

**Financial
Statements**
December 31, 2025





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In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Balance sheet

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	7	17,192,762	19,737,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		8,297,752	12,277,786
Securities	10.b	3,669,173	7,620,302
Derivative financial instruments	11	4,628,579	4,657,484
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		631,884,974	640,022,346
Securities	10.c	631,884,974	640,022,346
Financial assets at amortized cost		1,655,274,123	1,692,398,143
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	8	120,016,133	120,016,133
Interbank investments	9	187,012,603	189,483,316
Securities	10.d	72,422,703	82,141,286
Loan portfolio	12	1,204,776,235	1,229,907,027
Other financial assets	13	71,046,449	70,850,381
Expected credit risk losses		(102,776,536)	(103,790,491)
Loan portfolio	12	(98,004,759)	(98,738,685)
Other financial assets	9 and 13	(4,771,777)	(5,051,806)
Tax assets		97,419,480	101,077,006
Current tax assets		11,548,781	12,408,456
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	22	85,870,699	88,668,550
Investments		41,173,368	20,526,343
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	41,064,231	20,388,708
Other investments		143,790	143,790
Impairment losses		(34,653)	(6,155)
Property and equipment	15	16,967,411	17,521,224
Property for use		27,335,964	27,959,857
Right of use assets		4,377,166	4,680,985
Accumulated depreciation		(14,723,055)	(15,094,171)
Impairment losses		(22,664)	(25,447)
Intangibles	16	11,953,028	12,034,747
Intangibles assets		22,251,907	22,811,545
Accumulated amortization		(10,259,346)	(10,707,374)
Impairment losses		(39,533)	(69,424)
Other non-financial assets	13	37,388,944	39,815,755
Total assets		2,414,775,306	2,451,620,708
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		4,476,749	4,474,734
Derivative financial instruments	11	4,476,749	4,474,734
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		2,135,779,671	2,149,141,134
Customers resources	17	860,648,320	897,937,449
Financial institutions resources	18	755,054,062	727,039,247
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19	326,682,384	331,537,120
Other financial liabilities	20	193,394,905	192,627,318
Provisions		36,048,625	37,198,751
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	21	29,455,991	29,889,800
Other provisions		6,592,634	7,308,951
Provisions for expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts and other commitments	31	789,283	793,913
Tax liabilities		16,230,257	21,179,813
Current tax liabilities		1,721,395	6,425,409
Deferred tax liabilities	22	14,508,862	14,754,404
Other non-financial liabilities	20	36,862,963	46,727,068
Total liabilities		2,230,187,548	2,259,515,413
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	1,417,307
Profit reserves	23.d	83,087,465	82,301,417
Other comprehensive income (loss)	23.h	(19,658,517)	(19,658,517)
Treasury shares	23.l	(257,260)	(258,497)
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	4,203,585
Total shareholders' equity	23	184,587,758	192,105,295
Total liabilities and equity		2,414,775,306	2,451,620,708

