

**Financial
Statements**
Sep 30, 2025





Index

Financial Statements

Balance sheet.....	3
Statement of income.....	4
Statement of comprehensive income.....	5
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity.....	6
Statements of cash flows.....	8
Statement of value added	9

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 – The Bank and its operations	9
2 – Presentation of financial statements	11
3 – Description of significant accounting policies.....	18
4 – Significant Judgments and accounting estimates	30
5 – Acquisitions, disposals and corporate restructuring	33
6 – Information by segment	34
7 – Cash and due from banks	37
8 – Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	38
9 – Interbank investments.....	39
10 – Securities.....	40
11 – Derivative financial instruments.....	46
12 – Loan portfolio.....	53
13 – Other assets	68
14 – Investments	70
15 – Property for use.....	74
16 – Intangible.....	75
17 – Customers resources	77
18 – Financial institutions resources.....	80
19 – Resources from issuance of debt securities	83
20 – Other liabilities.....	86
21 – Provisions and contingent liabilities	89
22 – Taxes.....	93
23 – Shareholder's equity	96
24 – Service fee income	101
25 – Administrative expenses.....	102
26 – Other income/expenses.....	103
27 – Related party transactions.....	104
28 – Employee benefits	108
29 – Fair value of financial instruments	116
30 – Risk and capital management.....	120
31 – Transfer of financial assets	135
32 – Recurring and non-recurring net income	136
33 – Current and non current assets and liabilities.....	137
34 – Other information.....	138
35 – Subsequent events.....	140
Report of Independent Auditor.....	141
Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Financial Statements.....	143
Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Report of Independent Auditors.....	144
Members of Management	145



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Balance sheet

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	7	21,781,400	23,732,657
Financial assets		2,377,528,103	2,433,736,474
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	8	120,538,285	120,538,285
Interbank investments	9	351,092,564	354,960,750
Securities	10.a	639,853,908	662,337,257
Derivative financial instruments	11	9,665,420	9,671,952
Loan portfolio	12	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880
Other financial assets	13	64,334,875	71,883,350
Expected credit risk losses		(99,443,175)	(100,885,054)
Loan portfolio	12	(94,806,179)	(95,446,711)
Other financial assets	9, 10, 13	(4,636,996)	(5,438,343)
Tax assets		92,773,309	97,422,968
Current tax assets		11,199,256	13,356,340
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	22	81,574,053	84,066,628
Investments		44,945,666	19,911,482
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	44,838,484	19,776,642
Other investments		141,835	141,835
Impairment losses		(34,653)	(6,995)
Property and equipment	15	14,771,236	15,279,167
Property for use		27,002,734	27,591,572
Right to use		2,557,662	2,845,446
Accumulated depreciation		(14,774,488)	(15,127,464)
Impairment losses		(14,672)	(30,387)
Intangible	16	11,787,354	11,869,587
Intangible assets		21,809,564	22,388,301
Accumulated amortization		(9,983,946)	(10,450,559)
Impairment losses		(38,264)	(68,155)
Other non-financial assets	13	35,174,051	37,650,757
Total assets		2,499,317,944	2,538,718,038
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities		2,229,093,143	2,243,658,277
Customers resources	17	854,425,903	891,321,616
Financial institutions resources	18	819,488,554	795,250,103
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19	363,252,379	367,888,435
Derivative financial instruments	11	8,857,928	8,894,539
Other financial liabilities	20	183,068,379	180,303,584
Provisions		34,024,697	35,305,846
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	21	27,870,793	28,291,655
Other provisions		6,153,904	7,014,191
Tax liabilities		14,215,662	19,341,798
Current tax liabilities		2,225,811	6,816,565
Deferred tax liabilities	22	11,989,851	12,525,233
Other non-financial liabilities	20	43,842,056	53,825,295
Total liabilities		2,321,175,558	2,352,131,216
Shareholders' equity			
Capital	23.b	120,000,000	120,000,000
Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	23.c	--	4,100,000
Capital reserves	23.d	1,416,070	1,417,065
Profit reserves	23.d	76,330,595	75,822,095
Other comprehensive income	23.h	(22,379,781)	(22,379,781)
Treasury shares	23.l	(257,260)	(258,255)
Retained earnings/accumulated losses		3,032,762	3,032,762
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	4,852,936
Total shareholders' equity	23	178,142,386	186,586,822
Total liabilities and equity		2,499,317,944	2,538,718,038

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of income

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income from financial intermediation		211,942,558	220,689,527
Loan portfolio	12.b	120,445,536	124,650,460
Interbank investments	9.b	28,727,129	28,753,453
Securities	10.f	51,708,046	56,075,272
Derivative financial instruments	11.e	(3,522,216)	(3,540,273)
Reserve requirement	8.b	7,300,750	7,300,750
Other financial assets		7,283,313	7,449,865
Expenses from financial intermediation		(141,630,261)	(143,866,155)
Financial institutions resources	18.d	(57,587,704)	(55,693,270)
Customers resources	17.c	(51,427,254)	(55,049,336)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19.d	(30,084,039)	(30,617,316)
Other funding expenses	20.b	(2,531,264)	(2,506,233)
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(46,581,710)	(47,129,206)
Loan portfolio	12.h	(46,664,168)	(47,092,987)
Financial guarantees provided and other commitments		324,998	324,245
Other financial assets	9.b, 10.f, 13.c	(242,540)	(360,464)
Net income from financial intermediation		23,730,587	29,694,166
Other operating income/expenses		(9,500,349)	(8,878,862)
Service fee income	24	14,490,090	25,978,467
Personnel expenses	25.a	(18,025,204)	(19,767,108)
Other administrative expenses	25.b	(11,510,522)	(11,068,220)
Tax expenses	22.c	(4,614,056)	(6,628,715)
Net gains from equity method investments	14.a	12,180,955	5,871,674
Other income/expenses	26	(2,021,612)	(3,264,960)
Provisions	21.b	(8,933,745)	(8,997,619)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims		(8,921,079)	(8,984,953)
Other		(12,666)	(12,666)
Operating income		5,296,493	11,817,685
Net non-operating Income		20,867	217,733
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		5,317,360	12,035,418
Income tax and social contribution	22	9,208,003	4,899,770
Employee and directors profit sharing		(1,613,246)	(1,626,576)
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	(2,472,957)
Net income		12,912,117	12,835,655
Net income attributable to shareholders			
Shareholders of the bank		12,912,117	12,835,655
Non-controlling interests		--	2,472,957
Earnings per share	23.e		
Weighted average number of shares - basic and diluted		5,708,696,148	--
Basic and diluted earnings per share (R\$)		2.26	--

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of comprehensive income

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net income attributable to controlling interests	12,912,117	12,835,655
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	2,472,957
Net income attributable to shareholders	12,912,117	15,308,612
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income		
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	4,017,762	3,684,090
Unrealized (gains)/losses	6,959,705	6,758,153
Realized (gains)/losses - reclassified to profit or loss	(106,224)	(412,754)
Tax effect	(2,835,719)	(2,661,309)
Share in the comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(30,569)	315,682
Unrealized (gains)/losses on financial assets at FVOCI	(102,764)	334,295
Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	(52,017)	(52,017)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other comprehensive income	211,835	319,859
Tax effect	(87,623)	(286,455)
Hedge of net investment abroad	140,078	140,078
Unrealized (gains)/losses	254,686	254,686
Tax effect	(114,608)	(114,608)
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	(2,050,535)	(2,529,648)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income		
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	157,081	134,666
Unrealized (gains)/losses	284,468	241,528
Tax effect	(127,387)	(106,862)
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	(1,064,604)	(1,553,553)
Total comprehensive income	11,847,513	13,755,059
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	11,847,513	11,771,051
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	1,984,008

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 Jan 1, 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	--	--	--	--	3,960,912	--	--	3,960,912
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	--	--	--	--	(2,050,535)	--	--	(2,050,535)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	(28,609)	--	--	(28,609)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	140,078	--	--	140,078
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	(7,350)	--	--	(7,350)
Other		--	--	--	--	219,321	--	46,628	265,949
Share-based payment transactions		--	5,476	--	--	--	4,786	--	10,262
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,912,117	12,912,117
Allocation – reserves	23.d	--	--	494,213	(2,098,568)	--	--	1,604,355	--
– Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	(3,687,462)	--	--	--	(3,687,462)
Balances at Sep 30, 2025		120,000,000	1,416,070	15,715,601	60,614,994	(22,379,781)	(257,260)	3,032,762	178,142,386
Changes in the period		--	5,476	494,213	(5,786,030)	(1,064,604)	4,786	14,563,100	8,216,941

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

BB 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 Jan 1, 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
Partial return of the instrument qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	23.c	--	(1,000,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,000,000)
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	3,960,912	--	--	(117,725)	3,843,187
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	--	--	--	--	--	(2,050,535)	--	--	(479,113)	(2,529,648)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(28,609)	--	--	--	(28,609)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	140,078	--	--	--	140,078
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(7,350)	--	--	104	(7,246)
Other		--	--	--	--	--	219,321	--	46,628	107,785	373,734
Share-based payment transactions		--	--	4,994	--	--	--	5,268	--	--	10,262
Change in noncontrolling interest		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(231,798)	(231,798)
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,835,655	2,472,957	15,308,612
Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(25,031)	--	(25,031)
Unrealized gains		--	--	--	--	(101,493)	--	--	101,493	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	(3,687,462)	--	--	--	--	(3,687,462)
Balances at Sep 30,2025		120,000,000	4,100,000	1,417,065	15,715,601	60,106,494	(22,379,781)	(258,255)	3,032,762	4,852,936	186,586,822
Changes in the period		--	(1,000,000)	4,994	494,213	(5,887,523)	(1,064,604)	5,268	14,563,100	439,556	7,555,004

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Statements of cash flows

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		12,912,117	12,835,655
Adjustments to net income		32,775,378	45,205,818
Expected credit risk losses		46,581,710	47,129,206
Depreciation and amortization		3,389,366	3,500,472
Exchange (gain) loss on the conversion of assets and liabilities into foreign currency		(11,960,257)	(13,291,550)
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		(86,609)	(86,609)
Share of (earnings) losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	(12,180,955)	(5,871,674)
(Gain) loss on the disposal of assets		(112,241)	(109,540)
Civil, tax and labor claims and other provisions	21	8,933,745	8,997,619
Adjustment of actuarial assets/liabilities and surplus allocation funds	28.d.4/f	(2,580,913)	(2,580,913)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		8,658,380	9,771,143
Non-controlling interests		--	2,472,957
Income tax and social contribution		(9,208,003)	(4,899,770)
Other adjustments		1,341,155	174,477
Adjusted net income		45,687,495	58,041,473
Changes in assets and liabilities		55,342,238	51,684,702
(Increase) decrease in Central Bank compulsory reserves		(2,840,698)	(2,840,698)
(Increase) decrease in short-term interbank investments		24,411,511	21,770,003
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,255,695)	(7,478,220)
(Increase) decrease in derivatives		3,626,384	3,667,799
(Increase) decrease in loans, net of expected losses		(35,691,939)	(36,030,641)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		857,348	(6,633,375)
(Increase) decrease in other assets		(5,456,574)	1,477,760
Income tax and social contribution paid		(1,611,020)	(5,982,037)
(Decrease) increase in customer resources		28,048,993	24,523,644
(Decrease) increase in financial institution resources		78,981,564	84,699,797
(Decrease) increase in funds from issuance of securities		33,753,825	28,703,713
(Decrease) increase in other financial liabilities		(66,621,024)	(56,083,815)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities		2,139,563	1,890,772
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		101,029,733	109,726,175
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(288,000,877)	(297,167,827)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		189,344,985	203,303,728
Purchase of securities at amortized cost		(24,589,914)	(30,147,134)
Redemption of securities at amortized cost		3,646,468	3,646,468
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures		12,543,617	6,557,707
Purchase of property and equipment		(2,554,610)	(2,653,979)
Disposal of property and equipment		8,723	9,518
Purchase of intangible assets		(2,590,931)	(2,647,914)
Capital investment on Broto S.A.		(15,000)	(15,000)
Disposal of interest in Galgo S.A.		--	3,458
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(112,207,539)	(119,110,975)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Decrease) increase in subordinated debts		11,456,686	11,429,846
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		--	(2,665,762)
Interest on own capital paid		(6,008,672)	(6,008,672)
Repayments and extinguishments of lease liabilities		(1,013,341)	(1,013,341)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		4,434,673	1,742,071
Net variation of cash and cash equivalents		(6,743,133)	(7,642,729)
At the beginning of the period		81,150,329	83,167,243
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		(8,658,380)	(9,771,143)
At the end of the period		65,748,816	65,753,371
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,743,133)	(7,642,729)

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Statement of value added

		Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
		01/01 to 09/30/2025		01/01 to 09/30/2025	
Income		168,829,843		187,407,334	
Income from financial intermediation		211,942,558		220,689,527	
Service fee income		14,490,090		25,978,467	
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(46,581,710)		(47,129,206)	
Other income/(expenses)		(11,021,095)		(12,131,454)	
Expenses from financial intermediation		(141,630,261)		(143,866,155)	
Inputs purchased from third parties		(6,809,249)		(6,246,804)	
Materials, water, electric and gas	25	(331,880)		(364,535)	
Expenses with outsourced services	25	(634,878)		(331,260)	
Communications	25	(308,465)		(358,524)	
Data processing	25	(1,660,616)		(1,242,998)	
Transport	25	(66,238)		(84,327)	
Security services	25	(1,070,416)		(1,101,321)	
Financial system services	25	(337,833)		(435,161)	
Advertising and marketing	25	(376,352)		(403,486)	
Maintenance and upkeep	25	(945,768)		(662,468)	
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		86,609		86,609	
Other		(1,163,412)		(1,349,333)	
Gross added value		20,390,333		37,294,375	
Depreciation and amortization		(3,389,366)		(3,500,472)	
Value added produced by entity		17,000,967		33,793,903	
Value added received through transfer		12,180,955		5,871,674	
Net gains from equity method investments		12,180,955		5,871,674	
Added value to distribute		29,181,922	100%	39,665,577	100%
Value added distributed		29,181,922	100%	39,665,577	100%
Personnel		17,511,039	60.01%	19,153,852	48.29%
Salaries and fees		8,845,964		10,071,966	
Employee and directors profit sharing		1,613,246		1,626,576	
Benefits and staff training		3,745,602		3,948,690	
FGTS (Government severance indemnity fund for employees)		675,286		703,932	
Other charges		2,630,941		2,802,688	
Taxes, rates and contributions		(2,027,020)	-6.95%	4,408,290	11.12%
Federal		(2,879,821)		2,611,626	
State		666		666	
Municipal		852,135		1,795,998	
Interest on third parties' capital		785,786	2.69%	794,823	2.00%
Rent	25	785,786		794,823	
Interest on own capital		12,912,117	44.25%	15,308,612	38.59%
Federal government's interest on own capital		1,843,731		1,843,731	
Other shareholders' interest on own capital		1,843,731		1,843,731	
Non-controlling interest's dividends		--		1,312,654	
Interest on the instrument eligible to the federal government's common equity tier 1 capital		--		25,031	
Retained earnings		9,224,655		9,123,162	
Non-controlling interest in retained earnings		--		1,160,303	

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 217 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 November 11, 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.

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

The consolidated statements also include securitization instruments controlled by the Bank, direct or indirect, described as follows.

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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 in normal conditions and that have not incurred a significant increase in credit risk since their origination, with a delay in the payment of principal or charges of 30 days or less. Upon evaluation, the Bank may include in this stage instruments with delays of up to 60 days, provided there is evidence that there has been no significant increase in credit risk compared to that assessed at initial recognition. 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 classified in this stage have delays exceeding 30 days (or 60 days, subject on evaluation) 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 Dec 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 Jan 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) or 1/120 (one hundred-twentieth) 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. In this study, the transition rule described in Article 6 of the aforementioned Law was also considered for the losses determined on January 1, 2025, relating to credits that were in default on December 31, 2024.

Standards to be applied in future periods

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.

g.5) CMN Resolution No. 5,252, of September 25, 2025

The standard establishes accounting concepts and criteria related to the measurement, recognition, derecognition, and disclosure of sustainability assets and liabilities. This standard comes into effect on January 1, 2027.



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 in this stage are considered in normal conditions and that have not incurred a significant increase in credit risk since their origination, with a delay in the payment of principal or charges of 30 days or less. Upon evaluation, the Bank may include in this stage instruments with delays of up to 60 days, provided there is evidence that there has been no significant increase in credit risk compared to that assessed at initial recognition. Expected loss is calculated based on the probability of the instrument becoming a credit-impaired asset within the next 12 months.

