufficient margin to support the co-obligation.

4 - Contract of deposit/transfer of customer funds.

5 - Exclusive or retail.

6 - Except in Rural Product Notes (CPR) transactions.

7 - Cash collateral celebrated in a distinct currency of the supported operations that have no foreign exchange hedge mechanism.

8 - Include properties, vehicles, machines, equipment, among others.

Collateral in the form of financial investments with the Bank may not be used by the client for other purposes until the loan is fully settled. Without having to notify the borrower, when the financial investments mature, the Bank may apply the funds to any past-due loan installments.

In addition to the credit assignment and credit rights assignment clauses, loans to customers also contain a collateral reinforcement clause. This ensures that the collateral coverage percentage agreed to at inception of the loan is maintained over the entire life of the transaction.

Concentration

The credit risk management strategies guide the Bank's activities at the operational level. Strategic decisions include, among other aspects, determination of the Bank's risk appetite and credit risk and concentration limits.

The Bank also follows the concentration limits established by Bacen.

The Bank has a systematic risk management approach to the concentration of the credit portfolio. In addition to monitoring the concentration levels of different segments of the portfolio, based on the Herfindahl-Hirshman Index, the impact of the concentration on capital allocation for credit risk is evaluated.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Exposures by geographic region

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

The information related to exposures by economic activity has been included in Note 12 – Credit Portfolio.

d) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the possibility of a loss due to failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes and systems, a human error and external events. It also includes legal risk arising from errors or deficiencies in contracts, sanctions for non-compliance with laws and indemnification for damages caused to third parties.

In order to improve efficiency in the management of non-financial risks, operational risk is made up of the following management categories: third-party risk, legal risk, compliance risk, security risk, model risk, conduct risk, cyber risk and IT risk. This composition allows the convergence of management instruments such as taxonomy and losses base, among others.

The regulatory categories of operational risk (inappropriate practices, labor practices, fraud and external theft, process failures, interruption of activities, damage to assets and people, fraud and internal theft, failures of systems and technology) are constantly monitored and their results reported to the Bank's Senior Management.

Specific risk and capital management policy

The Bank defines the specific risk and capital management policy, covering guidelines applicable to Operational Risk, with the objective of establishing the guidelines related to the continuous and integrated management of risks and capital and the disclosure of information on these topics to the Prudential Conglomerate, whose consolidation scope is defined by Resolution CMN No. 4,950/2021, safeguarding those of a confidential and proprietary nature. The definition of the policy complies with applicable legislation and regulations and is based on best governance practices.

In accordance with CMN Resolution 4,557/2017, the policy permeates all of the activities related to operational risk and is designed to identify, measure, evaluate, mitigate, control, monitor, disclose and improve the risks in the Prudential Conglomerate and in each individual institution. It also aims to identify and monitor the risks associated to the investees of the institutions that compose the Prudential Conglomerate.

Management instruments and Monitoring

The Bank's operational risk management seeks to maintain a structured approach for the functioning of all the activities that are necessary for the risk to remain at levels adequate to the expected profitability of the businesses. This requires processes to be regularly reviewed and updated, which means continuously improving management.

Regarding the operational risk management instruments, the SIM - Immediate Complaint Solution stands out, which has streamlined the solution of customer complaints, since the analysis and dispute procedure is carried out on a single environment, with the automated issuance of the Term of Commitment completed, and credit made to the customer's account immediately after dispatch for certain amounts.

In addition, the systematic monitoring of operational loss events is carried out through the analysis of the information contained in the Risk Dashboard, among them the monitoring of the global and specific limits and decisions of the Executive Committee for Risk Management, Internal Controls, Assets, Liabilities, Liquidity and Capital – CEGRC. Based on the monitoring of the established limits, the managers that are responsible for the process, products or services may be called to clarify the reasons for the extrapolation of limits and propose risk mitigation actions.



The monitoring of operational losses, in order to produce the appropriate reports, takes place through the Operational Loss Dashboard, which is also monitored by the areas managing processes, systems, products or services, with monthly calculation of the amounts of losses according to the global operating loss limit and specific operating loss limits.

e) Capital management

Objectives and policies

In 2017, Bacen issued CMN Resolution 4,557, which defines the scope and requirements of the risk management structure and the capital management structure for financial institutions.