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of income

	Note	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
		07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Income from financial intermediation		167,197,042	293,379,482	172,557,957	304,392,156
Loan portfolio	12.b	96,061,398	171,525,305	98,813,368	176,834,366
Interbank investments	9.b	22,152,789	39,586,907	22,190,357	39,634,541
Securities	10.f	44,092,180	74,702,534	46,659,021	80,392,964
Derivative financial instruments	11.e	(675,778)	(3,041,823)	(671,364)	(3,102,107)
Reserve requirement	8.b	5,490,511	9,990,143	5,490,511	9,990,143
Other financial assets		75,942	616,416	76,064	642,249
Expenses from financial intermediation		(116,659,664)	(196,421,687)	(117,909,971)	(198,953,205)
Financial institutions resources	18.d	(54,911,411)	(86,179,568)	(53,422,984)	(83,469,233)
Customers resources	17.c	(37,029,745)	(69,743,610)	(39,538,480)	(74,478,420)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19.d	(22,316,452)	(40,735,273)	(22,642,705)	(41,431,049)
Other funding expenses	20.b	(2,402,056)	236,764	(2,305,802)	425,497
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(36,922,811)	(65,649,161)	(37,346,015)	(66,387,625)
Loan portfolio	12.h	(36,663,346)	(65,396,706)	(37,199,708)	(66,079,855)
Financial guarantees provided and other commitments		82,895	203,101	82,497	202,377
Other financial assets	9.b, 10.f, 13.c	(342,360)	(455,556)	(228,804)	(510,147)
Net income from financial intermediation		13,614,567	31,308,634	17,301,971	39,051,326
Other operating income/expenses		(5,853,288)	(12,260,941)	(5,522,291)	(11,684,777)
Service fee income	24	9,917,309	19,512,469	17,697,842	34,813,063
Personnel expenses	25.a	(11,905,125)	(23,915,798)	(13,037,027)	(26,236,694)
Other administrative expenses	25.b	(7,898,573)	(15,511,758)	(7,637,319)	(14,976,597)
Tax expenses	22.c	(3,134,116)	(6,205,932)	(4,592,063)	(8,967,623)
Incomes from equity method investments	14.a	8,816,055	16,950,697	4,433,986	8,316,631
Other income/(expenses)	26	(1,648,838)	(3,090,619)	(2,387,710)	(4,633,557)
Provisions		(6,624,478)	(12,396,367)	(6,663,835)	(12,478,640)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	21.b	(6,624,478)	(12,383,701)	(6,663,686)	(12,465,825)
Other		--	(12,666)	(149)	(12,815)
Operating income		1,136,801	6,651,326	5,115,845	14,887,909
Net non-operating income		160,430	165,164	286,507	423,841
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		1,297,231	6,816,490	5,402,352	15,311,750
Income tax and social contribution	22	7,954,867	13,584,491	5,264,711	8,094,589
Employee and directors profit sharing		(984,560)	(2,249,194)	(998,895)	(2,272,210)
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	--	(1,667,504)	(3,326,116)
Net income		8,267,538	18,151,787	8,000,664	17,808,013
Net income attributable to shareholders					
Shareholders of the bank		8,267,538	18,151,787	8,000,664	17,808,013
Non-controlling interests		--	--	1,667,504	3,326,116
Earnings per share	23.e				
Weighted average number of shares - basic and diluted		5,708,696,148	5,708,696,148	--	--
Basic and diluted earnings per share (R\$)		1.45	3.18	--	--

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of comprehensive income

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Net income attributable to controlling interests	8,267,538	18,151,787	8,000,664	17,808,013
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	--	1,667,504	3,326,116
Net income attributable to shareholders	8,267,538	18,151,787	9,668,168	21,134,129
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the Income Statement				
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	1,423,585	3,875,953	1,456,410	3,760,810
Unrealized gains/(losses)	2,543,108	6,944,636	2,695,020	7,104,861
Realized (gains)/losses - reclassified to profit or loss	(103,642)	(196,227)	(200,041)	(528,584)
Tax effect	(1,015,881)	(2,872,456)	(1,038,569)	(2,815,467)
Share in the comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	78,379	153,202	151,081	384,803
Unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVOCI	(32,444)	168,957	(16,528)	391,122
Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	(6,640)	(65,182)	(6,640)	(65,182)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other comprehensive income	249,539	316,162	366,991	472,524
Tax effect	(132,076)	(266,735)	(192,742)	(413,661)
Hedge of net investment abroad	(6,775)	113,686	(6,775)	113,686
Unrealized gains/(losses)	(12,318)	206,700	(12,318)	206,700
Tax effect	5,543	(93,014)	5,543	(93,014)
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	(770,559)	(2,118,593)	(960,883)	(2,622,711)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the Income Statement				
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	156	148,480	(35,455)	115,373
Unrealized gains/(losses)	8,579	268,831	(64,469)	206,446
Tax effect	(8,423)	(120,351)	29,014	(91,073)
Defined benefit pension plans	2,782,353	(516,068)	2,782,353	(516,068)
Gains/(losses) related to remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	5,291,254	(934,621)	5,291,254	(934,621)
Tax effect	(2,508,901)	418,553	(2,508,901)	418,553
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax effects	3,507,139	1,656,660	3,386,731	1,235,893
Total comprehensive income	11,774,677	19,808,447	13,054,899	22,370,022
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	11,774,677	19,808,447	11,507,804	19,464,673
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	--	1,547,095	2,905,349