Stage 2 – Operations with Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) – Assets classified in this stage have delays exceeding 30 days (or 60 days, subject on evaluation) 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 – 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 generally 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,



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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 net income**

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

	01/01 to 09/30/2025	
	Brazil	Abroad
Income from external customers	253,886,798	8,969,394
Income from financial intermediation	213,354,400	7,335,127
Loan portfolio	123,445,447	1,205,013
Interbank investments	27,071,354	1,682,099
Securities	51,449,517	4,625,755
Derivative financial instruments	(3,477,878)	(62,395)
Reserve requirement	7,300,750	--
Other financial assets	7,565,210	(115,345)
Other income	40,532,398	1,634,267
Service fee income	24,790,555	1,187,912
Share of earnings of associates and joint ventures	5,871,674	--
Other	9,870,169	446,355
Non current assets¹	46,708,717	351,519

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

	01/01 to 09/30/2025								BB Consolidated
	Managerial Information by Segment							Intersegment transactions	
	Banking	Investments	Fund Management	Insurance, pension and capitalization	Payment methods	Other segments			
Income from financial intermediation	220,068,486	592,620	302,541	186,210	339,601	604,188	(1,404,119)	220,689,527	
Loan portfolio	124,660,871	--	--	--	--	--	(10,411)	124,650,460	
Interbank investments	28,947,920	177	254,586	--	339,621	604,857	(1,393,708)	28,753,453	
Securities	55,256,297	585,071	48,327	186,209	37	(669)	--	56,075,272	
Derivative financial instruments	(3,547,645)	7,372	--	--	--	--	--	(3,540,273)	
Reserve requirement	7,300,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,300,750	
Other financial assets	7,450,293	--	(372)	1	(57)	--	--	7,449,865	
Expenses from financial intermediation	(145,167,920)	(205,494)	--	--	--	(528,274)	2,035,533	(143,866,155)	
Financial institutions resources	(57,513,558)	(205,494)	--	--	--	(9,751)	2,035,533	(55,693,270)	
Customers resources	(55,049,336)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(55,049,336)	
Resources from issuance of debt securities	(30,098,793)	--	--	--	--	(518,523)	--	(30,617,316)	
Other funding expenses	(2,506,233)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,506,233)	
Expected credit risk losses	(47,009,806)	(23,725)	--	--	--	(95,675)	--	(47,129,206)	
Other income	25,974,697	544,500	3,082,699	8,876,170	1,333,994	5,365,349	(3,010,744)	42,166,665	
Service fee income	15,550,869	364,392	3,073,751	4,287,401	33,657	4,171,042	(1,502,645)	25,978,467	
Share of earnings of associates and joint ventures	792,353	10,916	--	3,921,742	1,146,663	--	--	5,871,674	
Other	9,631,475	169,192	8,948	667,027	153,674	1,194,307	(1,508,099)	10,316,524	
Other expenses	(48,797,069)	(168,776)	(501,319)	(892,785)	(87,597)	(2,759,578)	2,379,330	(50,827,794)	
Personnel expenses	(19,088,641)	(30,907)	(121,019)	(70,836)	(3,624)	(456,986)	4,905	(19,767,108)	
Other administrative expenses	(8,570,303)	(39,025)	(70,348)	(61,940)	(925)	(309,062)	1,483,855	(7,567,748)	
Amortization	(1,997,863)	--	--	(89)	--	(3,398)	--	(2,001,350)	
Depreciation	(1,428,277)	--	--	--	--	(70,845)	--	(1,499,122)	
Tax expenses	(5,189,314)	(56,872)	(219,705)	(538,192)	(31,485)	(593,147)	--	(6,628,715)	
Other	(12,522,671)	(41,972)	(90,247)	(221,728)	(51,563)	(1,326,140)	890,570	(13,363,751)	
Provisions	(8,947,647)	(25,923)	(1,482)	(6,194)	(46)	(16,327)	--	(8,997,619)	
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	(8,934,981)	(25,923)	(1,482)	(6,194)	(46)	(16,327)	--	(8,984,953)	
Other	(12,666)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(12,666)	
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	(3,879,259)	713,202	2,882,439	8,163,401	1,585,952	2,569,683	--	12,035,418	
Income tax and social contribution	8,757,936	(311,930)	(1,144,883)	(1,435,526)	(142,169)	(823,658)	--	4,899,770	
Employee and directors profit sharing	(1,613,248)	(1,091)	(1,745)	(559)	--	(9,933)	--	(1,626,576)	
Non-controlling interest	(339,033)	--	--	(2,135,497)	--	1,573	--	(2,472,957)	
Net income	2,926,396	400,181	1,735,811	4,591,819	1,443,783	1,737,665	--	12,835,655	
Balance sheet									
Interbank investments	357,034,664	--	2,507,060	6,103,692	3,333,442	8,359,039	(22,377,147)	354,960,750	
Securities	657,529,973	1,623,742	551,750	1,970,454	547	776,417	(115,626)	662,337,257	
Loan portfolio	1,214,526,945	--	--	--	--	--	(182,065)	1,214,344,880	
Investments	32,153,191	1,290,996	--	8,219,643	4,356,583	--	(26,108,931)	19,911,482	
Other assets	275,404,916	1,289,246	472,801	3,950,960	3,800,533	8,015,025	(5,769,812)	287,163,669	
Total assets	2,536,649,689	4,203,984	3,531,611	20,244,749	11,491,105	17,150,481	(54,553,581)	2,538,718,038	
Liabilities	2,356,556,049	3,280,510	1,486,866	7,945,858	275,273	13,517,778	(30,931,118)	2,352,131,216	
Customers resources	891,410,656	--	--	--	--	--	(89,040)	891,321,616	
Financial institutions resources	815,212,627	2,414,623	--	--	--	182,065	(22,559,212)	795,250,103	
Resources from issuance of debt securities	359,111,583	--	--	--	--	8,776,852	--	367,888,435	
Provisions	34,625,128	145,002	37,339	59,976	420	441,185	(3,204)	35,305,846	
Other liabilities	256,196,055	720,885	1,449,527	7,885,882	274,853	4,117,676	(8,279,662)	262,365,216	
Shareholders' equity	180,093,640	923,474	2,044,745	12,298,891	11,215,832	3,632,703	(23,622,463)	186,586,822	
Total liabilities and equity	2,536,649,689	4,203,984	3,531,611	20,244,749	11,491,105	17,150,481	(54,553,581)	2,538,718,038	



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

7 – Cash and due from banks

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Cash and due from banks	21,781,400	23,732,657
Local currency	12,626,985	12,629,551
Foreign currency	9,154,415	11,103,106
Deposits with Brazilian Central Bank	1,999,998	1,999,998
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	1,999,998	1,999,998
Interbank investments ¹	41,967,418	40,020,716
Securities purchased under resale agreements – guaranteed by securities not repledged/re-sold	--	6
Interbank deposits	41,265,591	40,020,710
Foreign currency	701,827	--
Total	65,748,816	65,753,371

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
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Time deposits	52,798,062	52,798,062
Savings deposits	42,707,789	42,707,789
Demand deposits	18,755,923	18,755,923
Instant payment account	4,112,589	4,112,589
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	1,999,998	1,999,998
Electronic currency deposits	163,924	163,924
Total	120,538,285	120,538,285

b) Reserve requirement

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Time deposit requirements	4,775,709	4,775,709
Savings deposits	2,525,041	2,525,041
Total	7,300,750	7,300,750



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

9 - Interbank investments

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Securities purchased under resale agreement	303,241,011	303,578,393
Reverse repos – own resources	1,815,214	2,152,596
Federal government bonds - the city	1,004,736	1,004,736
Union Liability Titles abroad	810,478	896,072
Other securities abroad	--	251,788
Reverse repos – financed position	301,425,797	301,425,797
Federal government bonds - the city	301,425,797	301,425,797
Interbank deposits ¹	47,851,553	51,382,357
Total of Interbank liquidity investments	351,092,564	354,960,750
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	(8,176)	(8,471)
Expected loss on investments in interbank deposits	(8,176)	(8,212)
Expected loss Securities purchased under resale agreement	--	(259)
Total of Interbank investments net of expected losses	351,084,388	354,952,279

1 - It includes, in the Consolidated, the amount of R\$ 6,321,047, thousand related to investments abroad determined by the local monetary authorities.

b) Income/(expense) from short-term interbank investments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income from securities purchased under resale agreement	31,469,883	31,499,425
Funded position	31,367,218	31,367,218
Own portfolio position	102,665	132,207
Income from investments in interbank deposits	2,562,166	2,558,948
Exchange fluctuation	(5,304,920)	(5,304,920)
Revenue from Interbank investments	28,727,129	28,753,453
(Allowance)/ reversal for expected loss	7,636	18,198
Result of Interbank liquidity investments	28,734,765	28,771,651

c) Stages

Sep 30,2025	Banco do Brasil			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	303,241,011	--	--	303,241,011
Interbank deposits	47,851,553	--	--	47,851,553
Total	351,092,564	--	--	351,092,564
Expected loss on investments on interbank liquidity investments	(8,176)	--	--	(8,176)
Balance the interbank investments	351,084,388	--	--	351,084,388

Sep 30,2025	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	303,578,393	--	--	303,578,393
Interbank deposits	51,382,357	--	--	51,382,357
Total	354,960,750	--	--	354,960,750
Expected loss on investments on interbank liquidity investments	(8,471)	--	--	(8,471)
Balance the interbank investments	354,952,279	--	--	354,952,279



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

10 – Securities

a) Portfolio of securities by classification category

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	4,258,217	7,513,069
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	564,977,123	573,184,439
Securities at amortized cost	70,618,568	81,639,749
Total	639,853,908	662,337,257
Expected securities losses	(46,923)	(603,017)
Total	639,806,985	661,734,240

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

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	4,252,257	5,877	(2,107)	4,256,027
Federal government bonds	4,038,541	818	--	4,039,359
Securities issued by financial companies	213,716	5,059	(2,107)	216,668
Equity instruments	--	83	--	83
Investments in mutual funds	--	83	--	83
Total	4,252,257	5,960	(2,107)	4,256,110

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	6,327,392	206,181	(34,148)	6,499,425
Federal government bonds	4,328,792	1,617	--	4,330,409
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	97,479	92,329	--	189,808
Securities issued by financial companies	37,106	319	--	37,425
Securities issued by non-financial companies	1,864,015	111,916	(34,148)	1,941,783
Equity instruments	906,414	73,082	--	979,496
Shares	127,719	57	--	127,776
Investments in mutual funds and other securities	778,695	73,025	--	851,720
Total	7,233,806	279,263	(34,148)	7,478,921



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	564,246,448	(1,486,511)	(6,775)	562,753,162
Federal government bonds	555,955,378	(1,378,130)	--	554,577,248
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	3,257,600	(62,947)	(3,359)	3,191,294
Securities issued by financial companies	1,866,846	36,175	(1,548)	1,901,473
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,166,624	(81,609)	(1,868)	3,083,147
Equity instruments ¹	1,917,422	299,764	--	2,217,186
Shares	114,584	153,135	--	267,719
Investments in mutual funds	1,802,838	146,629	--	1,949,467
Total	566,163,870	(1,186,747)	(6,775)	564,970,348

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	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	572,671,016	(1,775,343)	(154,476)	570,741,197
Federal government bonds	556,153,799	(1,403,767)	--	554,750,032
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	5,268,884	(322,323)	(116,981)	4,829,580
Securities issued by financial companies	1,878,994	36,479	(1,681)	1,913,792
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,369,339	(85,732)	(35,814)	9,247,793
Equity instruments ¹	1,975,765	313,001	--	2,288,766
Shares	148,046	138,343	--	286,389
Investments in mutual funds	1,827,719	174,658	--	2,002,377
Total	574,646,781	(1,462,342)	(154,476)	573,029,963

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	Sep 30, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	24,818,401	45,398,963	401,204	--	70,618,568
Federal government bonds	13,500,396	22,672,294	401,204	--	36,573,894
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	11,318,005	22,726,669	--	--	34,044,674
Expected securities losses	(16,360)	(21,681)	--	--	(38,041)
Total	24,802,041	45,377,282	401,204	--	70,580,527



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	30,570,721	50,667,824	401,204	--	81,639,749
Federal government bonds	14,648,667	23,989,924	401,204	--	39,039,795
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	15,913,678	26,677,900	--	--	42,591,578
Securities issued by financial companies	8,376	--	--	--	8,376
Expected securities losses	(141,631)	(272,762)	--	--	(414,393)
Total	30,429,090	50,395,062	401,204	--	81,225,356

In line with risk management and due to business dynamics, the Bank revised its financial asset management strategy and certain business models related to the portfolio of fixed-rate Federal government bonds. As a result, securities were reclassified from the category “fair value through other comprehensive income” to “amortized cost,” totaling R\$ 32,929,465 thousand, with a positive net effect of R\$ 1,146,778 thousand on shareholders’ equity and no impact on the income for the period.

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Own portfolio	235,164,661	269,229,352
Subject to repurchase agreements	384,617,653	372,265,359
Pledged in guarantee	20,024,671	20,239,529
Total	639,806,985	661,734,240

f) Income from operations with securities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fixed-income securities	48,238,760	48,843,312
Variable-income securities	93	53,816
Securities abroad	3,339,784	6,940,966
Investments in mutual funds	42	34,519
Fair value	57,017	130,615
Exchange rate variation	72,350	72,044
Securities income	51,708,046	56,075,272
Expected securities (losses)/gains	412,834	380,085
Total securities income	52,120,880	56,455,357



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Debt instruments by stage

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	4,246,764	5	5,488	4,252,257
Federal government bonds	4,038,541	--	--	4,038,541
Securities issued by financial companies	208,223	5	5,488	213,716
Fair value through other comprehensive income	563,492,107	754,203	138	564,246,448
Federal government bonds	555,955,378	--	--	555,955,378
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	2,503,397	754,203	--	3,257,600
Securities issued by financial companies	1,866,846	--	--	1,866,846
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,166,486	--	138	3,166,624
Securities at amortized cost	70,618,568	--	--	70,618,568
Federal government bonds	36,573,894	--	--	36,573,894
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	34,044,674	--	--	34,044,674
Expected securities losses	(41,700)	(3,344)	(1,879)	(46,923)
Total	638,315,739	750,864	3,747	639,070,350

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	6,194,854	31,057	101,481	6,327,392
Federal government bonds	4,328,792	--	--	4,328,792
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	66,427	31,052	--	97,479
Securities issued by financial companies	37,106	--	--	37,106
Securities issued by non-financial companies	1,762,529	5	101,481	1,864,015
Fair value through other comprehensive income	570,050,326	2,614,935	5,755	572,671,016
Federal government bonds	556,153,799	--	--	556,153,799
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	2,653,949	2,614,935	--	5,268,884
Securities issued by financial companies	1,878,994	--	--	1,878,994
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,363,584	--	5,755	9,369,339
Securities at amortized cost	74,913,649	6,726,100	--	81,639,749
Federal government bonds	39,039,795	--	--	39,039,795
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	35,865,478	6,726,100	--	42,591,578
Securities issued by financial companies	8,376	--	--	8,376
Expected securities losses	(104,208)	(463,684)	(35,125)	(603,017)
Total	651,054,621	8,908,408	72,111	660,035,140



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages

Banco do Brasil	Sep 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	193,581,836	(962,545)	(300,534)	192,318,757
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	638,357,439	754,208	5,626	639,117,273

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	Sep 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	192,980,848	(5,038,374)	(307,994)	187,634,480
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	651,158,829	9,372,092	107,236	660,638,157

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	01/01 to 09/30/2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of Jan 01, 2025¹	(81,877)	(156,752)	(61,387)	(300,016)
Other changes ²	40,177	153,408	59,508	253,093
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	(41,700)	(3,344)	(1,879)	(46,923)

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	01/01 to 09/30/2025			
	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	(13,015)	531,339	61,212	579,536
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	(104,208)	(463,684)	(35,125)	(603,017)

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	01/01 to 09/30/2025				
	Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	(Allowance)/reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	Balance as of Sept 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,813)	1,706	--	--	(2,107)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(274,087)	230,314	--	36,998	(6,775)
Securities at amortized cost	(22,116)	180,814	(196,739)	--	(38,041)
Total	(300,016)	412,834	(196,739)	36,998	(46,923)

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

Consolidated	01/01 to 09/30/2025				
	Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	(Allowance)/reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	Balance as of Sept 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(12,130)	(22,018)	--	--	(34,148)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(518,070)	227,621	--	135,973	(154,476)
Securities at amortized cost	(652,353)	174,482	(196,743)	260,221	(414,393)
Total	(1,182,553)	380,085	(196,743)	396,194	(603,017)

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

11 – Derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Sep 30, 2025			Sep 30, 2025		
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Assets						
Forwards ¹	6,707,484	(573,731)	6,133,753	6,713,542	(573,731)	6,139,811
Options	879,259	(426,288)	452,971	879,259	(426,288)	452,971
Swap	2,652,908	314,990	2,967,898	2,652,908	314,990	2,967,898
Other derivatives ²	108,231	2,567	110,798	108,705	2,567	111,272
Total	10,347,882	(682,462)	9,665,420	10,354,414	(682,462)	9,671,952
Liabilities						
Forwards ¹	(7,477,970)	1,228,636	(6,249,334)	(7,506,542)	1,228,636	(6,277,906)
Options	(1,085,366)	257,038	(828,328)	(1,085,366)	257,038	(828,328)
Swap	(1,370,100)	5,832	(1,364,268)	(1,370,100)	5,832	(1,364,268)
Other derivatives ²	(429,333)	13,335	(415,998)	(437,372)	13,335	(424,037)
Total	(10,362,769)	1,504,841	(8,857,928)	(10,399,380)	1,504,841	(8,894,539)

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.