In compliance with the Resolution, the Board of Directors has established Coris and has appointed as the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), responsible for risk and capital management, the Vice President of Internal Controls and Risk Management.

Capital management aims to ensure the Institution's future solvency concurrent with the implementation of business strategies.

Capital management is carried out through an organizational structure appropriate to the nature of its operations, the complexity of its business and the extent of exposure to relevant risks.

There are defined and documented capital management strategies that establish mechanisms and procedures to keep capital compatible with the Risk Appetite and Tolerance Statement (RAS).

In addition, the Bank has specific policies, approved by the Board, which aim to guide the development of functions or behaviors, through strategic drivers that guide capital management actions. These specific policies apply to all businesses that involve risk and capital at the Bank.

Elements comprised by capital management:

Strategic plans, business goals and budgets respect the risk appetite and tolerance and indicators of capital adequacy and risk-adjusted return.

The Capital Plan is prepared in consistency with the business strategy, seeking to maintain capital indicators at appropriate levels. This Plan highlights the capital planning of Banco do Brasil and the prospective assessment of any need for capital contribution.

The Capital Plan preparation is referenced in the guidelines and limits contained in RAS and the Bank's Corporate Budget (BB Budget), considering that this represents the materialization of the guidelines of ECBB, the Master Plan (PD) and the Fixed Investment Plan.

The budgeted amounts must correspond to the goals and objectives defined by the Board of Directors for the Banco do Brasil Conglomerate. Thus, premises such as business growth, credit growth in operations with higher profitability, restrictions on operations in segments with lower profitability, among others, are contained in the BB Budget.

In addition, the BB Budget considers the macroeconomic scenario prepared by the Global Treasury Unit (Tesou) and the legislation applied to the Brazilian Banking Industry (SFN).

The review of the ECBB and the PD results from the application of a set of strategic planning methodologies, observing the best market practices. It is noteworthy that the review of the ECBB and the PD takes place in an integrated manner with the budgeting process, with the RAS and with the other documents of the strategic architecture, which ensures the alignment between such documents, giving greater internal consistency to the strategic planning process.

The BB Budget follows the guidelines defined in the ECBB, respects the RAS and aims to meet the floors and ceilings defined in the indicators approved in the PD. The BB Budget allows the quantification in financial values of the strategic objectives defined in the ECBB.

The RAS is the strategic document that guides the planning of the business strategy, directing budget and capital towards a sustainable and optimized allocation, according to the Institution's capacity to assume risks and its strategic objectives, in addition to promoting understanding and dissemination of the risk culture.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

This statement is applied to the Bank and considers potential impacts on the capital of the Banco do Brasil Prudential Conglomerate. It is expected that the Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Investment companies (ELBB) define their drivers based on these guidelines considering specific needs and legal and regulatory aspects to which they are subject.

As defined in the RAS, risk appetite is the maximum level of risk that the Institution accepts to incur in order to achieve its objectives, materialized by indicators that define an aggregate view of risk exposure. Tolerance, in turn, induces risk management in a more granular way, considering the defined appetite.

RAS defines prudential minimum limits that aim to perpetuate the strategy of strengthening the Bank's capital structure. These limits are established above the regulatory minimum, represent the Bank's Risk Appetite and are effective as of January of each year.

The capital target is the level of capital desired by the Bank, which is why its management actions must be guided by this driver. The goals are distinguished from tolerance and risk appetite because the latter defines the level at which the Institution does not accept to operate, and must take timely measures for readjustment, which may trigger contingency measures.

Integration:

Adopting a prospective stance, the Bank assesses the capital status, including the leverage ratio, classified as Critical, Alert or Surveillance, according to the time horizon that precedes the projected deadline for the breach of the prudential minimum limits defined by Senior Management and detailed in the RAS, as the figure below:

| Capital and Leverage Ratio | | Period of noncompliance (months) | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 0 a 6 | 7 a 12 | 13 a 18 | 19 a 24 | 25 a 30 | over 31 |
| Appetite ¹ | Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio | CRITICAL | | | ALERT | | SURVEILLANCE |
| | Tier 1 Ratio | CRITICAL | | ALERT | | SURVEILLANCE | |
| | Basel Prudential Ratio | CRITICAL | ALERT | | SURVEILLANCE | | |
| | Leverage Prudential Ratio | CRITICAL | | ALERT | | SURVEILLANCE | |

¹ level of capital desired by the institution

The Capital Forum has the responsibility of identify the capital and leverage ratio status of the Bank and occurs through the control of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (ICP), Tier I Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Leverage Ratio projected for a time horizon of at least 36 months. When the projections indicate a potential breach of the prudential minimum limits (risk appetite), the Institution will have enough time to promote strategic changes that avoid extrapolation, according to the deadlines defined for each indicator.