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 (loss)	Treasury shares	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Total
				Legal reserve	Statutory reserves				
Balances at June 30, 2025		120,000,000	1,416,070	15,715,601	61,025,581	(23,165,656)	(257,260)	--	174,734,336
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	1,256,235	--	--	1,256,235
Accumulated other comprehensive income - benefit plans, net of taxes	23.h	--	--	--	--	2,782,353	--	--	2,782,353
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	(770,559)	--	--	(770,559)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	(3,652)	--	--	(3,652)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	(6,775)	--	--	(6,775)
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	(3,251)	--	--	(3,251)
Other		--	--	--	--	252,788	--	(14,291)	238,497
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,267,538	8,267,538
Allocation - Reserves	23.d	--	--	413,377	7,077,705	--	--	(7,491,082)	--
- Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	(1,144,799)	--	--	(762,165)	(1,906,964)
Balances at December 31, 2025		120,000,000	1,416,070	16,128,978	66,958,487	(19,658,517)	(257,260)	--	184,587,758
Changes in the period		--	--	413,377	5,932,906	3,507,139	--	--	9,853,422
Balances at December 31, 2024		120,000,000	1,410,594	15,221,388	66,401,024	(21,892,443)	(262,046)	--	180,878,517
Adoption of CMN Resolution n° 4,966/2021		--	--	--	--	577,266	--	(11,530,338)	(10,953,072)
Balances at January 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	--	--	--	--	3,897,188	--	--	3,897,188
Accumulated other comprehensive income - benefit plans, net of taxes	23.h	--	--	--	--	(516,068)	--	--	(516,068)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	(2,118,593)	--	--	(2,118,593)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	(35,850)	--	--	(35,850)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	113,686	--	--	113,686
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	(7,251)	--	--	(7,251)
Other		--	--	--	--	323,548	--	27,443	350,991
Share-based payment transactions		--	5,476	--	--	--	4,786	--	10,262
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,151,787	18,151,787
Allocation - Reserves	23.d	--	--	907,590	4,979,137	--	--	(5,886,727)	--
- Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	(4,421,674)	--	--	(762,165)	(5,183,839)
Balances at December 31, 2025		120,000,000	1,416,070	16,128,978	66,958,487	(19,658,517)	(257,260)	--	184,587,758
Changes in the period		--	5,476	907,590	557,463	1,656,660	4,786	11,530,338	14,662,313

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Note	Capital	Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	Capital reserves	Profit reserves		Other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury shares	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Non-controlling interest	Total
					Legal reserve	Statutory reserves					
Balances at June 30, 2025		120,000,000	5,100,000	1,417,065	15,715,601	60,509,574	(23,165,656)	(258,255)	--	4,230,670	183,548,999
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	--	--	--	--	--	1,256,235	--	--	(47,537)	1,208,698
Accumulated other comprehensive income - benefit plans, net of taxes	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	2,782,353	--	--	--	2,782,353
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(770,559)	--	--	(190,324)	(960,883)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(3,652)	--	--	--	(3,652)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(6,775)	--	--	--	(6,775)
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(3,251)	--	--	--	(3,251)
Other		--	--	--	--	--	252,788	--	(14,291)	117,453	355,950
Share-based payment transactions		--	--	242	--	--	--	(242)	--	--	--
Change in noncontrolling interest		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,856)	(2,856)
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,000,664	1,667,504	9,668,168
Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,167)	--	(3,167)
Unrealized gains		--	--	--	--	(270,041)	--	--	270,041	--	--
Allocation - Reserves	23.d	--	--	--	413,377	7,077,705	--	--	(7,491,082)	--	--
- Dividends	23.f	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,571,325)	(1,571,325)
- Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	--	(1,144,799)	--	--	(762,165)	--	(1,906,964)
Balances at December 31, 2025		120,000,000	4,100,000	1,417,307	16,128,978	66,172,439	(19,658,517)	(258,497)	--	4,203,585	192,105,295
Changes in the period		--	(1,000,000)	242	413,377	5,662,865	3,507,139	(242)	--	(27,085)	8,556,296
Balances at December 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
Adoption of CMN Resolution n° 4,966/2021		--	--	--	--	--	577,266	--	(11,530,338)	(87,858)	(11,040,930)
Balances at January 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	--	--	--	--	--	3,897,188	--	--	(72,876)	3,824,312
Accumulated other comprehensive income - benefit plans, net of taxes	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(516,068)	--	--	--	(516,068)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(2,118,593)	--	--	(504,118)	(2,622,711)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(35,850)	--	--	--	(35,850)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	113,686	--	--	--	113,686
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(7,251)	--	--	104	(7,147)
Other		--	--	--	--	--	323,548	--	27,443	156,123	507,114
Share-based payment transactions		--	--	5,236	--	--	--	5,026	--	--	10,262
Change in noncontrolling interest		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(231,165)	(231,165)
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,808,013	3,326,116	21,134,129
Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(35,267)	--	(35,267)
Unrealized gains		--	--	--	--	(379,041)	--	--	379,041	--	--
Allocation - Reserves	23.d	--	--	--	907,590	4,979,137	--	--	(5,886,727)	--	--
- Dividends	23.f	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,883,979)	(2,883,979)
- Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	--	(4,421,674)	--	--	(762,165)	--	(5,183,839)
Balances at December 31, 2025		120,000,000	4,100,000	1,417,307	16,128,978	66,172,439	(19,658,517)	(258,497)	--	4,203,585	192,105,295
Changes in the period		--	(1,000,000)	5,236	907,590	178,422	1,656,660	5,026	11,530,338	(209,795)	13,073,477