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	
	Sep 30, 2025		Sep 30, 2025	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Futures				
Purchase commitments	74,438,779	--	75,405,133	--
Interest rate risk	32,940,133	--	32,940,133	--
Currency risk	41,189,234	--	42,155,588	--
Other risks	309,412	--	309,412	--
Sales commitments	29,110,965	--	29,161,813	--
Interest rate risk	24,903,700	--	24,903,700	--
Currency risk	541,060	--	591,908	--
Other risks	3,666,205	--	3,666,205	--
Forwards¹				
Asset position	29,518,110	6,133,753	29,573,648	6,139,811
Interest rate risk	520,648	36,458	520,648	36,458
Currency risk	22,568,950	1,261,766	22,624,488	1,267,824
Other risks	6,428,512	4,835,529	6,428,512	4,835,529
Liability position	34,620,623	(6,249,334)	35,267,460	(6,277,906)
Interest rate risk	1,196,156	(26,186)	1,196,156	(26,186)
Currency risk	29,174,775	(2,038,651)	29,821,612	(2,067,223)
Other risks	4,249,692	(4,184,497)	4,249,692	(4,184,497)
Options				
Long position	26,348,149	452,971	26,348,149	452,971
Currency risk	26,348,149	452,971	26,348,149	452,971
Short position	26,767,638	(828,328)	26,767,638	(828,328)
Currency risk	26,214,511	(820,477)	26,214,511	(820,477)
Interest rate risk	3,403	(11)	3,403	(11)
Other risks	549,724	(7,840)	549,724	(7,840)
Swap				
Asset position	38,909,615	2,967,898	38,909,615	2,967,898
Interest rate risk	28,118,213	2,484,787	28,118,213	2,484,787
Currency risk	10,791,402	483,111	10,791,402	483,111
Liability position	19,026,402	(1,364,268)	19,026,402	(1,364,268)
Interest rate risk	10,472,741	(736,056)	10,472,741	(736,056)
Currency risk	8,553,661	(628,212)	8,553,661	(628,212)
Other derivatives²				
Asset position	5,140,786	110,798	4,904,087	111,272
Currency risk	5,140,786	110,798	4,877,494	111,051
Other risk ³	--	--	26,593	221
Liability position	8,776,512	(415,998)	8,506,770	(424,037)
Currency risk	8,776,512	(415,998)	8,506,770	(424,037)

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.

3 - Related to CDS (Credit Default Swap) operations whose transferred risk amounts to the notional value of the contract.



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	Sep 30, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Sep 30, 2025
Futures	8,450,917	44,871,048	12,250,754	8,866,060	74,438,779	9,417,271	44,871,048	12,250,754	8,866,060	75,405,133
Forwards	10,520,233	13,254,943	4,529,201	1,213,733	29,518,110	10,575,771	13,254,943	4,529,201	1,213,733	29,573,648
Options	4,418,415	7,336,980	8,859,078	5,733,676	26,348,149	4,418,415	7,336,980	8,859,078	5,733,676	26,348,149
Swap	2,391,528	7,805,285	6,343,267	22,369,535	38,909,615	2,391,528	7,805,285	6,343,267	22,369,535	38,909,615
Other	1,975,120	2,818,073	347,593	--	5,140,786	1,738,421	2,818,073	347,593	--	4,904,087

Reference value – Liability position Maturity in days	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Sep 30, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Sep 30, 2025
Futures	2,250,905	9,477,483	8,932,609	8,449,968	29,110,965	2,301,753	9,477,483	8,932,609	8,449,968	29,161,813
Forwards	9,582,161	8,933,925	12,259,090	3,845,447	34,620,623	10,228,998	8,933,925	12,259,090	3,845,447	35,267,460
Options	4,717,474	8,757,649	7,467,061	5,825,454	26,767,638	4,717,474	8,757,649	7,467,061	5,825,454	26,767,638
Swap	313,381	2,110,517	3,059,657	13,542,847	19,026,402	313,381	2,110,517	3,059,657	13,542,847	19,026,402
Other	2,290,835	4,893,496	1,592,181	--	8,776,512	2,290,835	4,623,755	1,592,180	--	8,506,770

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
Stock exchange										
B3	103,298,126	--	15,102,750	--	--	103,298,126	--	15,102,750	--	--
Abroad	251,618	--	--	--	--	1,268,820	--	--	--	--
Over-the-counter										
Financial institutions	--	10,654,592	--	32,782,969	13,917,298	--	11,356,967	--	32,782,969	13,410,857
Clients	--	53,484,141	38,013,037	25,153,048	--	--	53,484,141	38,013,037	25,153,048	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Treasury financial bills	14,827,973	14,827,973

e) Income from derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Futures	78,912	117,301
Forwards	(4,762,979)	(4,773,158)
Options	(1,915,591)	(1,915,591)
Swaps	3,114,722	3,131,511
Other	(37,280)	(100,336)
Total	(3,522,216)	(3,540,273)

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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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.

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, financial institutions resources 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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Hedge instruments¹		
Assets	2,119,074	2,119,074
Swaps	2,119,074	2,119,074
Liabilities	(529,975)	(529,975)
Swaps	(480,038)	(480,038)
Futures	(49,937)	(49,937)
Hedged items		
Assets	4,386,583	4,386,583
Interbank deposits	4,336,733	4,336,733
Loans	49,850	49,850
Liabilities	(5,956,559)	(5,956,559)
Foreign resources from issuance of debt securities	(4,314,312)	(4,314,312)
Financial institutions resources	(1,642,247)	(1,642,247)

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.

Income gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(396,490)	(396,490)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	390,865	390,865
Net effect	(5,625)	(5,625)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Hedge instruments		
Liabilities		
Futures	(1,658,223)	(1,658,223)
Hedged items		
Assets		
Investment abroad	1,644,855	1,644,855

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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(263,543)	(263,543)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	254.686	254.686
Net effect¹	(8,857)	(8,857)

1 – In the period of 01/01 to 09/30/2025, there was a gain 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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	986,038,555	1,005,589,684
Loans and discounted credit rights	378,623,386	387,110,618
Financing	194,244,266	195,235,597
Rural financing	361,466,992	361,466,992
Mortgage	51,610,466	61,683,032
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	93,445	93,445
Other receivables with loan characteristics	206,004,496	207,678,622
Securities with loan characteristics	106,717,907	106,717,907
Credit card operations	56,027,242	57,701,368
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	27,375,044	27,375,044
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	8,820,963	8,820,963
Sundry	7,063,340	7,063,340
Leasing	--	1,076,574
Total loan portfolio	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880
Expected credit risk losses	(94,806,179)	(95,446,711)
Expected loan losses	(88,322,513)	(88,721,937)
Expected other receivables with loan characteristics losses	(6,483,666)	(6,545,010)
Expected leases losses	--	(179,764)
Total loan portfolio net of losses	1,097,236,872	1,118,898,169

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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Loans income	135,199,702	139,264,067
Loans and discounted credit rights	63,897,735	66,892,755
Rural financing	25,268,643	25,268,643
Financing	17,471,163	17,546,901
Securities with loan characteristics	12,602,727	12,602,727
Equalization of rates - agricultural crop- Law 8,427/1992	5,135,367	5,135,367
Recovery of loans previously written-off as loss ¹	4,268,402	4,703,434
Mortgage	4,040,954	4,599,529
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,382,236	1,382,236
Sundry	1,132,475	1,132,475
Leasing transactions income/(expenses)	--	139,499
Transfer of financial assets income/(expenses) ²	(659,258)	(659,258)
Fair value hedge adjustment for loan portfolio	3,150	3,150
Foreign exchange fluctuations in the loan portfolio	(14,098,058)	(14,096,998)
Total	120,445,536	124,650,460

1 - It was received from assignments without recourse of written off credits to entities outside the financial system the amount of R\$ 779,459 thousand in the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025 (with impact on the income of R\$ 428,703 thousand, net of taxes), in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,836/2001. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 3,276,367 thousand.

2 - In the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025 includes the amount of R\$ 1,441,680 thousand (R\$ 792,924 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\$ 420,638 thousand in the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025, net of allowance for loan losses. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 2,810,868 thousand.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Breakdown of the loan portfolio by sector

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Sep 30, 2025	%	Sep 30, 2025	%
Public sector	97,928,149	8.2	97,928,149	8.1
Public administration	75,530,903	6.3	75,530,903	6.3
Oil sector	19,791,523	1.7	19,791,523	1.6
Services	989,692	0.1	989,692	0.1
Electric power	14,522	--	14,522	--
Other activities	1,601,509	0.1	1,601,509	0.1
Private sector	1,094,114,902	91.8	1,116,416,731	91.9
Individuals	716,923,020	60.2	724,912,192	59.7
Companies	377,191,882	31.6	391,504,539	32.2
Agribusiness of plant origin	54,496,017	4.6	55,200,634	4.5
Services	46,315,090	3.9	49,457,074	4.1
Electric power	26,518,910	2.2	26,578,022	2.2
Mining and metallurgy	24,044,100	2.0	24,637,771	2.0
Automotive sector	20,904,367	1.8	22,757,723	1.9
Transportation	20,660,436	1.7	21,073,535	1.7
Agribusiness of animal origin	18,954,482	1.6	19,459,730	1.6
Retail commerce	16,829,126	1.4	17,427,354	1.4
Fuel	16,520,211	1.4	17,248,741	1.4
Chemical	16,676,893	1.4	16,904,480	1.4
Agricultural inputs	16,801,594	1.4	16,814,135	1.4
Electronics	13,900,559	1.2	14,016,740	1.2
Specific activities of construction	13,338,198	1.1	13,378,237	1.1
Real estate	11,052,489	0.9	13,265,301	1.1
Wholesale and various industries	10,223,375	0.9	11,584,140	1.0
Pulp and paper	10,013,498	0.8	10,238,692	0.8
Financial services	9,581,596	0.8	9,832,304	0.8
Textile and clothing	9,163,794	0.8	9,239,435	0.8
Woodworking and furniture market	6,514,954	0.5	6,546,015	0.5
Heavy construction	5,708,220	0.5	6,324,385	0.5
Telecommunications	5,264,275	0.4	5,644,246	0.5
Other activities	3,709,698	0.3	3,875,845	0.3
Total	1,192,043,051	100.0	1,214,344,880	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	Sep 30, 2025
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	590,655	2,465,986	26,669,492	1,677,099	45,022,912	76,426,144
31 to 60	1,044,604	2,309,407	23,724,008	1,575,944	11,806,801	40,460,764
61 to 90	1,501,516	1,965,886	22,093,280	919,661	9,982,495	36,462,838
91 to 180	2,880,366	7,641,384	46,397,242	1,387,594	24,546,684	82,853,270
181 to 360	11,835,043	15,489,086	99,969,557	5,375,037	29,737,882	162,406,605
More than 360	113,016,786	94,807,174	279,617,631	31,619,584	187,400,841	706,462,016
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	281,420	1,036,565	5,110,230	18,211	472,955	6,919,381
Subtotal	131,150,390	125,715,488	503,581,440	42,573,130	308,970,570	1,111,991,018
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	12,039	80,101	392,207	1,814	344,469	830,630
31 to 60	11,393	77,757	395,123	1,579	310,260	796,112
61 to 90	11,705	74,399	316,565	1,807	315,787	720,263
91 to 180	35,890	233,843	862,032	4,527	908,179	2,044,471
181 to 360	72,230	748,338	2,445,991	10,415	1,663,238	4,940,212
More than 360	3,512,899	3,329,137	9,210,904	5,843,405	10,112,543	32,008,888
Instollments overdue						
01 to 14	5,541	39,566	264,054	154	110,220	419,535
15 to 30	138,829	110,953	3,588,135	2,097	688,148	4,528,162
31 to 60	125,008	285,510	2,888,267	2,901	1,102,660	4,404,346
61 to 90	76,732	259,807	2,747,020	2,329	884,139	3,970,027
91 to 180	120,041	519,805	6,807,240	7,317	2,823,331	10,277,734
181 to 360	140,196	575,721	5,981,906	19,091	4,328,866	11,045,780
More than 360	45,213	368,370	2,061,720	12,749	1,577,821	4,065,873
Subtotal	4,307,716	6,703,307	37,961,164	5,910,185	25,169,661	80,052,033
Total	135,458,106	132,418,795	541,542,604	48,483,315	334,140,231	1,192,043,051



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Consolidated					Sep 30, 2025
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	590,655	2,510,073	27,293,448	1,677,099	50,211,929	82,283,204
31 to 60	1,044,604	2,370,104	23,712,780	1,575,944	12,153,116	40,856,548
61 to 90	1,501,516	2,028,650	22,123,685	919,661	10,323,760	36,897,272
91 to 180	2,880,366	7,802,716	45,993,405	1,387,594	25,692,310	83,756,391
181 to 360	11,835,043	15,676,909	100,049,579	5,375,037	30,533,469	163,470,037
More than 360	113,016,786	96,347,619	286,097,725	31,619,584	189,724,018	716,805,732
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	281,420	1,037,247	7,766,103	18,211	576,319	9,679,300
Subtotal	131,150,390	127,773,318	513,036,725	42,573,130	319,214,921	1,133,748,484
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	12,039	80,357	392,206	1,814	344,469	830,885
31 to 60	11,393	78,009	395,123	1,579	310,260	796,364
61 to 90	11,705	74,648	316,565	1,807	315,787	720,512
91 to 180	35,890	234,562	862,032	4,527	908,179	2,045,190
181 to 360	72,230	749,646	2,445,991	10,415	1,663,238	4,941,520
More than 360	3,512,899	3,331,337	9,210,904	5,843,405	10,112,543	32,011,088
Insttollments overdue						
01 to 14	5,541	39,742	264,054	154	110,220	419,711
15 to 30	138,829	111,400	3,607,917	2,097	746,096	4,606,339
31 to 60	125,008	285,910	3,018,539	2,901	1,150,722	4,583,080
61 to 90	76,732	260,105	2,775,134	2,329	906,642	4,020,942
91 to 180	120,041	520,627	6,871,281	7,317	2,892,765	10,412,031
181 to 360	140,196	577,327	5,997,376	19,091	4,388,295	11,122,285
More than 360	45,213	369,805	2,076,644	12,749	1,582,038	4,086,449
Subtotal	4,307,716	6,713,475	38,233,766	5,910,185	25,431,254	80,596,396
Total	135,458,106	134,486,793	551,270,491	48,483,315	344,646,175	1,214,344,880



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Loan portfolio by provisions level and maturity

Sep 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	855,624,821	(10,058,704)	38,387,215	(11,829,374)	92,026,519	(66,434,435)	986,038,555	(88,322,513)
Loans and discounted credit rights	313,347,700	(3,728,245)	14,695,191	(4,461,186)	50,580,495	(36,389,517)	378,623,386	(44,578,948)
Financing	185,916,222	(411,948)	2,116,873	(345,527)	6,211,171	(5,017,657)	194,244,266	(5,775,132)
Rural financing	312,837,483	(5,891,315)	18,205,329	(7,000,897)	30,424,180	(23,751,940)	361,466,992	(36,644,152)
Mortgage	43,431,117	(27,194)	3,368,819	(21,764)	4,810,530	(1,275,321)	51,610,466	(1,324,279)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	92,299	(2)	1,003	--	143	--	93,445	(2)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	193,946,197	(841,287)	3,084,157	(531,763)	8,974,142	(5,110,616)	206,004,496	(6,483,666)
Securities with loan characteristics	98,364,880	(283,449)	840,839	(232,810)	7,512,188	(4,077,232)	106,717,907	(4,593,491)
Credit card operations	53,490,765	(481,269)	2,142,222	(268,400)	394,255	(255,546)	56,027,242	(1,005,215)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,553,058	(52,113)	61,360	(15,292)	760,626	(523,741)	27,375,044	(591,146)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	8,820,963	(14,824)	--	--	--	--	8,820,963	(14,824)
Sundry	6,716,531	(9,632)	39,736	(15,261)	307,073	(254,097)	7,063,340	(278,990)
Total loan portfolio	1,049,571,018	(10,899,991)	41,471,372	(12,361,137)	101,000,661	(71,545,051)	1,192,043,051	(94,806,179)

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

Sep 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	874,567,023	(10,248,893)	38,709,121	(11,858,311)	92,313,540	(66,614,733)	1,005,589,684	(88,721,937)
Loans and discounted credit rights	321,494,433	(3,755,597)	14,846,195	(4,481,863)	50,769,990	(36,516,150)	387,110,618	(44,753,610)
Financing	186,851,392	(414,022)	2,148,635	(349,563)	6,235,570	(5,032,281)	195,235,597	(5,795,866)
Rural financing	312,837,483	(5,891,315)	18,205,329	(7,000,897)	30,424,180	(23,751,940)	361,466,992	(36,644,152)
Mortgage	53,291,416	(187,957)	3,507,959	(25,988)	4,883,657	(1,314,362)	61,683,032	(1,528,307)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	92,299	(2)	1,003	--	143	--	93,445	(2)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	195,491,146	(858,397)	3,173,967	(549,875)	9,013,509	(5,136,738)	207,678,622	(6,545,010)
Securities with loan characteristics	98,364,880	(283,449)	840,839	(232,810)	7,512,188	(4,077,232)	106,717,907	(4,593,491)
Credit card operations	55,035,714	(498,379)	2,232,032	(286,512)	433,622	(281,668)	57,701,368	(1,066,559)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,553,058	(52,113)	61,360	(15,292)	760,626	(523,741)	27,375,044	(591,146)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	8,820,963	(14,824)	--	--	--	--	8,820,963	(14,824)
Sundry	6,716,531	(9,632)	39,736	(15,261)	307,073	(254,097)	7,063,340	(278,990)
Leasing	894,078	(2,721)	5,255	(645)	177,241	(176,398)	1,076,574	(179,764)
Total loan portfolio	1,070,952,247	(11,110,011)	41,888,343	(12,408,831)	101,504,290	(71,927,869)	1,214,344,880	(95,446,711)