The assessment of the sufficiency of capital maintained by the Bank contemplates a 3-year time horizon and considers: i) the types of risks and respective levels to which the Institution is exposed and willing to assume; ii) the Institution's ability to manage risks effectively and prudently; iii) the Institution's strategic objectives; and iv) the conditions of competitiveness and the regulatory environment in which it operates.

In compliance with the provisions of Bacen Circular 3,846/2017, this analysis is also part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (Icaap) and must cover, at least:

- the assessment and measurement of the need for capital to cover credit risks (includes concentration and credit risk of the counterparty), market risk, interest rate variations for instruments classified in the bank portfolio (IRRBB) and operational;
- the assessment of the capital needs to cover the other relevant risks to which the Institution is exposed, considering, at least, the strategy, reputation and socio-environmental risks;
- the assessment of capital requirements based on the results of the stress test program; and
- the description of the methodologies and assumptions used in the evaluation and measurement of capital requirements.

The Icaap, implemented by the Bank on June 30, 2013, follows the disposed on CMN Resolution 4,557/2017. At the Bank, the responsibility for coordinating Icaap was assigned to the Risk Management Directorship. In turn, the Internal Controls Directorship is the responsible for validating the Icaap. Finally, Internal Audit is responsible for performing an annual evaluation of the overall capital management process.



Procedures:

Capital management is an ongoing process of planning, evaluating, controlling and monitoring capital. It supports the Board in the decision process that will lead the Institution to adopt a posture capable of absorbing eventual losses arising from business risks or changes in the financial environment.

Capital simulations are carried out, integrating the results of risk and business stress tests, based on macroeconomic and/or idiosyncratic scenarios. Stress tests are carried out periodically and their impacts are assessed from the perspective of capital.

It is conducted monthly monitoring of the variables used in the preparation of the Capital Plan due to the review of the behavior projected in the preparation of the BB Budget, based on the observed numbers, market expectations and business dynamics. The relevant deviations are presented and discussed, by the Boards participating in the process, in the monthly meetings of the Capital Forum.

Management reports on capital adequacy are disclosed to the areas and strategic intervening committees, supporting the decision-making process by the Board of Directors.

The adoption of a prospective stance, by conducting continuous assessments of the capital need, makes it possible to proactively identify events with a non-zero probability of occurrence or changes in market conditions that may have an adverse effect on capital adequacy, including in stress scenarios.

f) Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank has calculated the Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with the requirements established by CMN Resolutions 4,955/2021 and 4,958/2021. Those requirements are related to the calculation of Referential Equity (RE) and Minimum Referential Equity Required (MRER) as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA).

The Basel Committee recommendations, related to the set of regulations governing the capital structure of financial institutions, are known as Basel III.

The regulatory capital is divided into Tier I and Tier II. Tier I consists of Common Equity Tier I Capital – CET1 (net of regulatory adjustments) and Additional Tier I Capital.

For calculating the regulatory capital, minimum requirements for RE, Tier I and CET1, and Additional CET1 are requested.

Regulatory adjustments listed below are considered for calculating CET1 ratio:

- goodwill;
- intangible assets;
- actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension plans, net of deferred tax liabilities;
- significant investments (greater than 10% of the share capital) in: non-consolidated entities similar to financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open-ended pension funds; and institutions authorized by Bacen that are not part of the Prudential Conglomerate.
- non-controlling interests;
- deferred tax assets on temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or income to be realized;
- deferred tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward;
- value between the provisioned amount and the amount of the adjustments resulting from the evaluation provided by CMN Resolution 4,277/2013.