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Statements of cash flows

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		2025	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		18,151,787	17,808,013
Adjustments to net income		46,363,104	63,528,052
Expected credit risk losses		65,649,161	66,387,625
Depreciation and amortization		4,748,534	4,908,807
Exchange (gain) loss on the conversion of assets and liabilities into foreign currency		(8,082,710)	(9,369,942)
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		(77,348)	(90,270)
Share of (earnings) losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	(16,950,697)	(8,316,631)
(Gain) loss on the disposal of assets		(215,775)	(211,278)
Civil, tax and labor claims and other provisions	21	12,383,701	12,465,825
Adjustment of actuarial assets/liabilities and surplus allocation funds	28.d.4/f	(3,210,025)	(3,210,025)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		6,496,668	7,550,260
Non-controlling interests		--	3,326,116
Income tax and social contribution		(13,584,491)	(8,094,589)
Other adjustments		(793,914)	(1,817,846)
Adjusted net income		64,514,891	81,336,065
Changes in assets and liabilities		95,924,193	77,457,772
(Increase) decrease in Central Bank compulsory reserves		(4,318,545)	(4,318,545)
(Increase) decrease in short-term interbank investments		187,806,166	187,124,397
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(3,668,845)	(7,619,642)
(Increase) decrease in derivatives		4,255,654	4,236,070
(Increase) decrease in loans, net of expected losses		(63,163,911)	(66,942,152)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		68,118,296	68,413,156
(Increase) decrease in other assets		525,355	(370,909)
Income tax and social contribution paid		(1,646,066)	(6,479,491)
(Decrease) increase in customer resources		34,752,388	31,620,456
(Decrease) increase in financial institution resources		12,711,484	14,653,108
(Decrease) increase in funds from issuance of securities		4,657,945	(296,309)
(Decrease) increase in other financial liabilities		(142,214,316)	(138,700,303)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities		(1,891,412)	(3,862,064)
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		160,439,084	158,793,837
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(362,054,620)	(373,112,342)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		216,371,712	232,845,235
Purchase of securities at amortized cost		(37,711,723)	(45,323,381)
Redemption of securities at amortized cost		4,311,818	16,192,932
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures		13,311,084	8,369,146
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,474,653)	(3,626,371)
Disposal of property and equipment		13,163	13,403
Purchase of intangibles assets		(3,441,486)	(3,500,092)
Capital investment in Broto S.A.		(15,000)	(15,000)
Disposal of interest in Galgo S.A.		--	3,458
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(172,689,705)	(168,153,012)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Decrease) increase in subordinated debts		4,062,034	4,062,034
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		--	(2,694,118)
Interest on own capital paid		(6,680,889)	(6,680,889)
Repayments and extinguishments of lease liabilities		(1,309,310)	(1,309,310)
CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(3,928,165)	(6,622,283)
Net variation of cash and cash equivalents		(16,178,786)	(15,981,458)
At the beginning of the period		81,150,329	83,167,243
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		(6,496,668)	(7,550,260)
At the end of the period		58,474,875	59,635,525
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(16,178,786)	(15,981,458)