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	851,291,251	37,113,956	(14,698,136)	(18,082,250)	--	855,624,821
Loans and discounted credit rights	306,906,792	21,084,673	(6,243,290)	(8,400,475)	--	313,347,700
Financing	180,345,260	7,464,434	(1,271,100)	(622,372)	--	185,916,222
Rural financing	320,344,031	8,723,124	(7,120,346)	(9,109,326)	--	312,837,483
Mortgage	43,588,835	(144,430)	(63,400)	50,112	--	43,431,117
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	106,333	(13,845)	--	(189)	--	92,299
Other receivables with loan characteristics	212,802,824	(14,703,293)	(2,805,739)	(1,347,595)	--	193,946,197
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	(4,317,310)	(1,332,602)	(1,378,320)	--	98,364,880
Credit card operations	53,424,254	2,681,078	(1,278,587)	(1,335,980)	--	53,490,765
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(4,149,797)	(193,233)	(227,028)	--	26,553,058
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	9,455,006	(634,043)	--	--	--	8,820,963
Sundry	13,407,336	(8,283,221)	(1,317)	1,593,733	--	6,716,531
Total loan portfolio	1,064,094,075	22,410,663	(17,503,875)	(19,429,845)	--	1,049,571,018

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	35,775,315	2,317,744	14,698,136	(14,403,980)	--	38,387,215
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,585,212	1,768,627	6,243,290	(7,901,938)	--	14,695,191
Financing	1,555,775	(249,662)	1,271,100	(460,340)	--	2,116,873
Rural financing	15,843,531	756,705	7,120,346	(5,515,253)	--	18,205,329
Mortgage	3,789,685	42,183	63,400	(526,449)	--	3,368,819
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	1,112	(109)	--	--	--	1,003
Other receivables with loan characteristics	2,365,614	(991,048)	2,805,739	(1,096,148)	--	3,084,157
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(654,401)	1,332,602	(346,639)	--	840,839
Credit card operations	1,676,945	(83,800)	1,278,587	(729,510)	--	2,142,222
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(267,599)	193,233	(10,672)	--	61,360
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	32,994	14,752	1,317	(9,327)	--	39,736
Total loan portfolio	38,140,929	1,326,696	17,503,875	(15,500,128)	--	41,471,372

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	80,112,628	7,384,040	18,082,250	14,403,980	(27,956,379)	92,026,519
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,832,232	5,579,202	8,400,475	7,901,938	(19,133,352)	50,580,495
Financing	7,623,720	209,466	622,372	460,340	(2,704,727)	6,211,171
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,391,683	9,109,326	5,515,253	(6,019,926)	30,424,180
Mortgage	4,228,675	203,892	(50,112)	526,449	(98,374)	4,810,530
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	157	(203)	189	--	--	143
Other receivables with loan characteristics	14,261,855	(3,853,496)	1,347,595	1,096,148	(3,877,960)	8,974,142
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(3,178,025)	1,378,320	346,639	(245,136)	7,512,188
Credit card operations	308,160	728,199	1,335,980	729,510	(2,707,594)	394,255
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(630,777)	227,028	10,672	(817,854)	760,626
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(772,893)	(1,593,733)	9,327	(107,376)	307,073
Total loan portfolio	94,374,483	3,530,544	19,429,845	15,500,128	(31,834,339)	101,000,661

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	870,685,079	37,031,969	(14,937,316)	(18,212,709)	--	874,567,023
Loans and discounted credit rights	315,597,669	20,718,992	(6,360,371)	(8,461,857)	--	321,494,433
Financing	181,258,492	7,527,989	(1,300,857)	(634,232)	--	186,851,392
Rural financing	320,344,031	8,723,124	(7,120,346)	(9,109,326)	--	312,837,483
Mortgage	53,378,554	75,709	(155,742)	(7,105)	--	53,291,416
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	106,333	(13,845)	--	(189)	--	92,299
Other receivables with loan characteristics	215,093,116	(15,320,049)	(2,904,425)	(1,377,496)	--	195,491,146
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	(4,317,310)	(1,332,602)	(1,378,320)	--	98,364,880
Credit card operations	55,714,546	2,064,322	(1,377,273)	(1,365,881)	--	55,035,714
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(4,149,797)	(193,233)	(227,028)	--	26,553,058
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	9,455,006	(634,043)	--	--	--	8,820,963
Sundry	13,407,336	(8,283,221)	(1,317)	1,593,733	--	6,716,531
Leasing	654,239	244,847	(6,307)	1,299	--	894,078
Total loan portfolio	1,086,432,434	21,956,767	(17,848,048)	(19,588,906)	--	1,070,952,247

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 Reals, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	35,984,052	2,256,721	14,937,316	(14,468,968)	--	38,709,121
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,684,903	1,755,066	6,360,371	(7,954,145)	--	14,846,195
Financing	1,568,358	(247,547)	1,300,857	(473,033)	--	2,148,635
Rural financing	15,843,531	756,705	7,120,346	(5,515,253)	--	18,205,329
Mortgage	3,886,148	(7,394)	155,742	(526,537)	--	3,507,959
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	1,112	(109)	--	--	--	1,003
Other receivables with loan characteristics	2,422,460	(1,035,621)	2,904,425	(1,117,297)	--	3,173,967
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(654,401)	1,332,602	(346,639)	--	840,839
Credit card operations	1,733,791	(128,373)	1,377,273	(750,659)	--	2,232,032
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(267,599)	193,233	(10,672)	--	61,360
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	32,994	14,752	1,317	(9,327)	--	39,736
Leasing	1,611	(1,086)	6,307	(1,577)	--	5,255
Total loan portfolio	38,408,123	1,220,014	17,848,048	(15,587,842)	--	41,888,343

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	80,208,186	7,407,955	18,212,709	14,468,968	(27,984,278)	92,313,540
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,874,972	5,636,493	8,461,857	7,954,145	(19,157,477)	50,769,990
Financing	7,625,210	211,255	634,232	473,033	(2,708,160)	6,235,570
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,391,683	9,109,326	5,515,253	(6,019,926)	30,424,180
Mortgage	4,280,003	168,727	7,105	526,537	(98,715)	4,883,657
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	157	(203)	189	--	--	143
Other receivables with loan characteristics	14,269,585	(3,867,416)	1,377,496	1,117,297	(3,883,453)	9,013,509
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(3,178,025)	1,378,320	346,639	(245,136)	7,512,188
Credit card operations	315,890	714,279	1,365,881	750,659	(2,713,087)	433,622
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(630,777)	227,028	10,672	(817,854)	760,626
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(772,893)	(1,593,733)	9,327	(107,376)	307,073
Leasing	9,992	166,971	(1,299)	1,577	--	177,241
Total loan portfolio	94,487,763	3,707,510	19,588,906	15,587,842	(31,867,731)	101,504,290

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	4,583,365	3,224,152	15,689	2,235,498	--	10,058,704
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,592,867	(357,811)	193	1,492,996	--	3,728,245
Financing	324,007	(16,973)	(7,168)	112,082	--	411,948
Rural financing	1,579,702	3,740,912	8,150	562,551	--	5,891,315
Mortgage	86,784	(141,973)	14,514	67,869	--	27,194
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	5	(3)	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	632,191	(568,339)	(47,724)	825,159	--	841,287
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(88,119)	(25,875)	178,818	--	283,449
Credit card operations	327,500	191,044	(21,275)	(16,000)	--	481,269
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	(3,192)	(459)	17,479	--	52,113
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	28,324	(13,500)	--	--	--	14,824
Sundry	19,457	(654,572)	(115)	644,862	--	9,632
Total loan portfolio	5,215,556	2,655,813	(32,035)	3,060,657	--	10,899,991

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	7,914,198	7,779,262	(15,689)	(3,848,397)	--	11,829,374
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,707,310	3,089,800	(193)	(2,335,731)	--	4,461,186
Financing	295,414	165,269	7,168	(122,324)	--	345,527
Rural financing	3,606,449	4,769,829	(8,150)	(1,367,231)	--	7,000,897
Mortgage	305,022	(245,633)	(14,514)	(23,111)	--	21,764
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	3	(3)	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	368,609	312,859	47,724	(197,429)	--	531,763
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	150,276	25,875	(80,584)	--	232,810
Credit card operations	206,016	161,325	21,275	(120,216)	--	268,400
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	(11,509)	459	6,706	--	15,292
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	5,714	12,767	115	(3,335)	--	15,261
Total loan portfolio	8,282,807	8,092,121	32,035	(4,045,826)	--	12,361,137

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	59,812,834	32,965,081	(2,235,498)	3,848,397	(27,956,379)	66,434,435
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,409,230	18,270,904	(1,492,996)	2,335,731	(19,133,352)	36,389,517
Financing	5,899,670	1,812,472	(112,082)	122,324	(2,704,727)	5,017,657
Rural financing	14,768,507	14,198,679	(562,551)	1,367,231	(6,019,926)	23,751,940
Mortgage	2,735,427	(1,316,974)	(67,869)	23,111	(98,374)	1,275,321
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,806,810	2,809,496	(825,159)	197,429	(3,877,960)	5,110,616
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	130,148	(178,818)	80,584	(245,136)	4,077,232
Credit card operations	227,807	2,599,117	16,000	120,216	(2,707,594)	255,546
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	(142,862)	(17,479)	(6,706)	(817,854)	523,741
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	223,093	(644,862)	3,335	(107,376)	254,097
Total loan portfolio	66,619,644	35,774,577	(3,060,657)	4,045,826	(31,834,339)	71,545,051

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	4,871,363	3,158,757	(1,046)	2,219,819	--	10,248,893
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,611,245	(323,034)	(12,391)	1,479,777	--	3,755,597
Financing	324,733	(11,558)	(9,503)	110,350	--	414,022
Rural financing	1,579,702	3,740,912	8,150	562,551	--	5,891,315
Mortgage	355,678	(247,560)	12,698	67,141	--	187,957
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	5	(3)	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	660,459	(555,403)	(59,374)	812,715	--	858,397
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(88,119)	(25,875)	178,818	--	283,449
Credit card operations	355,768	203,980	(32,925)	(28,444)	--	498,379
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	(3,192)	(459)	17,479	--	52,113
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	28,324	(13,500)	--	--	--	14,824
Sundry	19,457	(654,572)	(115)	644,862	--	9,632
Leasing	3,108	(1,594)	(387)	1,594	--	2,721
Total loan portfolio	5,534,930	2,601,760	(60,807)	3,034,128	--	11,110,011

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 2

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	7,914,728	7,820,334	1,046	(3,877,797)	--	11,858,311
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,709,207	3,122,711	12,391	(2,362,446)	--	4,481,863
Financing	296,463	170,072	9,503	(126,475)	--	349,563
Rural financing	3,606,449	4,769,829	(8,150)	(1,367,231)	--	7,000,897
Mortgage	302,606	(242,275)	(12,698)	(21,645)	--	25,988
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	3	(3)	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	380,460	320,978	59,374	(210,937)	--	549,875
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	150,276	25,875	(80,584)	--	232,810
Credit card operations	217,867	169,444	32,925	(133,724)	--	286,512
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	(11,509)	459	6,706	--	15,292
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	5,714	12,767	115	(3,335)	--	15,261
Leasing	230	267	387	(239)	--	645
Total loan portfolio	8,295,418	8,141,579	60,807	(4,088,973)	--	12,408,831

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	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	59,769,569	33,171,464	(2,219,819)	3,877,797	(27,984,278)	66,614,733
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,388,955	18,402,003	(1,479,777)	2,362,446	(19,157,477)	36,516,150
Financing	5,897,896	1,826,420	(110,350)	126,475	(2,708,160)	5,032,281
Rural financing	14,768,507	14,198,679	(562,551)	1,367,231	(6,019,926)	23,751,940
Mortgage	2,714,211	(1,255,638)	(67,141)	21,645	(98,715)	1,314,362
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,810,303	2,811,666	(812,715)	210,937	(3,883,453)	5,136,738
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	130,148	(178,818)	80,584	(245,136)	4,077,232
Credit card operations	231,300	2,601,287	28,444	133,724	(2,713,087)	281,668
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	(142,862)	(17,479)	(6,706)	(817,854)	523,741
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	223,093	(644,862)	3,335	(107,376)	254,097
Leasing	9,829	167,924	(1,594)	239	--	176,398
Total loan portfolio	66,589,701	36,151,054	(3,034,128)	4,088,973	(31,867,731)	71,927,869

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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Opening balance ¹	(80,118,007)	(80,420,049)
(Addition)/reversal of expected losses	(46,664,168)	(47,092,987)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	141,657	198,594
Write off	31,834,339	31,867,731
Closing balance	(94,806,179)	(95,446,711)

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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Opening balance	70,539,842	70,539,842
Renegotiated operations	13,055,065	13,055,065
Restructured operations	16,945,004	16,945,004
Interest (received) and appropriated	(16,095,368)	(16,095,368)
Write off	(11,782,935)	(11,782,935)
Closing balance ¹	72,661,608	72,661,608
(%) Restructured financial assets in relation to the final balance of the renegotiated	52.6%	52.6%

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 116 thousand related to renegotiated rural credits. The amount of R\$ 66,983,829 thousand, related to deferred credits from rural portfolio governed by specific legislation, is not included.

j) Concentration of loans portfolio

	Sep 30, 2025	% loans portfolio
Largest debtor	19,790,296	1.7
10 largest debtors	73,301,344	6.1
20 largest debtors	109,356,221	9.2
50 largest debtors	163,201,722	13.7
100 largest debtors	203,749,360	17.1

k) Allocation of resources for application in rural credit operations

Sources of resources subject to compliance with enforceability	Sep 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 these obligations corresponds to the collections made in the period from June to May of the following year and, therefore, may change throughout the harvest period.

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

Banco do Brasil	Sep 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	609,932,807	124,090,574	94,773	734,118,154	33,178,928	301,292	--	33,480,220	64,996,597	20,714	--	65,017,311	708,108,332	124,412,580	94,773	832,615,685
Retail individuals	290,404,197	121,635,008	94,773	412,133,978	15,427,888	300,628	--	15,728,516	39,909,598	19,957	--	39,929,555	345,741,683	121,955,593	94,773	467,792,049
Retail rural producers	319,528,610	2,455,566	--	321,984,176	17,751,040	664	--	17,751,704	25,086,999	757	--	25,087,756	362,366,649	2,456,987	--	364,823,636
Companies	439,638,211	107,241,063	15,868,979	562,748,253	8,292,444	68,168	22,977	8,383,589	36,004,064	3,289	590,561	36,597,914	483,934,719	107,312,520	16,482,517	607,729,756
Wholesale	312,225,456	80,113,664	14,868,199	407,207,319	2,434,660	24,889	12,440	2,471,989	20,882,173	352	588,061	21,470,586	335,542,289	80,138,905	15,468,700	431,149,894
Retail MPE	91,735,310	26,290,018	1,000,780	119,026,108	5,650,443	42,878	10,537	5,703,858	14,583,361	2,937	2,500	14,588,798	111,969,114	26,335,833	1,013,817	139,318,764
Retail rural producers	35,677,445	837,381	--	36,514,826	207,341	401	--	207,742	538,530	--	--	538,530	36,423,316	837,782	--	37,261,098
Total	1,049,571,018	231,331,637	15,963,752	1,296,866,407	41,471,372	369,460	22,977	41,863,809	101,000,661	24,003	590,561	101,615,225	1,192,043,051	231,725,100	16,577,290	1,440,345,441
%	80.9%	17.9%	1.2%	100.0%	99.1%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	82.8%	16.1%	1.1%	100.0%

Consolidated	Sep 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	623,098,860	124,090,573	95,506	747,284,939	33,451,048	301,293	--	33,752,341	65,197,505	20,714	--	65,218,219	721,747,413	124,412,580	95,506	846,255,499
Retail individuals	302,070,187	121,635,007	95,506	423,800,700	15,676,750	300,629	--	15,977,379	40,100,500	19,957	--	40,120,457	357,847,437	121,955,593	95,506	479,898,536
Retail rural producers	321,028,673	2,455,566	--	323,484,239	17,774,298	664	--	17,774,962	25,097,005	757	--	25,097,762	363,899,976	2,456,987	--	366,356,963
Companies	447,853,387	109,955,628	16,113,663	573,922,678	8,437,295	68,168	22,977	8,528,440	36,306,785	3,289	590,561	36,900,635	492,597,467	110,027,085	16,727,201	619,351,753
Wholesale	311,802,563	82,828,229	15,112,883	409,743,675	2,468,011	24,889	12,440	2,505,340	21,084,256	351	588,061	21,672,668	335,354,830	82,853,469	15,713,384	433,921,683
Retail MPE	100,373,379	26,290,018	1,000,780	127,664,177	5,761,943	42,878	10,537	5,815,358	14,683,999	2,938	2,500	14,689,437	120,819,321	26,335,834	1,013,817	148,168,972
Retail rural producers	35,677,445	837,381	--	36,514,826	207,341	401	--	207,742	538,530	--	--	538,530	36,423,316	837,782	--	37,261,098
Total	1,070,952,247	234,046,201	16,209,169	1,321,207,617	41,888,343	369,461	22,977	42,280,781	101,504,290	24,003	590,561	102,118,854	1,214,344,880	234,439,665	16,822,707	1,465,607,252
%	81.1%	17.7%	1.2%	100.0%	99.1%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	82.9%	16.0%	1.1%	100.0%