On August 28, 2014, Bacen authorized the R\$ 5,100,000 thousand (R\$ 6,100,000 thousand until June/2024) perpetual bond included in Additional Tier I Capital to be considered as Common Equity Tier I Capital, as described in Note 23.c.

CMN Resolution 5,199/2024 amended CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 and included in the calculation of Tier I Capital the absolute value of the negative adjustment recorded in equity, resulting from the application on January 1, 2025, of the criteria for constituting provision for expected losses provided in CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, observing the percentages below:



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

- 75%, until December 31, 2025;
- 50%, until December 31, 2026;
- 25%, until December 31, 2027;
- 0%, from January 1, 2028.

According to the CMN Resolutions 4,955/2021 and 4,958/2021, the calculation of the RE and the amount of RWA should be based on Prudential Conglomerate.

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

1 - According to CMN Resolution 4,955/2021, art. 31, in 2025, the balance of FCO is limited to 40% (50% in 2024) of the amount that composed the Tier II of the RE on June 30, 2018.

2 - According to CMN Resolution 4,958/2021, corresponds to the application of the "F" factor to the amount of RWA, where "F" equals 8%.

3 - Values from DLO (Operational Threshold Statement).

Regulatory adjustments deducted from CET1:

| | June 30, 2025 |
|--|---------------------|
| Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds net of deferred tax liabilities | (13,459,112) |
| Intangible assets | (11,886,514) |
| Significant investments and tax assets resulting from temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or revenues for their realization (amount exceeding the 15% threshold) | (10,309,235) |
| Tax assets resulting from temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or revenues for their realization (amount exceeding the 10% threshold) | (2,470,234) |
| Significant investments (excess of 10%) ¹ | (2,087,472) |
| Tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward | (866,469) |
| Non-controlling interests ² | (546,298) |
| Goodwill | (62,099) |
| Shortfall of the value between the provisioned amount and the amount of the adjustments resulting from the evaluation provided by CMN Resolution 4,277/2013 | (4,363) |
| Total | (41,691,796) |

1 - It refers, mainly, to significant investments in non-consolidated entities similar to financial institutions, non-consolidated financial institutions and insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open-ended pension funds.

2 - The adjustment of non-controlling interests was calculated according to CMN Resolution 4,955/2021, 1st paragraph of the article 10.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Fixed asset ratio and margin

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

Bacen defines the fixed asset ratio as the percentage of fixed assets to Referential Equity. The maximum rate allowed is 50%, according to CMN Resolution 4,957/2021.

Margin refers to the difference between the 50% limit of Referential Equity and total fixed assets.

h) Regulatory indicators vs. observed indicators

The minimum regulatory requirement for capital indicators in accordance to CMN Resolution 4,958/2021, as well as the achieved values at the Bank, are shown in the table below:

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

1 - Includes additional main conservation, countercyclical and systemic capital

On June 30, 2025, the compliance with the regulatory indicators is observed. The Bank, through the capital management strategies already listed, aims to surpass the minimum regulatory indicators, keeping them at levels capable of perpetuating the strategy of reinforcing the structure of capital of the Bank. In this way, the Bank defines the minimum prudential limits of capital indicators and the main capital target to be reached in each period.

i) Instruments eligible as capital

The instruments eligible as capital are described in the Notes 19.c and 23.c.

For subordinated financial bills issued up to the present date, there are the possibilities described in the emission instrument, as listed below:

1. For the perpetual instruments, there is a repurchase or redemption option, observing the following requirements:
 - a. minimum of five years interval between the issue date and the first exercise date of the repurchase or redemption option;
 - b. the exercise of the repurchase or redemption option is subject, on the exercise date, to the authorization of the Central Bank of Brazil;
 - c. lack of characteristics that lead to the expectation that the repurchase or redemption option will be exercised, constituting an attribution of the Issuer;
 - d. the interval between the repurchase or redemption option must be, at least, 180 days.

For securities issued abroad, there is, until now, no possibility for the holder of the security to request repurchase or redemption, total or partial. The expected cash flows will occur when the coupon is paid or when exercising the repurchase by the Bank, as applicable.