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of value added

	Banco do Brasil				Consolidated			
		07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025		07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025		
Income		132,087,915	231,843,621		144,141,084	256,038,965		
Income from financial intermediation		167,197,042	293,379,482		172,557,957	304,392,156		
Service fee income		9,917,309	19,512,469		17,697,842	34,813,063		
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(36,922,811)	(65,649,161)		(37,346,015)	(66,387,625)		
Other income/(expenses)		(8,103,625)	(15,399,169)		(8,768,700)	(16,778,629)		
Expenses from financial intermediation		(116,659,664)	(196,421,687)		(117,909,971)	(198,953,205)		
Inputs purchased from third parties		(4,811,770)	(9,270,575)		(4,444,035)	(8,550,146)		
Materials, water, electric and gas		(206,067)	(439,270)		(229,243)	(483,040)		
Expenses with outsourced services	25	(441,739)	(850,571)		(211,471)	(444,041)		
Communications	25	(191,566)	(401,325)		(229,171)	(473,408)		
Data processing	25	(1,171,295)	(2,261,084)		(892,711)	(1,702,184)		
Transport	25	(32,591)	(81,538)		(44,323)	(104,820)		
Security services	25	(721,479)	(1,434,201)		(743,036)	(1,475,746)		
Financial system services	25	(219,351)	(447,456)		(270,631)	(561,865)		
Advertising and marketing	25	(295,915)	(528,443)		(320,765)	(571,121)		
Maintenance and upkeep	25	(636,493)	(1,272,052)		(427,420)	(873,253)		
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		(9,261)	77,348		3,661	90,270		
Other		(886,013)	(1,631,983)		(1,078,925)	(1,950,938)		
Gross added value		10,616,481	26,151,359		21,787,078	48,535,614		
Depreciation and amortization		(2,583,275)	(4,748,534)		(2,670,595)	(4,908,807)		
Value added produced by entity		8,033,206	21,402,825		19,116,483	43,626,807		
Value added received through transfer		8,816,055	16,950,697		4,433,986	8,316,631		
Net gains from equity method investments		8,816,055	16,950,697		4,433,986	8,316,631		
Added value to distribute		16,849,261	100% 38,353,522	100%	23,550,469	100.00% 51,943,438	100%	
Value added distributed		16,849,261	100% 38,353,522	100%	23,550,469	100.00% 51,943,438	100%	
Personnel		11,524,850	68.39% 23,274,701	60.68%	12,604,656	53.52% 25,471,487	49.02%	
Salaries and fees		6,177,654	12,220,920		6,976,289	13,852,223		
Employee and directors profit sharing		984,560	2,249,194		998,895	2,272,210		
Benefits and staff training		2,719,414	5,200,212		2,860,032	5,477,559		
FGTS (Government severance indemnity fund for employees)		481,239	942,046		500,870	981,257		
Other charges		1,161,983	2,662,329		1,268,570	2,888,238		
Taxes, rates and contributions		(3,254,345)	-19.31% (3,968,755)	-10.35%	960,188	4.08% 4,429,960	8.54%	
Federal		(3,812,898)	(5,097,346)		(295,182)	1,994,648		
State		286	831		286	831		
Municipal		558,267	1,127,760		1,255,084	2,434,481		
Interest on third parties' capital		311,218	1.85% 895,789	2.34%	317,457	1.35% 907,862	1.75%	
Rent	25	311,218	895,789		317,457	907,862		
Interest on own capital		8,267,538	49.07% 18,151,787	47.33%	9,668,168	41.05% 21,134,129	40.69%	
Federal government's interest on own capital		953,482	2,591,920		953,482	2,591,920		
Other shareholders' interest on own capital		953,482	2,591,919		953,482	2,591,919		
Non-controlling interest's dividends		--	--		1,571,325	2,883,979		
Interest on the instrument eligible to the federal government's common equity tier 1 capital		--	--		3,167	35,267		
Retained earnings		6,360,574	12,967,948		6,090,533	12,588,907		
Non-controlling interest in retained earnings		--	--		96,179	442,137		