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

13 – Other assets

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Financials	64,334,875	71,883,350
Sundry debtors from escrow deposits	37,940,476	38,941,037
Fund of allocation of surplus – Previ (Note 28.f)	12,400,244	12,400,244
Accrued income	5,021,680	11,026,547
Notes and credits receivable ¹	2,636,135	2,816,259
Fundo de Compensação de Variações Salariais	590,653	590,653
Securities trading	2,154,520	2,685,055
Other	3,591,167	3,423,555
Non-financial	35,174,051	37,650,757
Actuarial assets (Note 28.e)	25,728,476	25,728,476
Sundry debtors	7,313,085	8,307,570
Held for sale – Received	192,864	193,149
Prepaid expenses	1,133,015	1,256,916
Held for sale – Own	61,451	97,883
Assets not for own use and materials in stock	5,348	49,415
Other	739,812	2,017,348

1 - It includes sundry receivables from the Brazilian National Treasury, in the amount of R\$ 259,715 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, of R\$ 793,470 thousand.

b) Expected credit risk losses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Accrued income	(3,036,461)	(3,036,461)
Notes and credits receivable	(809,350)	(1,054,304)
Sundry debtors	(727,114)	(727,118)
Other	(8,972)	(8,972)
Total	(4,581,897)	(4,826,855)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Balances at Jan 1, 2025 ¹	(3,915,265)	(4,095,408)
(Addition)/reversal	(663,010)	(758,747)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	--	(30,529)
Write-off/other adjustments	(3,622)	57,829
Balances at Sep 30, 2025	(4,581,897)	(4,826,855)

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 - Jan 1 to Sep 30, 2025			Book value
			01/01 to 30/09	Common	Preferred	Jan 01, 2025		Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	Sep 30, 2025	
Domestic								31,058,302	(5,443,308)	286,143	10,665,750	36,566,887
BB Elo Cartões Participações S,A,	7,734,513	11,166,504	1,418,789	17,703	--	100.00%	9,766,442	--	(18,727)		1,418,789	11,166,504
BB Seguridade Participações S,A, ^{3,4}	6,269,692	12,301,881	6,728,311	1,325,000	--	68.25%	6,220,033	(2,573,276)	156,994		4,591,819	8,395,570
BB Leasing S,A, - Arrendamento Mercantil	3,261,860	4,843,606	181,549	3,000	--	100.00%	4,830,296	(168,240)	1		181,549	4,843,606
Banco Votorantim S,A,	8,480,372	12,886,463	1,391,866	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(387,500)	109,011		695,933	6,443,231
BB Banco de Investimento S,A,	417,788	994,246	565,331	3,790	--	100.00%	810,909	(372,713)	(9,281)		565,331	994,246
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ⁴	299,749	644,499	119,103	2	2	100.00%	501,637	(7,469)	31,228		119,103	644,499
BB Administradora de Consórcios S,A,	727,543	1,615,156	1,280,661	14	--	100.00%	1,074,390	(739,895)	--		1,280,661	1,615,156
BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S,A, - Asset	1,191,207	2,044,026	1,734,334	100,000	--	100.00%	1,429,795	(1,119,663)	(440)		1,734,334	2,044,026
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S,A,	9,300	49,327	24,994	398,158	--	100.00%	24,333	--	--		24,994	49,327
Other investments							374,680	(74,552)	17,357		53,237	370,722
Overseas⁵							9,791,313	(483,999)	(2,550,922)	1,515,205	8,271,597	
Banco Patagonia S,A,	2,792	4,765,784	1,721,904	578,117	--	80.39%	5,222,866	(475,126)	(2,300,784)		1,384,229	3,831,185
BB Cayman Islands Holding	1,187,451	1,462,846	207,533	211,023	--	100.00%	1,463,450	--	(208,137)		207,533	1,462,846
Banco do Brasil AG	403,143	853,918	(508)	638	--	100.00%	891,762	--	(37,336)		(508)	853,918
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC	27,903	407,908	6,462	5,000	--	100.00%	467,512	(8,873)	(57,193)		6,462	407,908
Banco do Brasil Americas	1,018,512	1,671,977	159,954	36,250	--	100.00%	1,694,154	--	(182,131)		159,954	1,671,977
BB USA Holding Company	--	704	(35)	--	--	100.00%	861	--	(122)		(35)	704
Goodwill on acquisition of investments abroad							50,708	--	(7,649)		--	43,059
Profit/(loss) with foreign exchange in the affiliates and associates ⁵							--	--	242,430		(242,430)	--
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures							40,849,615	(5,927,307)	(2,264,779)	12,180,955	44,838,484	
(Allowance for losses)							(34,743)	--	90		--	(34,653)

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\$ 44,069,500 thousand.

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

BB Consolidated	Share capital	Adjusted shareholders' equity ¹	Net income/(loss) ¹	Number of shares (in thousands)		Ownership interest in share capital %	Book value	Changes - Jan 1 to Sep 30, 2025			Book value	
			01/01 to 30/09	Common	Preferred		Jan 01, 2025	Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	Sep 30, 2025	
Associates ³ and joint ventures ⁴												
Banco Votorantim S,A,	8,480,372	12,886,463	1,391,866	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(387,500)	109,011	695,933	6,443,231	
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S,A, ⁵	414,000	9,144,967	713,615	88,000	2,613,402	30.00%	2,719,319	(190,027)	113	214,085	2,743,490	
Cielo S,A, ⁶	5,700,000	10,237,281	1,015,143	778,320	--	29.17%	2,691,534	--	(1,381)	296,123	2,986,276	
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S,A, ⁷	3,529,257	7,020,102	1,249,245	879	1,759	74.99%	5,203,321	(1,085,165)	209,641	936,859	5,264,656	
BB Mapfre Participações S,A, ⁷	1,469,848	2,986,330	3,756,262	944,858	1,889,339	74.99%	2,214,645	(2,811,636)	19,619	2,816,821	2,239,449	
Brasilcap Capitalização S,A, ⁷	354,398	1,022,949	219,097	107,989	159,308	66.77%	536,641	--	72	146,286	682,999	
Elo Participações Ltda, ⁸	347,309	1,751,127	1,273,168	173,620	--	49.99%	2,254,069	(2,026,237)	11,101	636,456	875,389	
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S,A,	1,425,605	1,542,600	14,337	1,954,245	--	49.99%	768,615	(7,207)	(2,450)	12,188	771,146	
Other investments							472,962	(88,877)	(25,946)	116,923	475,062	
Unrealized gains ⁹							(2,826,147)	--	121,091	--	(2,705,056)	
Total							20,060,746	(6,596,649)	440,871	5,871,674	19,776,642	
(Allowance for losses)							(10,488)	--	3,493	--	(6,995)	

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 Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

Sep 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	71,856,581	445,524,455	105,481,511	2,549,934	265,754	911,577	432,131	6,588,076
Non-current assets	78,202,493	19,154,021	9,401,540	7,683,587	3,087,351	5,924,196	1,255,755	7,587,529
Current liabilities	101,449,587	59,636,265	96,999,164	1,084,091	1,700	561,970	145,286	11,777,176
Non-current liabilities	35,719,184	398,007,516	7,646,606	4,463	--	4,378,292	--	1,375,480
Contingent Liabilities	535,040	21,751	--	4,463	--	--	--	1,365,234
Net income – 01/01 to 09/30/2025	1,389,452	1,247,743	1,015,143	713,615	3,756,262	1,330,296	14,337	219,097
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and unrealized profit	2,414	1,502	--	--	--	(57,128)	--	--
Adjusted net income - 01/01 to 09/30/2025	1,391,866	1,249,245	1,015,143	713,615	3,756,262	1,273,168	14,337	219,097
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Equity income	695,933	936,859	296,123	214,085	2,816,821	636,456	12,188	146,286
Other comprehensive income	607,959	279,540	169,676	--	(30,209)	--	184,659	(20,633)
Total comprehensive income	1,999,825	1,528,785	1,184,819	713,615	3,726,053	1,273,168	198,996	198,464
Shareholders' equity	12,890,303	7,034,695	10,237,281	9,144,967	3,351,405	1,895,511	1,542,600	1,022,949
Harmonization adjustments in accounting	(3,840)	(14,593)	--	--	(365,075)	(144,384)	--	--
Adjusted shareholders' equity	12,886,463	7,020,102	10,237,281	9,144,967	2,986,330	1,751,127	1,542,600	1,022,949
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment	6,443,231	5,264,656	2,986,276	2,743,490	2,239,449	875,389	771,146	682,999
Unrealized profit	--	--	--	2,248,572	--	--	456,484	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

15 – Property for use

	Banco do Brasil							
	Annual depreciation rate	Jan 1,2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025			Sep, 30 2025		
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Reversal of the provision	Cost value	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,928,755	869,635	(319,186)	10,625,472	(6,136,782)	(9,486)	4,479,204
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,250,128	231,041	(279,374)	4,752,798	(2,550,872)	(131)	2,201,795
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	2,997,986	1,390,068	(523,375)	8,273,520	(4,408,841)	--	3,864,679
Constructions in progress	--	1,343,186	(169,436)	--	1,173,750	--	--	1,173,750
Land	--	309,973	(8,552)	--	301,421	--	--	301,421
Communication and security equipment	10%	287,894	35,910	(39,586)	804,087	(514,814)	(5,055)	284,218
Facilities	10%	103,040	27,943	(15,845)	1,054,953	(939,815)	--	115,138
Vehicles	10 to 20%	6,144	13	(608)	13,887	(8,338)	--	5,549
Works of art	--	2,225	(111)	--	2,114	--	--	2,114
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	792	(60)	--	732	--	--	732
Total		11,230,123	2,376,451	(1,177,974)	27,002,734	(14,559,462)	(14,672)	12,428,600
Right to use								
Buildings		--	2,558,708	(216,072)	2,557,662	(215,026)	--	2,342,636
Total		11,230,123	4,935,159	(1,394,046)	29,560,396	(14,774,488)	(14,672)	14,771,236

	Consolidated							
	Annual depreciation rate	Jan 1,2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025			Sep, 30 2025		
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Reversal of the provision	Cost value	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,943,393	875,046	(327,047)	10,669,105	(6,165,911)	(11,802)	4,491,392
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,384,830	313,430	(302,567)	5,071,600	(2,662,376)	(13,531)	2,395,693
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	3,099,421	1,397,386	(544,284)	8,471,057	(4,518,534)	--	3,952,523
Constructions in progress	--	1,346,202	(170,705)	--	1,175,497	--	--	1,175,497
Land	--	312,247	(8,755)	--	303,492	--	--	303,492
Communication and security equipment	10%	294,136	36,831	(40,613)	813,440	(518,032)	(5,054)	290,354
Facilities	10%	109,976	31,286	(16,756)	1,067,715	(943,209)	--	124,506
Vehicles	10 to 20%	8,684	(541)	(1,008)	16,221	(9,086)	--	7,135
Works of art	--	2,877	(162)	--	2,715	--	--	2,715
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	790	(60)	--	730	--	--	730
Total		11,502,556	2,473,756	(1,232,275)	27,591,572	(14,817,148)	(30,387)	12,744,037
Right in use								
Buildings		--	2,801,977	(266,847)	2,845,446	(310,316)	--	2,535,130
Total		11,502,556	5,275,733	(1,499,122)	30,437,018	(15,127,464)	(30,387)	15,279,167



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

16 – Intangible

a) Changes and breakdown

	Banco do Brasil			BB 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 Jan 1, 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	1,412,560	1,178,371	2,590,931	1,412,560	1,182,178	53,176	--	2,647,914
Exchange fluctuation	--	(2,938)	(2,938)	--	(4,123)	(4,675)	(537)	(9,335)
Write offs	(76,804)	(115,124)	(191,928)	(76,804)	(115,124)	--	--	(191,928)
Amortization	(1,418,116)	(575,864)	(1,993,980)	(1,418,116)	(581,899)	(320)	--	(2,000,335)
(Allowance)/ reversal for losses	83,224	3,385	86,609	83,224	3,385	--	--	86,609
Balances at Sep 30,2025	5,383,889	6,403,465	11,787,354	5,383,889	6,425,403	59,318	977	11,869,587
Cost value	10,196,372	11,613,192	21,809,564	10,196,372	11,727,535	463,417	977	22,388,301
Accumulated amortization	(4,797,608)	(5,186,338)	(9,983,946)	(4,797,608)	(5,278,743)	(374,208)	--	(10,450,559)
Impairment losses	(14,875)	(23,389)	(38,264)	(14,875)	(23,389)	(29,891)	--	(68,155)
Estimate for amortization	5,383,889	6,403,465	11,787,354	5,383,889	6,425,403	59,318	--	11,868,610
2025	485,065	160,087	645,152	485,065	160,635	349	--	646,049
2026	1,904,519	640,347	2,544,866	1,904,519	642,540	12,033	--	2,559,092
2027	1,613,831	640,347	2,254,178	1,613,831	642,540	11,944	--	2,268,315
2028	672,996	640,347	1,313,343	672,996	642,540	11,819	--	1,327,355
2029	580,182	640,347	1,220,529	580,182	642,540	11,628	--	1,234,350
After 2029	127,296	3,681,990	3,809,286	127,296	3,694,608	11,545	--	3,833,449

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 period 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
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Demand deposits	87,018,160	94,057,188
Individuals	39,599,971	39,599,971
Corporations	27,429,182	30,222,416
Restricted ¹	14,670,498	14,736,854
Associated	327,460	4,605,510
Government	2,931,704	2,931,704
Foreign currency	458,792	458,792
Financial system institutions	603,239	505,821
National Treasury Special	88,830	88,830
Domiciled abroad	672,760	667,211
Other	235,724	240,079
Savings deposits	213,506,352	213,506,352
Individuals	205,222,150	205,222,150
Corporations	7,968,988	7,968,988
Associated	300,268	300,268
Financial system institutions	14,946	14,946
Time deposits	553,738,874	583,595,559
Judicial	261,608,933	261,747,614
National currency	263,764,672	263,764,672
Foreign currency	14,717,720	44,435,723
Special Regime ²	7,755,101	7,755,101
Third party collaterals ³	3,697,286	3,697,286
Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador - FAT (Note 17.d)	241,752	241,752
Funproger (Note 17.e)	798,347	798,347
Other	1,155,063	1,155,064
Other deposits	162,517	162,517
Total	854,425,903	891,321,616

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 3,174,765 thousand relating to DAF resources – Demonstrativos da Distribuição de Arrecadação Federal e Ordens Bancárias do Tesouro.

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Segregation of deposits by repayment date

	Banco do Brasil					
	Without maturity	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Sep 30,2025
Time deposits ¹	246,230,853	38,203,827	42,777,861	128,647,589	97,878,744	553,738,874
Savings deposits	213,506,352	--	--	--	--	213,506,352
Demand deposits	87,018,160	--	--	--	--	87,018,160
Other deposits	162,517	--	--	--	--	162,517
Total	546,917,882	38,203,827	42,777,861	128,647,589	97,878,744	854,425,903

1 -Includes the amount of R\$ 162,681,138 thousand, of time deposits with early repurchase clause (liquidity commitment), classified based on the contractual maturity dates.