The Instrument qualifying as Common Equity Tier I Capital does not have a maturity date and can only be settled in situations of dissolution of the issuing institution or of repurchases authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil. The expected cash flows occur only through the payment of annual remuneration interest or in the eventual return of the primary.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

According to the Information to the Market, dated April 8, 2021 and December 16, 2021, the schedule for returning the Hybrid Instrument established seven annual installments of R\$ 1 billion and one final installment of R\$ 1.1 billion, between July/2022 and July/2029.

Regarding the dynamics of the FCO, the monthly flows contemplate the inflows/origins, such as the transfers from the National Treasury resulting from the collection of taxes (made every ten days of the month), returns originating from payments of credit operations and remuneration on the available resources and the exits, such as the reimbursement of payment/rebate bonuses, the audit, del credere and provision. The use of FCO resources as an instrument eligible as capital is limited by CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 (Art. 31).



31 - Transfer of financial assets

The Bank transfers financial assets during the normal course of business. The most common assets transferred are debt and equity instruments and loans to customers. To determine the appropriate accounting treatment, the Bank evaluates the level of continuing involvement with the transferred asset. This analysis allows the Bank to determine if the asset should continue to be recognized in full, recognized to the extent of its continuing involvement or derecognized.

The most common transfers are sales of securities under repurchase agreements and transfers of loan portfolios with retention of substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership (with a corresponding liability recognized in Financial institution resources).

Financial assets transferred and still recognized in the consolidated balance sheet and their associated liabilities

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

1 – It includes the amount of R\$ 18,956,635 related to securities with credit characteristics.

Financial assets transferred and still recognized in the consolidated balance sheet which the associated liabilities are resources only to the transferred assets

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

1 – Financial assets transferred and associated liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the line items “Loans to customers” and “Financial institution resources”, respectively.

Sales with repurchase agreement

These are transactions in which the Bank sells a security and simultaneously agrees to buy it back on for a fixed price on a future date. The Bank continues to recognize the security in full on the balance sheet, since it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Consequently, the Bank continues to participate in changes in fair value and income generated by the security.

The Bank recognizes the cash received as an asset. A liability is recognized for the obligation to repurchase the security. During the life of the transaction, the Bank does not have the right to negotiate the transferred asset, since it effectively sells the contractual rights to the security’s cash flows.

Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards

In these transactions, the Bank transfers the rights to the future cash flows of loans and receivables in exchange for cash. The Bank continues to recognize the assets on the balance sheet, since it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with the loans. Consequently, the Bank has responsibility for any defaults on the receivables it transfers.

The Bank recognizes the cash received as an asset. A liability is recognized for the obligation to the counterparty financial institution. During the life of the transaction, the Bank does not have the right to negotiate the transferred asset, since it effectively sells the contractual rights to the loan’s cash flows.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

32 – Recurring and non-recurring net income

As defined by BCB Resolution 2/2020, non-recurring results are those that are not related or are only incidentally related to the institution's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future years.

| | 1st half/2025 |
|---|------------------|
| Recurring net income | 9,879,317 |
| Non-recurring net income | (71,968) |
| Adesão ao Programa de Transação Tributária (PTI) ¹ | (1,192,474) |
| Tax effect and employee and directors profit sharing effect on non-recurring items ² | 1,120,506 |

1 - This refers to the program for adherence in tax litigation involving relevant and widespread legal controversy No. 27/2024, issued by the Office of the Attorney General of the National Treasury (PGFN) and the Special Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil (RFB). The program provides eligibility for settlement by adherence, among other matters, of debts under administrative or judicial litigation related to the incidence of social security contributions on amounts paid as profit sharing (PLR). Among the payment conditions for the debts selected for tax settlement, the program establishes a discount of 65% on the total amount of the debt or the registration eligible for settlement.

2 - The program establishes that the granted discounts will not be considered in the calculation of the tax base for Income Tax (IR) and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