	Consolidated					
	Without maturity	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Sep 30,2025
Time deposits ¹	246,230,853	62,477,028	47,437,698	129,124,808	98,325,172	583,595,559
Savings deposits	213,506,352	--	--	--	--	213,506,352
Demand deposits	94,057,188	--	--	--	--	94,057,188
Other deposits	162,517	--	--	--	--	162,517
Total	553,956,910	62,477,028	47,437,698	129,124,808	98,325,172	891,321,616

1 -Includes the amount of R\$ 162,681,138 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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Savings deposits	(12,107,572)	(12,107,572)
Time deposits	(39,174,389)	(42,757,051)
Judicial	(20,148,311)	(20,150,552)
Other	(19,026,078)	(22,606,499)
Exchange rate variation on customers resources	(145,293)	(184,713)
Total	(51,427,254)	(55,049,336)

d) Workers Assistance Fund (FAT)

	Resolution/ TADE ¹	Repayment of FAT Funds		Sep 30,2025		
		Type ²	Initial date	Available TMS ³	Invested TJLP and TLP ⁴	Total
Proger Rural and Pronaf				1	2	3
Pronaf Custeio	04/2005	RA	11/2005	1	1	2
Pronaf Investimento	05/2005	RA	11/2005	--	1	1
Proger Urbano				31,690	204,124	235,814
Urbano Investimento	18/2005	RA	11/2005	31,690	204,124	235,814
Urbano Capital de Giro 2020	01/2020	RA	04/2020	--	--	--
Other				1,152	4,783	5,935
FAT Taxista	02/2009	RA	09/2009	1,152	4,783	5,935
Total				32,843	208,909	241,752

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
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 18.b)	701,038,876	682,232,659
Borrowings and onlendings (Note 18.c)	82,338,466	82,596,448
Interbank deposits	36,017,632	30,327,416
Liabilities for operations linked to assignments	93,580	93,580
Total	819,488,554	795,250,103

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Own portfolio	399,880,907	381,074,690
Treasury financial bills	361,520,574	346,088,737
Private securities	19,812,467	19,812,467
Securities abroad	10,535,458	7,461,078
National Treasury bills	8,012,408	7,712,408
Third-party portfolio	301,157,969	301,157,969
National Treasury notes	221,458,621	221,458,621
National Treasury bills	79,699,348	79,699,348
Total	701,038,876	682,232,659

c) Borrowings and onlendings

Obligations for loans abroad

	Banco do Brasil					Sep 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	5,108,880	12,247,294	8,800,457	7,031,938	--	33,188,569
Imports	74,309	140,709	101,078	--	--	316,096
Total	5,183,189	12,388,003	8,901,535	7,031,938	--	33,504,665

	Consolidated					Sep 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	5,270,113	12,359,305	8,781,362	7,035,771	--	33,446,551
Imports	74,309	140,709	101,078	--	--	316,096
Total	5,344,422	12,500,014	8,882,440	7,035,771	--	33,762,647



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Onlendings

Domestic – official institutions

Programs	Financial charges p.a.	Banco do Brasil	Consolidado
		Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
National Treasury		316,864	316,864
Pronaf	TMS (if available) or Fixed 0.50% to 8.00% (if applied)	78,903	78,903
Recoop	Fixed 5.75% to 8.25% or IGP-DI + 1.00% or IGP-DI + 2.00%	9,845	9,845
Fundo Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima - FNMC	Pré 1,00%	201,415	201,415
Other		26,701	26,701
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% a 6.47%	14,166,684	14,166,684
Caixa Econômica Federal	Fixed 4.85% (average)	25,619,607	25,619,607
Finame	Fixed 0.70% to 10.72% TJLP + 1.60% to 2.10% Selic + 0.75% to 1.41% TFBD + 0.95% to 6.47%	7,092,737	7,092,737
Other official institutions		868,267	868,267
Funcafé	TMS (if available) Fixed 13.00% to 14,50% Funding 10.00% to 11,50%	868,240	868,240
Other		27	27
Total		48,064,159	48,064,159

Overseas

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Funds obtained under the terms of Resolution CMN 278/2022	769,642	769,642
Total	769,642	769,642



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Expenses from financial institutions resources

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(65,895,596)	(64,138,779)
Third-party portfolio	(34,565,570)	(33,150,500)
Own portfolio	(31,330,026)	(30,988,279)
Interbank deposits	(1,616,327)	(1,155,639)
Borrowings	(1,744,787)	(1,907,110)
Onlendings	(3,030,015)	(3,030,015)
Overseas	(325,891)	(325,891)
Caixa Econômica Federal	(1,348,599)	(1,348,599)
BNDES	(770,343)	(770,343)
Finame	(482,890)	(482,890)
National Treasury	(6,794)	(6,794)
Other	(95,498)	(95,498)
Exchange fluctuation of financial institutions' resources ¹	14,699,021	14,538,273
Total	(57,587,704)	(55,693,270)

¹-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
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Funds from issuance of securities	308,908,302	317,670,547
Subordinated debt abroad (Note 19.c)	54,344,077	50,217,888
Total	363,252,379	367,888,435

b) Funds from issuance of securities

Funding	Currency	Issued value	Remuneration p.a.	Issue date	Maturity	Sep 30,2025
Banco do Brasil						308,908,302
Global Medium - Term Notes Program ¹						16,824,741
	BRL	293,085	10.15%	2017	2027	280,627
	COP	160,000,000	8.51%	2018	2025	232,633
	BRL	398,000	9.50%	2019	2026	403,902
	MXN	1,900,000	8.50%	2019	2026	563,497
	COP	520,000,000	6.50%	2019	2027	715,508
	USD	750,000	3.25%	2021	2026	3,948,384
	USD	500,000	4.88%	2022	2029	2,680,023
	USD	750,000	6.25%	2023	2030	4,061,751
	USD	750,000	6.00%	2024	2031	3,938,416
Certificates of deposits ²						5,313,158
Short term			0.00% a 16.25%			4,954,777
Long term			3,02% a 16,25%		2028	358,381
Certificates of structured operations						341,128
Short term			6.70% a 15.22% DI			333,501
Long term			12.30% a 15.77% DI		2027	7,627
Letters of credit - real estate			69.00% a 97.50% DI 100% da TR + 7.72%			15,435,882
Short term						4,016,381
Long term					2028	11,419,501
Letters of credit agribusiness			0.96% a 99.50% DI 8.88% a 14.70% a.a.			242,552,693
Short term						73,058,618
Long term					2029	169,494,075
Financial letters			100.00% do DI + 0.30% a 0.75%			28,440,700
Short term						5,159,140
Long term					2028	23,281,560
Banco Patagonia						36,986
Short term	ARS	8,955,224	Badlar + 6,5%	2024	2025	36,986
Special purpose entities SPE abroad ³						8,776,852
Securitization of future flow of payment orders from abroad ³						
	USD	200,000	3.70%	2019	2026	159,777
	USD	750,000	Sofr 3m + 2.75%	12/2022 e	2029	3,387,850
	USD	150,000	6.65%	2022	2032	749,469
Structured notes ³						
	USD	500,000	Sofr 6m + 2.93%	12/2014 e	2034	2,738,351
	USD	320,000	Sofr 6m + 3.63%	2015	2030	1,741,405
Eliminated amount on consolidation ⁴						(51,593)
Total						317,670,547

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	Sep 30,2025
FCO - Resources from Fundo Constitucional do Centro-						11,734,759
Subordinated letters of credit						29,029,819
		20,000	100%CDI + 2.75	2021	Perpetual	20,478
		2,328,600	100%CDI + 2.60	2022	Perpetual	2,340,951
		199,800	100%CDI + 2.50	2023	Perpetual	208,494
		2,639,600	100%CDI + 2.25	2023	Perpetual	2,756,294
		4,775,100	100%CDI + 1.20	2024	Perpetual	5,253,119
		2,750,700	100%CDI + 1.90	2024	Perpetual	3,025,511
		14,093,300	100%CDI + 1.30	2025	Perpetual	15,102,590
		300,000	100%CDI + 1.25	2025	Perpetual	322,382
Perpetual bonds						13,579,499
	USD	1,708,698	8.75%	2013	Perpetual	9,454,468
	BRL	4,100,000	5.50%	2012	Perpetual	4,125,031
Total Banco do Brasil						54,344,077
Eliminated amount on consolidation ⁴						(26,189)
Total reclassified to shareholders' equity (Note 23.c)						(4,100,000)
Total BB Consolidated						50,217,888

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

2 - Compõem o nível II do Patrimônio de Referência (PR).

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

4 - Refere-se a título emitido pelo Conglomerado Banco do Brasil, em poder de dependências/controladas no exterior.

The amount of R\$ 36,493,609 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.

The bonds issued in January 2013 of USD 2,000,000 thousand (outstanding value USD 1,708,698 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 redemption option.

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:

- (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.

In October 2025, the Bank exercised the redemption option for the bonds issued in 2013.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Expenses from issuance of debt securities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Funds from acceptance and issuance of securities	(26,773,811)	(27,307,088)
Letters of credit – agribusiness	(21,522,496)	(21,522,496)
Financial Bills	(2,818,241)	(2,818,241)
Securities issued abroad	(1,101,369)	(1,634,646)
Letters of credit – real estate	(1,306,960)	(1,306,960)
Certificates of structured operations	(24,745)	(24,745)
Subordinated debt abroad	(3,310,228)	(3,310,228)
Perpetual bonds and letters of credit	(3,310,228)	(3,310,228)
Total	(30,084,039)	(30,617,316)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

20 – Other liabilities

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Other financial liabilities	183,068,379	180,303,584
Credit/debit card operations	53,198,910	53,737,490
Obligations for advances on import exchange contracts	44,323,459	44,323,459
Lease liabilities	2,467,977	2,682,495
Financial and development funds	60,386,387	60,386,387
Fundo Constitucional do Centro Oeste – FCO ¹	46,366,450	46,366,450
Marinha Mercante	4,756,993	4,756,993
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste – FDNE	5,219,184	5,219,184
Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Amazônia – FDA	2,097,257	2,097,257
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Centro Oeste – FDCO	1,333,116	1,333,116
Fundos do Governo do Estado de São Paulo	94,254	94,254
Pasep	243,266	243,266
Other	275,867	275,867
Securities trading	4,548,590	572,585
Provisions for expected losses on financial guarantees, credit commitments and credit to be released (Note 20.c)	670,063	674,937
Other	17,472,993	17,926,231
Other non-financial liabilities	43,842,056	53,825,295
Actuarial liabilities (Note 28.e)	11,401,688	11,401,688
Sundry creditors	19,301,239	20,537,869
Billing and collection of taxes and contributions	5,553,931	5,570,519
Unearned commissions	--	6,171,428
Third party payment obligations	5,192,436	5,192,437
Shareholders and statutory distributions	496,778	511,850
Unearned revenues	8,229	105,002
Liabilities for official agreements	1,341,572	1,341,572
Other	546,183	2,992,930

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\$ 44,920,899 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\$ 1,393,380 thousand refers resources available (remunerated based on extra-market rate announced by the Bacen, according to article 9 of Law 7,827/1989).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Other funding expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Financial and development funds	(506,850)	(506,849)
Other	(2,024,414)	(1,999,384)
Total	(2,531,264)	(2,506,233)

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Credit commitments and credit to be released	231,725,100	234,439,665
Credit commitments	217,669,989	220,384,554
Non-cancelable	55,985,133	55,985,133
Cancelable	161,684,856	164,399,421
Credit to be released	14,055,111	14,055,111
Non-cancelable	365,877	365,877
Cancelable	13,689,234	13,689,234
Provided guarantees	16,577,290	16,822,707
Contracted open credits for Import	1,546,360	1,669,229
Confirmed export credits	179,042	194,659

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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Provisions for expected losses classified by stages

	Banco do Brasil			
	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	131,677	43,067	445,882	620,626
Credit commitments and credit to be released	42,775	6,191	471	49,437
Total	174,452	49,258	446,353	670,063

	Consolidated			
	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	131,663	43,067	445,882	620,612
Credit commitments and credit to be released	47,663	6,191	471	54,325
Total	179,326	49,258	446,353	674,937



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 considering 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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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.

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Civil lawsuits		
Opening balance	14,766,177	14,928,656
Addition	8,780,764	8,864,184
Reversal of the provision	(3,122,004)	(3,176,559)
Write off	(2,769,603)	(2,783,734)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	1,098,410	1,099,258
Closing balance	18,753,744	18,931,805
Labor lawsuits		
Opening balance	7,630,188	7,679,384
Addition	2,952,885	2,966,602
Reversal of the provision	(1,201,490)	(1,211,513)
Write off	(2,138,491)	(2,144,178)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	567,055	568,466
Closing balance	7,810,147	7,858,761
Tax lawsuits		
Opening balance	1,584,401	1,750,418
Addition	285,675	309,248
Reversal of the provision	(534,152)	(540,932)
Write off	(122,958)	(123,844)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	93,936	106,199
Closing balance	1,306,902	1,501,089
Total civil, labor and tax	27,870,793	28,291,655



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Expected outflows of economic benefits

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Civil	Labor	Tax	Civil	Labor	Fiscais
Up to 5 years	17,016,432	7,105,229	912,758	17,178,435	7,153,686	1,200,707
Acima de 5 anos	1,737,312	704,918	394,144	1,753,370	705,075	300,382
Total	18,753,744	7,810,147	1,306,902	18,931,805	7,858,761	1,501,089

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.

Saldos dos passivos contingentes classificados como possíveis

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Tax lawsuits	12,636,504	13,723,918
Civil lawsuits	2,208,666	2,235,002
Labor lawsuits	74,737	95,169
Total	14,919,907	16,054,089

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

- Non-approved compensations – R\$ 4,266,906 thousand: Litigations related to credits indicated for compensation arising from the deduction of income taxes paid abroad;
- ISSQN – R\$ 2,618,746 thousand: The incidence of ISS on various revenues of the financial institution is discussed;
- Social Contributions – R\$ 1,088,549 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
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Civil lawsuits	19,709,346	19,749,251
Tax lawsuits	9,441,314	10,279,477
Labor lawsuits	8,778,715	8,808,188
Total	37,929,375	38,836,916



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Provisions expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Civil, tax and labor claims	(8,921,079)	(8,984,953)
Civil	(6,757,170)	(6,786,883)
Labor	(2,318,450)	(2,323,555)
Tax	154,541	125,485
Other	(12,666)	(12,666)
Total	(8,933,745)	(8,997,619)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

22 – Taxes

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Current values	21,552	(4,248,673)
Domestic income tax and social contribution	141,530	(3,987,946)
Foreign income tax	(119,978)	(260,727)
Deferred values	9,186,451	9,148,443
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,049,091)	(1,541,308)
Leasing - portfolio adjustment and accelerated depreciation	--	(43,288)
Fair value	1,162,220	718,255
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	(1,399,743)	(1,399,744)
Foreign profits	(811,568)	(811,568)
Unrealized gains (BB-BI)	--	15,406
Other	--	(20,369)
Deferred tax assets	10,235,542	10,689,751
Temporary Differences	10,343,377	10,424,514
Tax losses/CSLL negative bases	--	--
Fair value	171,046	544,118
Transactions carried out on the futures market	(278,881)	(278,881)
Total	9,208,003	4,899,770

b) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution charges

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	5,317,360	12,035,418
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	(2,392,812)	(5,415,938)
Charges upon interest on own capital	1,659,358	1,659,358
Net gains from equity method investments	5,560,000	2,622,673
Employee profit sharing	716,281	720,112
Other amounts ¹	3,665,176	5,313,565
Income tax and social contribution	9,208,003	4,899,770

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

c) Tax expenses

	Banco Múltiplo	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cofins	(3,235,784)	(4,128,359)
ISSQN	(697,595)	(1,070,843)
PIS/Pasep	(526,138)	(704,357)
Other	(154,539)	(725,156)
Total	(4,614,056)	(6,628,715)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Deferred tax liabilities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	9,280,469	9,280,469
Financial instruments fair value	1,696,429	1,712,772
Foreign entities	811,568	811,568
Interest and inflation adjustment of fiscal judicial deposits	134,144	134,144
Leasing portfolio adjustment	--	128,366
Foreign entities	14,648	14,648
Other	52,593	443,266
Total deferred tax liabilities	11,989,851	12,525,233
Income tax	6,236,359	6,735,662
Social contribution	5,012,121	5,031,735
Cofins	637,319	650,909
PIS/Pasep	104,052	106,927

e) Deferred tax assets (tax credit)

	Banco do Brasil			
	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	01/01 to 09/30/2025		Sep 30, 2025
	Balance	Constitution	Reversal	Balance
Temporary Differences	72,659,187	30,883,898	(22,790,717)	80,752,368
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,258,231	20,618,127	(13,904,127)	54,972,231
Provisions - taxes and social security	665,549	147,541	(109,882)	703,208
Provisions - others	17,097,580	7,278,682	(2,818,114)	21,558,148
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	794,601	(206,630)	1,086,410
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,209,237	2,020,592	(4,764,318)	1,465,511
Other provisions	1,930,151	24,355	(987,646)	966,860
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	192,920	--	(7,773)	185,147
Total deferred tax assets	73,488,645	30,883,898	(22,798,490)	81,574,053
Income tax	40,722,545	16,535,376	(11,849,260)	45,408,661
Social contribution	32,216,819	13,341,625	(9,535,159)	36,023,285
Cofins	434,920	866,148	(1,178,825)	122,243
PIS/Pasep	114,361	140,749	(235,246)	19,864

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

	Consolidated			
	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	01/01 to 09/30/2025		Sep 30, 2025
	Balance	Constitution	Reversal	Balance
Temporary Differences	74,578,241	31,423,285	(22,827,334)	83,174,192
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,352,603	20,728,571	(13,937,822)	55,143,352
Provisions - taxes and social security	665,571	147,541	(109,897)	703,215
Provisions - others	17,489,134	7,281,119	(3,190,372)	21,579,881
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	794,601	(206,630)	1,086,410
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,353,130	2,145,804	(4,846,624)	1,652,310
Other provisions	3,219,364	325,649	(535,989)	3,009,024
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	252,681	28,383	(25,166)	255,898
Total deferred tax assets	75,467,460	31,451,668	(22,852,500)	84,066,628
Income tax	42,010,192	16,943,316	(11,911,512)	47,041,996
Social contribution	32,733,424	13,441,513	(9,522,896)	36,652,041
Cofins	578,354	915,058	(1,182,284)	311,128
PIS/Pasep	145,490	151,781	(235,808)	61,463

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Foreign deferred tax assets	857,016	1,138,048
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	--	25,774
Temporary Diferences	--	5,283
Total deferred tax assets	857,016	1,169,105
Income tax	476,120	649,503
Social contribution	380,896	519,602

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 period from 01/01 to 09/30/2025, it was possible to observe the realization of tax credits at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R\$ 22,798,490 thousand (R\$ 22,852,500 thousand in the Consolidated), corresponding to 136.22% of the projection of use for the period of 2025 contained in the technical study prepared on December 31, 2024.