33 – Current and non current assets and liabilities

| June 30, 2025 | Banco do Brasil | | | Consolidated | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Up to 1 year | After 1 year | Total | Up to 1 year | After 1 year | Total |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and due from banks | 22,076,151 | -- | 22,076,151 | 24,468,455 | -- | 24,468,455 |
| Financial assets | 978,581,914 | 1,305,140,460 | 2,283,722,374 | 998,038,359 | 1,336,739,638 | 2,334,777,997 |
| Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil | 123,095,245 | -- | 123,095,245 | 123,095,245 | -- | 123,095,245 |
| Interbank investments | 285,655,343 | 2,354,720 | 288,010,063 | 288,184,739 | 2,811,340 | 290,996,079 |
| Securities | 46,753,624 | 536,930,103 | 583,683,727 | 55,583,095 | 550,745,629 | 606,328,724 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 4,386,787 | 1,201,649 | 5,588,436 | 4,378,783 | 1,201,649 | 5,580,432 |
| Loan portfolio | 482,894,400 | 725,600,656 | 1,208,495,056 | 493,236,259 | 737,847,936 | 1,231,084,195 |
| Other financial assets | 35,796,515 | 39,053,332 | 74,849,847 | 33,560,238 | 44,133,084 | 77,693,322 |
| Expected credit risk losses | (39,997,948) | (53,351,148) | (93,349,096) | (40,435,570) | (54,266,781) | (94,702,351) |
| Loan portfolio | (35,500,321) | (53,343,042) | (88,843,363) | (35,757,390) | (53,490,626) | (89,248,016) |
| Other financial assets | (4,497,627) | (8,106) | (4,505,733) | (4,678,180) | (776,155) | (5,454,335) |
| Tax assets | 45,882,021 | 42,814,504 | 88,696,525 | 48,166,990 | 44,572,724 | 92,739,714 |
| Current tax assets | 10,446,834 | -- | 10,446,834 | 12,058,403 | 223,960 | 12,282,363 |
| Deferred tax assets (tax credit) | 35,435,187 | 42,814,504 | 78,249,691 | 36,108,587 | 44,348,764 | 80,457,351 |
| Investments | -- | 41,972,372 | 41,972,372 | -- | 19,658,456 | 19,658,456 |
| Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | -- | 41,861,416 | 41,861,416 | -- | 19,517,930 | 19,517,930 |
| Other investments | -- | 145,699 | 145,699 | -- | 145,699 | 145,699 |
| Impairment losses | -- | (34,743) | (34,743) | -- | (5,173) | (5,173) |
| Property and equipment | -- | 13,354,754 | 13,354,754 | -- | 13,841,140 | 13,841,140 |
| Property for use | -- | 26,154,672 | 26,154,672 | -- | 26,704,764 | 26,704,764 |
| Right to use | -- | 1,667,201 | 1,667,201 | -- | 1,954,601 | 1,954,601 |
| Accumulated depreciation | -- | (14,452,447) | (14,452,447) | -- | (14,787,838) | (14,787,838) |
| Impairment losses | -- | (14,672) | (14,672) | -- | (30,387) | (30,387) |
| Intangible | -- | 11,868,136 | 11,868,136 | -- | 11,960,352 | 11,960,352 |
| Intangible assets | -- | 21,308,587 | 21,308,587 | -- | 21,895,914 | 21,895,914 |
| Accumulated amortization | -- | (9,402,187) | (9,402,187) | -- | (9,867,407) | (9,867,407) |
| Impairment losses | -- | (38,264) | (38,264) | -- | (68,155) | (68,155) |
| Other non-financial assets | 7,463,515 | 24,812,032 | 32,275,547 | 9,723,614 | 25,015,970 | 34,739,584 |
| Total assets | 1,014,005,653 | 1,386,611,110 | 2,400,616,763 | 1,039,961,848 | 1,397,521,499 | 2,437,483,347 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | 1,535,400,518 | 594,316,983 | 2,129,717,501 | 1,551,197,435 | 590,219,617 | 2,141,417,052 |
| Customers resources | 616,112,354 | 227,577,169 | 843,689,523 | 651,913,969 | 228,443,236 | 880,357,205 |
| Financial institutions resources | 699,685,869 | 52,196,592 | 751,882,461 | 677,962,401 | 47,508,271 | 725,470,672 |
| Resources from issuance of debt securities | 106,696,167 | 253,048,894 | 359,745,061 | 107,842,508 | 256,003,794 | 363,846,302 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 4,296,790 | 1,123,165 | 5,419,955 | 4,300,037 | 1,123,165 | 5,423,202 |
| Other financial liabilities | 108,609,338 | 60,371,163 | 168,980,501 | 109,178,520 | 57,141,151 | 166,319,671 |
| Provisions | 13,034,043 | 19,265,828 | 32,299,871 | 14,033,993 | 19,677,888 | 33,711,881 |
| Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims | 9,249,399 | 17,304,072 | 26,553,471 | 9,390,035 | 17,567,177 | 26,957,212 |
| Other provisions | 3,784,644 | 1,961,756 | 5,746,400 | 4,643,958 | 2,110,711 | 6,754,669 |
| Tax liabilities | 3,878,681 | 8,442,876 | 12,321,557 | 7,164,435 | 8,670,934 | 15,835,369 |
| Current tax liabilities | 1,566,527 | -- | 1,566,527 | 4,766,904 | 6,566 | 4,773,470 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 2,312,154 | 8,442,876 | 10,755,030 | 2,397,531 | 8,664,368 | 11,061,899 |
| Other non-financial liabilities | 32,776,211 | 18,767,287 | 51,543,498 | 38,484,915 | 24,485,131 | 62,970,046 |
| Shareholders' equity | -- | 174,734,336 | 174,734,336 | -- | 183,548,999 | 183,548,999 |
| Total liabilities and equity | 1,585,089,453 | 815,527,310 | 2,400,616,763 | 1,610,880,778 | 826,602,569 | 2,437,483,347 |