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

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹	Temporary Diferences ²	Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹	Temporary Diferences ²
In 2025	0%	12%	0%	12%
In 2026	0%	28%	0%	28%
In 2027	0%	28%	0%	28%
Starting in 2028	100%	32%	100%	32%

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

23 – Shareholder's equity

a) Book value and market value per common share

	Sep 30,2025
Shareholders' equity - Banco do Brasil	178,142,386
Book value per share (R\$) ¹	31.21
Fair value per share (R\$)	22.09
Shareholders' equity - consolidated	186,586,822

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. On July 29, 2025, the Bank returned to the National Treasury the amount of R\$ 1 billion referring to the fourth installment, which early settlement has been authorized by Bacen on May 20, 2025.

d) Capital and profit reserves

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Capital reserves	1,416,070	1,417,065
Profit reserves	76,330,595	75,822,095
Legal reserve	15,715,601	15,715,601
Statutory reserves	60,614,994	60,106,494
Operating margin	51,915,995	51,198,834
Capital payout equalization	8,698,999	8,907,660



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

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net income Banco do Brasil (R\$ thousand)	12,912,117
Weighted average number of shares (basic and diluted)	5,708,696,148
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (R\$)	2.26

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.

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
2st quarter				
Interest on own capital ¹	516,306	0.090	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
3st quarter				
Interest on own capital ¹	410,587	0.072	Dec 01, 2025	Dec 11, 2025
Total allocated to the shareholders	3,687,462	0.645		
Interest on own capital ¹	3,687,462	0.645		

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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	Sep 30,2025
Banco do Brasil	12,912,117	178,142,386
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital ¹	25,031	4,100,000
Unrealized gains ²	(101,493)	(508,500)
Non-controlling interests	--	4,852,936
Consolidated	12,835,655	186,586,822

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

	Sep 30,2025
Banco do Brasil	
Financial assets at fair value	(1,117,447)
Hedging of investment abroad	(10,684)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	(10,976,230)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	(8,999,882)
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	
Financial assets at fair value	(247,653)
Cash flow hedge	(34,874)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	1,128
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	(1,001,873)
Other comprehensive income	7,734
Total	(22,379,781)

i) Noncontrolling interests

	Net income	Shareholders' equity
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	Sep 30,2025
BB Tecnologia e Serviços	16	85
Fundos de Investimento	(1,588)	8,882
Banco Patagonia S.A.	339,032	939,459
BB Seguridade S.A.	2,135,497	3,904,510
Non-controlling interest	2,472,957	4,852,936

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	Sep 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	4,397,007,233	76.7
Non resident shareholders	1,333,826,807	23.3

1 - It includes, on September 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
	Sep 30,2025
Board of Directors (except for Bank's CEO)	45,282
Executive Committee (it includes the Bank's CEO)	296,679
Fiscal council	20
Audit Committee	4,030

1 - The shareholding interest of the Board of Directors, Executive, Fiscal Council Committee, Fiscal Council and Audit Committee represents approximately 0.006% of the Bank's capital stock.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

k) Movement of shares outstanding/free float

	Sep 30,2025	
	Total	% Total
Free float at the beginning of the period	2,842,288,271	49.6
Other changes ¹	342,857	
Free float at the end of the period ²	2,842,631,128	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	
	Sep 30,2025		Sep 30,2025	
	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total
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 para a Construção Naval	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\$ 21,512 thousand in the period from January 1, 2025, to September 30, 2025.

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Total Program Shares	Average Cost	Shares Distributed	Shares to Distribute	Estimated Schedule Transfers
2021 Program					
	442,658	16.76	354,170	88,488	Mar 2026
Total shares to be distributed				88,488	
2022 Program					
	400,715	19.58	241,223	79,746	Mar 2026
				79,746	Mar 2027
Total shares to be distributed 2021 Program				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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fund management	4,742,522	7,815,679
Commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization	253,700	4,540,997
Account fee	4,076,836	4,077,475
Consortium management fees	--	2,596,710
Card income	1,245,083	1,513,436
Loans and guarantees provided	1,006,275	1,008,288
Billing	831,319	878,801
Collection	747,603	722,985
Capital market income	116,482	542,803
National Treasury and official funds management ¹	222,261	222,261
Interbank	45,606	45,606
Other	1,202,403	2,013,426
Total	14,490,090	25,978,467

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 36,142 thousand from January 1 to September 30, 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
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Wages and salaries	(8,369,288)	(9,578,387)
Social charges	(3,155,827)	(3,462,311)
Benefits	(2,945,021)	(3,125,136)
Personnel administrative provisions	(2,717,325)	(2,723,652)
Pension plans	(765,975)	(781,151)
Directors' and officers' remuneration	(37,163)	(54,068)
Staff training	(34,605)	(42,403)
Total	(18,025,204)	(19,767,108)

b) Other administrative expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Amortization	(1,995,320)	(2,001,350)
Depreciation	(1,394,046)	(1,499,122)
Data processing	(1,660,616)	(1,242,998)
Security services	(1,070,416)	(1,101,321)
Rent	(785,786)	(794,823)
Maintenance and upkeep	(945,768)	(662,468)
Specialized technical services	(417,644)	(543,637)
Programa de Desempenho Gratificado - PDG	(439,512)	(439,512)
Financial system services	(337,833)	(435,161)
Advertising and marketing	(376,352)	(403,486)
Communications	(308,465)	(358,524)
Water, electricity and gas	(321,514)	(338,950)
Expenses with outsourced services	(634,878)	(331,260)
Promotion and public relations	(169,950)	(191,400)
Domestic travel	(82,400)	(111,048)
Transport	(66,238)	(84,327)
Materials	(10,366)	(25,585)
Other	(493,418)	(503,248)
Total	(11,510,522)	(11,068,220)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

26 – Other income/expenses

a) Other operating income

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Defined benefit plan income	2,829,118	2,829,118
Update of deposits in guarantee	2,081,458	2,090,668
Recovery of charges and expenses	1,933,525	1,500,174
Cards transactions	663,662	999,260
Surplus allocation update - Previ Plan 1 (Note 28.f)	861,627	861,627
Clube de Benefícios BB	369,934	369,934
Adjustment of recoverable tax	237,460	237,460
Convictions, costs and court settlements income	166,457	166,457
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	141,496
Reversal of provisions - other	62,673	111,636
Reversal of provisions - administrative and personnel expenses	88,987	88,987
Dividends received	230,049	41,619
Receivables income	6,466	6,466
Other	251,778	463,867
Total	9,783,194	9,908,769

b) Other operating expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cards transactions	(1,681,855)	(1,881,985)
Expenses with outsourced services	(945,422)	(1,334,407)
Business relationship bonus	(1,260,819)	(1,260,819)
Actuarial liabilities update	(1,023,439)	(1,023,439)
Discounts granted on renegotiations	(975,156)	(975,156)
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	(591,897)
Transportation of valuables	(471,747)	(471,747)
INSS - Social Security	(466,247)	(466,247)
Life insurance premium - consumer credit	(413,340)	(413,340)
ATM Network	(345,726)	(345,726)
Failures/frauds and other losses	(216,540)	(259,322)
Expense as tenants and subtenants	(133,095)	(166,240)
Other expenses - operational provisions	(1,078)	(57,220)
Other	(3,870,342)	(3,926,184)
Total	(11,804,806)	(13,173,729)



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:

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Short-term benefits	54,640
Compensation and social charges	27,987
Executive Board	27,711
Board of Directors	276
Variable remuneration (cash) and social charges	21,192
Other ¹	5,461
Termination benefits	348
Share-based payment benefits	15,138
Total	70,126

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 health 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 period from January 1 to September 30, 2025, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R\$ 781,563 thousand, related to the structure sharing and a total of R\$ 353,940 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 period from January 1 to September 30, 2025, the Bank's contributions to FBB totaled R\$ 127,815 thousand.

c) Acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards (with co-obligation)	3,823,924



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	Sep 30,2025
Assets	1,854,369	5,775,458	10,608,666	5,988	26,971,135	45,215,616
Interbank investments	--	3,810,375	180,110	--	1,291,398	5,281,883
Securities and derivative financial instruments	314	--	245,979	--	1,600,689	1,846,982
Loan portfolio ¹	--	1,049,236	9,286,249	5,988	19,792,806	30,134,279
Other assets ²	1,854,055	915,847	896,328	--	4,286,242	7,952,472
Guarantees received	343,197	--	--	--	--	343,197
Liabilities	50,871,882	30,586,752	18,989,097	33,022	68,474,605	168,955,358
Customers resources	4,065,887	194,944	460,698	2,699	10,853,301	15,577,529
Financial institutions resources	115,447	25,975,202	5,672,036	--	55,744,555	87,507,240
Resources from issuance of debt securities	4,125,031	77,369	77,470	30,323	71,731	4,381,924
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	42,565,517	4,339,237	12,778,893	--	1,805,018	61,488,665
Guarantees given and other obligations	597,982	102,435	5,063,995	4,427	137,020	5,905,859
Statement of income			01/01 to 09/30/2025			
Income from financial intermediation	5,144,447	681,022	899,211	868	2,656,577	9,382,125
Expenses from financial intermediation	(184,926)	(2,305,635)	(235,882)	(3,025)	(3,472,940)	(6,202,408)
Service fee income	79,240	27,986	647,179	--	447,831	1,202,236
Other income	4,244	628,390	454,815	--	21,063	1,108,512
Other expenses	(2,164,905)	(1,724,307)	(732,191)	--	(445,632)	(5,067,035)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 23,970 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, on other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, on other liabilities, to advances on import exchange contracts.

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

Consolidated	Controller	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	Sep 30,2025
Assets	1,854,369	13,863,891	5,988	26,971,764	42,696,012
Interbank investments	--	180,110	--	1,291,398	1,471,508
Securities and derivative financial instruments	314	245,979	--	1,601,236	1,847,529
Loan portfolio ¹	--	9,286,249	5,988	19,792,806	29,085,043
Other assets ²	1,854,055	4,151,553	--	4,286,324	10,291,932
Guarantees received	343,197	--	--	--	343,197
Liabilities	46,771,882	25,228,316	33,022	68,474,605	140,507,825
Customers resources	4,065,887	460,698	2,699	10,853,301	15,382,585
Financial institutions resources	115,447	5,672,036	--	55,744,555	61,532,038
Resources from issuance of debt securities	25,031	77,470	30,323	71,731	204,555
Other liabilities ³	42,565,517	19,018,112	--	1,805,018	63,388,647
Guarantees given and other coobligations	597,982	5,063,995	4,427	137,020	5,803,424
Statement of income	01/01 to 09/30/2025				
Income from financial intermediation	5,144,447	897,705	868	2,659,785	8,702,805
Expenses from financial intermediation	(184,926)	(235,882)	(3,025)	(3,472,940)	(3,896,773)
Service fee income	86,674	5,493,024	17	510,035	6,089,750
Other income	4,244	641,313	--	21,063	666,620
Other expenses	(2,133,830)	(732,316)	--	(448,467)	(3,314,613)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 23,970 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, on other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, on other liabilities, to advances on import exchange contracts.

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

	Sep 30,2025		
	Number of participants		
	Actives	Retired/users	Total
Retirement and pension plans	87,388	121,678	209,066
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ	2,606	98,750	101,356
Plano Previ Futuro	74,752	4,927	79,679
Plano Informal	--	1,756	1,756
Other plans	10,030	16,245	26,275
Health care plans	89,015	104,983	193,998
Cassi	80,621	99,996	180,617
Other plans	8,394	4,987	13,381



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Bank's contributions to benefit plans

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Retirement and pension plans	1,631,170
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ ¹	487,408
Plano Previ Futuro	840,181
Plano Informal	83,449
Other plans	220,132
Health care plans	1,700,368
Cassi	1,497,978
Other plans	202,390
Total	3,331,538

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

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Retirement and pension plans	1,807,789
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ	2,774,954
Plano Previ Futuro	(840,181)
Plano Informal	(75,355)
Other plans	(51,629)
Health care plans	(1,920,685)
Cassi	(1,727,567)
Other plans	(193,118)
Total	(112,896)

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 financial assumptions	(11,303,982)	(48,995)	(582,088)	(693,695)
Closing balance	(142,874,691)	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(8,549,914)
Present value of actuarial liabilities with surplus	(142,874,691)	--	--	(7,657,495)
Present value of actuarial liabilities without surplus	--	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(892,419)

d.2) Changes in fair value of plan assets

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

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

d.3) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

Sep 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) Surplus/(deficit) - plot sponsor	24,303,114	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(906,350)
5) Amounts recognized in profit ¹	821,260	(24,400)	(317,068)	(25,419)
6) Amounts received from funds (Note 28.f) ¹	487,408	--	--	--
7) Benefits paid ¹	(329,388)	24,874	227,164	77,833
8) Net actuarial asset/(liability) (4+5+6+7) ²	25,282,394	(679,044)	(9,422,626)	(853,936)

1 - Changes occurred after the actuarial valuation of June.

2 - 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

01/01 to 09/30/2025	Plano 1 - Previ	Plano Informal - Previ	Plano de Associados - Cassi	Other plans
Current service cost	(4,087)	--	(68,532)	(943)
Interest cost	(6,569,629)	(62,524)	(863,737)	(439,373)
Expected yield on plan assets	9,348,670	--	--	392,272
Unrecognized past service cost	--	(12,831)	--	--
Expense with active employees	--	--	(795,298)	(198,577)
Outros ajustes/reversão	--	--	--	1,874
(Expense)/income recognized in the statement of income	2,774,954	(75,355)	(1,727,567)	(244,747)

d.5) Amounts recognized in the shareholders' equity

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

d.6) Maturity profile of defined benefit actuarial obligations

June 30, 2025	Duration ¹	Expected benefit payments ²				
		Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Plano 1 (Previ)	6.98	17,560,958	16,697,896	16,402,445	315,670,387	366,331,686
Plano Informal (Previ)	5.08	119,992	107,403	97,687	975,676	1,300,758
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	8.28	1,069,900	1,053,938	1,032,448	31,866,779	35,023,065
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	6.89	764,905	759,455	751,534	13,869,883	16,145,777
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	8.02	4,942	5,111	5,330	136,960	152,343
Plus I e II (Economus)	9.09	54,906	56,299	58,095	2,253,329	2,422,629
Grupo B' (Economus)	6.19	25,745	25,475	25,083	359,881	436,184
Prevmias (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 (CNPCC) 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 held to maturity.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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.

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)	--	--
Prevmás (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

Sep 30,2025	Actuarial assets	Actuarial liabilities
Plano 1 (Previ)	25,282,394	--
Plano Informal (Previ)	--	(679,044)
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	--	(9,422,626)
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	--	(453,853)
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	11,238	--
Plus I e II (Economus)	--	(641,092)
Grupo B' (Economus)	--	(205,073)
Prevmás (Economus)	180,942	--
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	88,591	--
Plano I (Fusesc)	128,732	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	36,579	--
Total	25,728,476	(11,401,688)

f) Allocations of the Surplus - Plano 1

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fundo de Utilização ¹	
Opening balance	12,026,025
Contributions to Plano 1	(487,408)
Restatement	861,627
Closing balance	12,400,244

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:

	Sep 30,2025	
	Book value	Fair value
Assets	2,457,469,131	2,451,154,722
Cash and due from banks	23,732,657	23,732,657
Financial assets	2,433,736,474	2,427,422,065
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,538,285	120,538,285
Interbank investments	354,960,750	355,203,937
Securities	662,337,257	659,850,916
Derivative financial instruments	9,671,952	9,671,952
Loan portfolio	1,214,344,880	1,210,273,625
Other financial assets	71,883,350	71,883,350
Financial liabilities	2,243,658,277	2,241,032,002
Customers resources	891,321,616	890,463,403
Financial institutions resources	795,250,103	793,482,041
Resources from issuance of debt securities	367,888,435	367,888,435
Derivative financial instruments	8,894,539	8,894,539
Other financial liabilities	180,303,584	180,303,584

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:

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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Sep 30,2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	594,567,419	564,382,818	29,811,765	372,836
Interbank investments (hedged item)	4,336,733	--	4,336,733	--
Debt and equity instruments	7,478,921	4,520,217	2,762,044	196,660
Derivative financial instruments	9,671,952	--	9,671,952	--
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	573,029,963	559,862,601	13,041,036	126,326
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	49,850	--	--	49,850
Liabilities	14,851,098	--	14,851,098	--
Financial institutions resources (hedged item)	1,642,247	--	1,642,247	--
Resources from issuance of debt securities (hedged item)	4,314,312	--	4,314,312	--
Derivative financial instruments	8,894,539	--	8,894,539	--

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 Sep 30, 2025
Debt and equity instruments	34,798	92,980	--	(2)	--	68,884	196,660
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	294,129	(39,886)	--	--	(128,055)	138	126,326
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	46,193	3,657	--	--	--	--	49,850
Total	375,120	56,751	--	(2)	(128,055)	69,022	372,836

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	Sep 30, 2025		
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Trading			
Pre fixed rate	(53,096)	(170,487)	(330,513)
Interest rate coupons	(1,817)	(10)	(21)
Price index coupons	(166,645)	(298,014)	(555,191)
Foreign currency coupons	(290,288)	(278,717)	(579,845)
Total	(511,846)	(747,228)	(1,465,570)
Trading and banking portfolio			
Pre fixed rate	(14,226,182)	(43,681,418)	(82,878,773)
Interest rate coupons	(13,294,982)	(24,628,329)	(52,704,816)
Price index coupons	(332,422)	(510,090)	(971,679)
Foreign currency coupons	(7,289,683)	(1,186,968)	(2,415,995)
Total	(35,143,269)	(70,006,805)	(138,971,263)

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.

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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Funding Breakdown

Liabilities	Sep 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	18,113,788	16,974,016	6,049,791	219,914,347	3,089	261,055,031	13.4%	
LCA	9,402,867	51,133,761	18,061,197	193,502,358	--	272,100,183	14.0%	
LCI	242,381	968,017	2,808,616	11,410,117	--	15,429,131	0.8%	
Savings	212,429,161	--	--	-	--	212,429,161	10.9%	
Clients deposits	78,076,301	--	--	-	--	78,076,301	4.0%	
Judicial deposits	270,169,551	--	--	-	--	270,169,551	13.9%	
Treasury fundings	21,185,900	15,430,223	13,229,222	13,236,534	5,792,291	68,874,170	3.5%	
Fixed term deposit	2,926,296	1,876,747	1,535,142	6,823,316	--	13,161,501	0.7%	
Other retail fundings	8,229,862	98,921	272,551	1,796,454	--	10,397,788	0.5%	
Foreign market funding	3,408,992	18,841,909	7,860,853	29,903,629	--	60,015,383	3.1%	
Repurchase agreement	654,875,130	15,213,788	409,339	11,734,402	--	682,232,659	35.2%	
Total gross	1,279,060,229	120,537,382	50,226,711	488,321,157	5,795,380	1,943,940,859	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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Maximum credit risk exposure

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	1,678,089,058	1,722,828,729
Loans to financial institutions	351,092,564	354,960,750
Loans to customers	70,618,568	81,639,749
Securities	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880
Other financial assets	64,334,875	71,883,350
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,921,530	17,150,873
Debt and equity instruments	4,256,110	7,478,921
Derivatives	9,665,420	9,671,952
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	546,970,348	573,029,963
Off-balance sheet Items	248,302,390	251,262,372

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	
	Sep 30, 2025		Sep 30, 2025	
	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value
Collateralized loans	691,361,698	647,221,444	691,361,698	647,221,444
Rural producer	358,763,534	328,842,254	358,763,534	328,842,254
Individuals	54,139,819	53,495,234	54,139,819	53,495,234
Vehicle Financing	2,650,299	2,555,712	2,650,299	2,555,712
Real estate financing	45,357,505	45,126,124	45,357,505	45,126,124
Others	6,132,015	5,813,398	6,132,015	5,813,398
Corporations	278,458,345	264,883,956	278,458,345	264,883,956
Wholesale	87,702,005	86,545,012	87,702,005	86,545,012
Retail MPE	190,756,340	178,338,944	190,756,340	178,338,944
Uncollateralized loans	188,429,216	--	188,429,216	--
Loans with other mitigators	312,252,137	--	334,553,966	--
Total	1,192,043,051		1,214,344,880	

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 – SECUREB, 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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Domestic market	1,151,745,466	1,151,585,998
Southeast	465,188,283	465,123,874
South	192,639,330	192,612,658
Midwest	230,283,453	230,251,569
Northeast	179,472,682	179,447,833
North	84,161,718	84,150,064
Foreign market	40,297,585	62,758,882
Total	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880

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, 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 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 limit, the managers that are responsible for the process, products or services may be called to clarify the losses reasons 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.



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.

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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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, social, environmental and climate 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\$ 4,100,000 thousand (R\$ 5,100,000 thousand until June/2025) perpetual bond included in Additional Tier I Capital to be considered as Common Equity Tier I Capital, as described in Note 23.c.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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:

- 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.

	Sep 30, 2025
RE - Referential Equity	195,705,437
Tier I	183,970,678
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	147,477,069
Shareholders' equity	178,572,756
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	4,100,000
Adjustment resulting from the application of CMN Resolution 5,199/2024	8,018,074
Regulatory adjustments	(43,213,761)
Capital management	36,493,609
Perpetual subordinated notes (Note 19.c)	27,512,100
Perpetual bonds (Note 19.c)	8,981,509
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)	1,321,763,457
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,060,782,244
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	40,699,206
Operational risk (RWAOPAD)	220,282,007
Minimum referential equity requirements ²	105,741,077
Margin on the minimum referential equity required ³	89,964,360
Tier I Ratio (Tier I/RWA) ³	13.92%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1/RWA) ³	11.16%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) ³	14.81%

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).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Regulatory adjustments deducted from CET1:

	Sep 30,2025
Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds net of deferred tax liabilities	(13,987,244)
Intangible assets	(11,804,672)
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)	(10,589,151)
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)	(3,356,739)
Significant investments (excess of 10%) ¹	(2,130,600)
Tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward	(857,506)
Non-controlling interests ²	(428,916)
Goodwill	(54,012)
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	(4,921)
Total	(43,213,761)

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.

g) Fixed asset ratio and margin

	Sep 30,2025
Fixed asset ratio	17.91%
Margin in relation to the fixed asset	62,809,158

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	Sep 30,2025
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio ¹	8.00%	11.16%
Tier I Ratio ¹	9.50%	13.92%
Capital Adequacy Ratio ¹	11.50%	14.81%
Fixed asset ratio	Up to 50%	17.91%

1 - Includes additional main conservation, countercyclical and systemic capital

On September 30, 2025, the compliance with the regulatory indicators is observed. The Bank, through the capital management strategies already listed, aims to surpass the minimum regulatory indicators, keeping them at levels capable of perpetuating the strategy of reinforcing the structure of capital of the Bank. In this way, the Bank defines the minimum prudential limits of capital indicators and the main capital target to be reached in each period.



i) Instruments eligible as capital

The instruments eligible as capital are described in the Notes 19.c and 23.c.

For subordinated financial bills issued up to the present date, there are the possibilities described in the emission instrument, as listed below:

1. For the perpetual instruments, there is a repurchase or redemption option, observing the following requirements:
 - a. minimum of five years interval between the issue date and the first exercise date of the repurchase or redemption option;
 - b. the exercise of the repurchase or redemption option is subject, on the exercise date, to the authorization of the Central Bank of Brazil;
 - c. lack of characteristics that lead to the expectation that the repurchase or redemption option will be exercised, constituting an attribution of the Issuer;
 - d. the interval between the repurchase or redemption option must be, at least, 180 days.

For securities issued abroad, there is, until now, no possibility for the holder of the security to request repurchase or redemption, total or partial. The expected cash flows will occur when the coupon is paid or when exercising the repurchase by the Bank, as applicable.

The Instrument qualifying as Common Equity Tier I Capital does not have a maturity date and can only be settled in situations of dissolution of the issuing institution or of repurchases authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil. The expected cash flows occur only through the payment of annual remuneration interest or in the eventual return of the primary.

According to the Information to the Market, dated April 8, 2021 and December 16, 2021, the schedule for returning the Hybrid Instrument established seven annual installments of R\$ 1 billion and one final installment of R\$ 1.1 billion, between July/2022 and July/2029. Thus, in compliance with the schedule and based on authorization from Bacen and deliberation of Ministry of Finance, the Bank returned the fourth installment of R\$ 1 billion to the National Treasury on July/2025, remaining the balance of 4.1 billion.

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 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

	Sep 30, 2025	
	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities
Financial assets related to repurchase agreements		
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities ¹	22,782,282	22,233,659
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	369,186,549	358,838,169
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,610	2,862
Total	391,972,441	381,074,690

1 – It includes the amount of R\$ 19,707,082 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

	Sep 30, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks ¹		
Financial assets transferred	93,445	93,445
Associated liabilities	93,580	93,580
Net position	(135)	(135)

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.

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Recurring net income	12,907,623
Non-recurring net income	(71,968)
Adherence to the Tax Settlement Program (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

Sep 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	21,781,400	--	21,781,400	23,732,657	--	23,732,657
Financial assets	1,000,921,987	1,376,606,116	2,377,528,103	1,029,008,029	1,404,728,445	2,433,736,474
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,538,285	--	120,538,285	120,538,285	--	120,538,285
Interbank investments	348,453,235	2,639,329	351,092,564	351,906,937	3,053,813	354,960,750
Securities	44,415,623	595,438,285	639,853,908	55,493,388	606,843,869	662,337,257
Derivative financial instruments	7,974,328	1,691,092	9,665,420	7,980,860	1,691,092	9,671,952
Loan portfolio	453,572,147	738,470,904	1,192,043,051	465,528,060	748,816,820	1,214,344,880
Other financial assets	25,968,369	38,366,506	64,334,875	27,560,499	44,322,851	71,883,350
Expected credit risk losses	(40,700,586)	(58,742,589)	(99,443,175)	(41,480,899)	(59,404,155)	(100,885,054)
Loan portfolio	(36,073,733)	(58,732,446)	(94,806,179)	(36,590,200)	(58,856,511)	(95,446,711)
Other financial assets	(4,626,853)	(10,143)	(4,636,996)	(4,890,699)	(547,644)	(5,438,343)
Tax assets	47,830,356	44,942,953	92,773,309	50,554,817	46,868,151	97,422,968
Current tax assets	11,199,256	--	11,199,256	13,109,094	247,246	13,356,340
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	36,631,100	44,942,953	81,574,053	37,445,723	46,620,905	84,066,628
Investments	--	44,945,666	44,945,666	--	19,911,482	19,911,482
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	--	44,838,484	44,838,484	--	19,776,642	19,776,642
Other investments	--	141,835	141,835	--	141,835	141,835
Impairment losses	--	(34,653)	(34,653)	--	(6,995)	(6,995)
Property and equipment	--	14,771,236	14,771,236	--	15,279,167	15,279,167
Property for use	--	27,002,734	27,002,734	--	27,591,572	27,591,572
Right to use	--	2,557,662	2,557,662	--	2,845,446	2,845,446
Accumulated depreciation	--	(14,774,488)	(14,774,488)	--	(15,127,464)	(15,127,464)
Impairment losses	--	(14,672)	(14,672)	--	(30,387)	(30,387)
Intangible	--	11,787,354	11,787,354	--	11,869,587	11,869,587
Intangible assets	--	21,809,564	21,809,564	--	22,388,301	22,388,301
Accumulated amortization	--	(9,983,946)	(9,983,946)	--	(10,450,559)	(10,450,559)
Impairment losses	--	(38,264)	(38,264)	--	(68,155)	(68,155)
Other non-financial assets	9,369,924	25,804,127	35,174,051	11,546,461	26,104,296	37,650,757
Total assets	1,039,203,081	1,460,114,863	2,499,317,944	1,073,361,065	1,465,356,973	2,538,718,038
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities	1,619,801,620	609,291,523	2,229,093,143	1,637,472,361	606,185,916	2,243,658,277
Customers resources	627,898,159	226,527,744	854,425,903	663,870,224	227,451,392	891,321,616
Financial institutions resources	763,472,671	56,015,883	819,488,554	743,921,491	51,328,612	795,250,103
Resources from issuance of debt securities	98,311,998	264,940,381	363,252,379	99,327,858	268,560,577	367,888,435
Derivative financial instruments	7,828,821	1,029,107	8,857,928	7,865,432	1,029,107	8,894,539
Other financial liabilities	122,289,971	60,778,408	183,068,379	122,487,356	57,816,228	180,303,584
Provisions	12,279,163	21,745,534	34,024,697	13,136,943	22,168,903	35,305,846
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	9,162,511	18,708,282	27,870,793	9,300,869	18,990,786	28,291,655
Other provisions	3,116,652	3,037,252	6,153,904	3,836,074	3,178,117	7,014,191
Tax liabilities	4,935,193	9,280,469	14,215,662	9,845,624	9,496,174	19,341,798
Current tax liabilities	2,225,811	--	2,225,811	6,809,838	6,727	6,816,565
Deferred tax liabilities	2,709,382	9,280,469	11,989,851	3,035,786	9,489,447	12,525,233
Other non-financial liabilities	21,619,500	22,222,556	43,842,056	25,909,652	27,915,643	53,825,295
Shareholders' equity	--	178,142,386	178,142,386	--	186,586,822	186,586,822
Total liabilities and equity	1,658,635,476	840,682,468	2,499,317,944	1,686,364,580	852,353,458	2,538,718,038



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
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Managed funds	1,254	1,785,250,469
Investment funds	1,248	1,768,533,624
Managed portfolios	6	16,716,845

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Assets		
BB Group	75,905,667	75,172,446
Third parties	112,873,988	163,461,090
TOTAL ASSETS	188,779,655	238,633,536
Liabilities		
BB Group	42,971,485	41,439,904
Third parties	134,581,236	177,206,608
Shareholders' equity	11,226,934	19,987,024
Attributable to parent company	11,226,934	19,047,565
Non-controlling interest	--	939,459
Total liabilities	188,779,655	238,633,536

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net income	1,629,324	3,719,528
Attributable to parent company	1,629,324	3,380,496
Non-controlling interest	--	339,032

c) Consortium funds

	Sep 30,2025
Monthly forecast of purchase pool members receivable funds	1,169,588
Obligations of the groups due to contributions	79,591,586
Purchase pool members - assets to be delivered	73,422,107
(In units)	
Quantity of groups managed	429
Quantity of active consortium members	1,750,555
Quantity of assets deliverable to members (drawn or winning offer)	253,613
	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Quantity of assets (in units) delivered in the period	202,644



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.

	01/01 to 09/30/2025	
	Quantity of assigned employees ¹	Cost in the period
With costs for the Bank		
Labor unions	221	43,172
Other organizations/entities	8	4,802
Without cost to the Bank²		
Federal, state and municipal governments	232	--
External organizations (Cassi, Previ, Economus, Fusesc and PrevBep)	595	--
Employee entities	71	--
Subsidiaries and associates	835	--
Total	1,962	47,974

1 - Balance on the last day of the period.

2 - In the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025, the Bank was reimbursed in the amount of R\$ 577,798 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):

	Sep 30, 2025
Lowest salary	4,189.05
Highest salary	70,090.20
Average salary	12,525.90
Average value of benefits offered	3,072.59
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 Sep 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	63,720	204
Other	72,460	129
Total	1,037,519	7,340

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



35 – Subsequent events

No subsequent events were identified in the period.



KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
SAI/SO, Área 6580 - Bloco 02, 3º andar, sala 302 - Torre
Norte ParkShopping - Zona Industrial (Guará)
P.O. Box 11619 - Zip Code: 71219-900 - Brasília/DF -
Brazil Phone +55 (61) 3362 3700
kpmg.com.br

(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese on Individual and Consolidated Interim Financial Information)

Review report on the individual and consolidated financial statements

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

Introduction

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

Bank's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these individual and consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Brazilian and International review standards (NBC TR 2410 – Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Entity's Auditor and ISRE 2410 – Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim financial statements consist of making inquiries, primarily of individuals responsible for financial and accounting matters and applying analytical and other review procedures. The scope of a review is substantially less than that of an audit conducted in accordance with the Brazilian and International auditing standards and, consequently, does not allow us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Therefore, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion on the individual and consolidated interim financial information

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the individual and consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025 do not present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of the Bank as of September 30, 2025, and its individual and consolidated financial

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., uma sociedade simples brasileira, de responsabilidade limitada e firma-membro da organização global KPMG de firmas-membro independentes licenciadas da KPMG International Limited, uma empresa inglesa privada de responsabilidade limitada

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., a Brazilian limited liability company and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.



performance and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Emphasis of Matter – Comparative Figures

We draw attention to Note 3 to the 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, considering the exemption from presenting comparative figures for the periods/previous fiscal year(s) in the financial statements for the fiscal year 2025, as provided in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and BCB Resolution No. 352 of the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other matters - Statements of Value Added

The individual and consolidated financial statements include the individual and consolidated statements of value added for the three-month period ended September 30, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management, whose presentation is not required for the purposes of the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. These financial statements have been submitted to the review procedures performed together with the review of the financial statements to conclude whether they are reconciled to the individual and consolidated financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 – Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these statements of value added have not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the criteria set by this Standard and in a manner consistent with the individual company and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other matters - Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, that have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, and are being presented as additional information, as allowed by Article No. 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, 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 November 11, 2025.

Brasília, November 11, 2025

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

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



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 September 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), November 10, 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

Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
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), November 10, 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

Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
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)



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
 Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
 Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
 Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos

DIRECTORS

Alan Carlos Guedes de Oliveira
 Alberto Martinhago Vieira
 Alexandre Bocchetti Nunes
 Antonio Carlos Wagner Chiarello
 Carlos Eduardo Guedes Pinto
 Euler Antonio Luz Mathias
 João Vagnes de Moura Silva
 José Salvador Constantino Zarcos Filho
 Julio César Vezzano
 Kamillo Tononi Oliveira Silva
 Larissa da Silva Novais Vieira
 Luciano Matarazzo Regno
 Marcelo Henrique Gomes da Silva
 Mariana Pires Dias
 Neudson Peres de Freitas
 Paula Sayão Carvalho Araujo
 Pedro Bramont
 Pedro Henrique Duarte Oliveira
 Rafael Machado Giovanella
 Rodrigo Costa Vasconcelos
 Rodrigo Mulinari
 Rosiane Barbosa Laviola
 Thiago Affonso Borsari

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anelize Lenzi Ruas de Almeida
 Elisa Vieira Leonel
 Fábio Franco Barbosa Fernandes
 Fernando Florêncio Campos
 Marcio Luiz de Albuquerque Oliveira
 Selma Cristina Alves Siqueira
 Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
 Valmir Pedro Rossi

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Andriei José Beber
 Bernard Appy
 João Vicente Silva Machado
 Renato da Motta Andrade Neto
 Tatiana Rosito

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Aramis Sá de Andrade
 Egídio Otmar Ames
 Marcelo Gasparino da Silva
 Rachel de Oliveira Maia
 Vera Lucia de Almeida Pereira Elias

ACCOUNTING DEPT.

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

Anelise da Cunha Camilo Mariano
 Accountant CRC-DF 023877/O-0
 CPF 017.576.901-07