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

34 – Other information

a) Investment funds management

Funds managed by BB Asset:

| | Numbers of funds/portfolios (in Units) | Balance |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | June 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 |
| Managed funds | 1,226 | 1,771,569,150 |
| Investment funds | 1,220 | 1,754,000,798 |
| Managed portfolios | 6 | 17,568,352 |

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

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

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

c) Consortium funds

| | June 30, 2025 |
|--|---------------|
| Monthly forecast of purchase pool members receivable funds | 1,120,948 |
| Obligations of the groups due to contributions | 79,235,439 |
| Purchase pool members - assets to be delivered | 73,331,817 |
| (In units) | |
| Quantity of groups managed | 437 |
| Quantity of active consortium members | 1,764,912 |
| Quantity of assets deliverable to members (drawn or winning offer) | 246,040 |
| | |
| | 1st half/2025 |
| Quantity of assets (in units) delivered in the period | 140,582 |



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Assignment of employees to outside agencies

Federal government assignments are regulated by Law 10,470/2002 and Decree No. 10,835/2021.

| | 1st half/2025 | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| | Quantity of assigned employees ¹ | Cost in the period |
| With costs for the Bank | | |
| Labor unions | 219 | 28,567 |
| Other organizations/entities | 8 | 3,215 |
| Without cost to the Bank² | | |
| Federal, state and municipal governments | 228 | -- |
| External organizations (Cassi, Previ, Economus, Fusesc and PrevBep) | 596 | -- |
| Employee entities | 71 | -- |
| Subsidiaries and associates | 818 | -- |
| Total | 1,940 | 31,782 |

1 - Balance on the last day of the period.

2 - In the 1st Semester/2025, the Bank was reimbursed in the amount of R\$ 382,973 thousand, referring to the costs of assigned employees.

e) Remuneration of employees and managers

Monthly wages paid to employees and Directors of the Banco do Brasil (in Reais):

| | June 30, 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Lowest salary | 3,963.90 |
| Highest salary | 66,323.05 |
| Average salary | 12,231.43 |
| Average value of benefits offered | 5,592.56 |
| President | 90,185.66 |
| Vice-president | 80,722.79 |
| Director | 68,414.22 |
| Audit Committee - member | 61,572.79 |
| Capital and Risk Committee | 61,572.79 |
| Fiscal council | 7,846.67 |
| Board of Directors | 7,846.67 |

f) Insurance policy of assets

Despite the reduced level of risk to which its assets are subject, the Bank insured its assets in amounts rendered enough to hedge any losses.

Insurance contracted by the Bank in force on June 30, 2025

| Covered risks | Amounts covered | Value of the premium |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Property insurance for the relevant fixed assets | 901,339 | 7,007 |
| Life insurance and collective personal accident insurance for the Executive Board ¹ | 131,950 | 333 |
| Other | 460 | -- |
| Total | 1,033,749 | 7,340 |

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



35 – Subsequent events

a) Instrument qualifying as tier 1 capital installment settlement

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

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



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Telefone +55 (61) 3362 3700
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Independent auditors' report on the individual and consolidated financial statements

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

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

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 to the individual and consolidated financial statements, which describes that these statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, which considers the waiver of the presentation, in the financial statements for the periods of the year 2025, of comparative figures for prior periods, as provided for in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

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

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

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

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

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

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

How the matter was addressed in our audit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How our audit approached this matter

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

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

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

Measurement of post-employment benefit actuarial liabilities

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

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

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

matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

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

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

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

Information technology environment

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

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

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

How the matter was addressed in our audit

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

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

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

Other matters

Statements of value added

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

Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), and are being presented as additional information, as allowed by Article No. 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which were presented separately by Banco do Brasil S.A. on this date and on which we issued a review report, containing no modifications, dated August 13, 2025

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an

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

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

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

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

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

Brasília, August 13, 2025

KPMG Auditores Independentes
CRC SP-014428/F-0

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



AUDIT COMMITTEE SUMMARY REPORT

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

First semester of 2025

Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

Period Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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



Conclusions

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

- a) The Internal Control System (ICS) is appropriate for the size and complexity of the Conglomerate's business and receives ongoing attention from Management;
- b) Internal Audit is effective, has sufficient structure and budget to perform its functions, and operates with independence, objectivity, and quality;
- c) KPMG performs its duties effectively and independently;
- d) The processes related to related-party transactions are in compliance with BB's specific policy and applicable legislation;
- e) The parameters and actuarial results of the benefit plans sponsored by pension funds are adequately reflected in the financial statements;
- f) Risk exposures have been appropriately managed by Administration;
- g) The individual and consolidated financial statements adequately present, in all material respects, BB's financial position as of June 30, 2025, in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices applicable to institutions authorized to operate by Bacen.

Brasília-DF, August 13th, 2025.

Egidio Otmar Ames

Coordinator

Aramis Sá de Andrade

Marcelo Gasparino Da Silva

Rachel de Oliveira Maia

Vera Lucia de Almeida Pereira Elias



Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Financial Statements

According to the article 27, § 1, item VI, of CVM Instruction 80 of March 29, 2022, we declare that the Financial Statements of the Banco do Brasil S.A. related to the period ended June 30, 2025 were reviewed and, based on subsequent discussions, we agree that such statement fairly reflects, in all material facts, the financial position for the periods presented.

Brasília (DF), August 12, 2025.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
CHIEF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK
MANAGEMENT OFFICER (CRO)

Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
CHIEF WHOLESALE OFFICER

José Ricardo Sasseron
CHIEF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AND CORPORATE
SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Luiz Gustavo Braz Lage
CHIEF AGRIBUSINESS AND FAMILY FARMING
OFFICER

Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
CHIEF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTOR
RELATIONS OFFICER (CFO)

Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos
CHIEF TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL BUSINESS
OFFICER (CTO)



Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Report of Independent Auditors

According to the article 27, §1, item V, of CVM Instruction 80 of March 29, 2022, we affirm based on our knowledge, on auditor's plan and on discussions about the work accomplished, that we agree, with no dissent, to the opinions/conclusions expressed in the Report of Independent Auditors for Financial Statements.

Brasília (DF), August 12, 2025.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
CHIEF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK
MANAGEMENT OFFICER (CRO)

José Ricardo Sasseron
CHIEF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AND CORPORATE
SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
CHIEF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTOR
RELATIONS OFFICER (CFO)

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
CHIEF WHOLESALE OFFICER

Luiz Gustavo Braz Lage
CHIEF AGRIBUSINESS AND FAMILY FARMING
OFFICER

Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos
CHIEF TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL BUSINESS
OFFICER (CTO)



Members of Management

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
 Carla Nesi
 Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
 Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
 José Ricardo Sasseron
 Luiz Gustavo Braz Lage
 Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
 Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos

DIRECTORS

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

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 Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
 Valmir Pedro Rossi

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 Renato da Motta Andrade Neto
 Tatiana Rosito

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Aramis Sá de Andrade
 Egídio Otmar Ames
 Marcelo Gasparino da Silva
 Rachel de Oliveira Maia
 Vera Lucia de Almeida Pereira Elias

ACCOUNTING DEPT.

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 General Accountant
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