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 financial centers globally. The Bank and its subsidiaries’ business activities include the following:

- all banking operations (such as retail, commercial, investment, services, etc);
- 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; fosters rural investments such as storage, processing, industrialization of agricultural products and modernization of machinery and implements; and adapting rural properties to environmental legislation. Thus, the Bank supports the Brazilian agribusiness in all stages of the production chain.

The Bank offers to micro and small companies, working capital, financing for investments, and foreign trade solutions, in addition to several other options related to cash flow, insurance, pension 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*), a Financial Market Infrastructure (*IMF*), that forms 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 individual and consolidated 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 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 were prepared and disclosed according to the accounting standard “Cosif”, as permitted by article 77 of the CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, and in addition to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards - Accounting Standards (IFRS).

The consolidated financial statements according to the international accounting reporting standard – IFRS were prepared in accordance with the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4,818/2020.

Both consolidated financial statements (“Cosif” and “IFRS”) are being approved and disclosed simultaneously and separately.

The individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 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 February 10, 2026.

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 – BRL (R\$ thousand).

c) Going concern

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

d) Changes in material 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 December 31, 2024, except in the cases indicated in item “g” of this Note.

e) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the operations of the Bank performed by its domestic and foreign agencies 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, 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 statement of income 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 “Expenses from financial institutions resources”, aiming to offset the foreign exchange effects on financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments to protect the Bank's results from currency fluctuations (Note 14.a and 18.d).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 reclassification was also performed in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards 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 statement of income and in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-exclusive and open-ended funds, originating from the initial investment of BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. – 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, being consolidated only in the months in which BB Asset still retains control, and therefore are not presented in the table below.

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

	Activity	Country of incorporation	Functional currency	December 31, 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 Marketplace Intermediação de Negócios e Serviços S.A. ³	Service rendering	Brazil	Real	100.00%
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ¹	IT	Brazil	Real	100.00%
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.

3 – Former corporate name and corporate purpose: BB Tur Viagens e Turismo Ltda., a travel and tourism company.



The consolidated Financial 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 Dollar pays the obligations under the securities with USD funds received from the payment orders, has no material assets or liabilities other than rights and obligations under the securities contracts, and lastly 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 the 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 Loans does not generate profit or loss and does not hold any assets and liabilities other those from the repurchase agreements, credit default swap and outstanding securities.

f) Convergence to IFRS Accounting Standards

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

CMN Standard	Equivalent CPC Pronouncement
CMN Resolution 4,524/2016 - Recognition of foreign exchange hedging transactions for investments abroad.	CPC 48
CMN Resolution 4,534/2016 - Accounting recognition and measurement of Intangibles 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 fiscal years beginning on January 1, 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 IFRS Accounting 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 (AC): When the contractual cash flows have characteristics of 'solely payments of principal and interest -SPPI' when 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 SPPI 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 SPPI 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. Management 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 Management's objectives concerning these assets. New classifications and measurements were carried out in accordance with these analysis results.

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 previously recognized in other comprehensive income, in the amount 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 instruments. 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 presented in the balance sheet and statement of 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 operations: Assets classified in this stage are considered in normal conditions and have not incurred a significant increase in credit risk since their origination, or a delay in the payment of principal or interest less than or equal to 30 days. 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 in this stage have delays of more than 30 days (or 60 days, upon assessment/evaluation) in SPPI 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 established by the former CMN Resolution 2,682/99 and the new methodology for calculating allowance for losses based on expected credit losses (ECL). 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 ECL 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, are considered in the effective interest rate.

(iv) Stop accrual

Resolution CMN No. 2.682/1999, effective until December 31, 2024, prohibited the recognition in the statement of income, of revenues of any nature related to loans that were 60 days or more overdue in the payment of principal or interest. Resolution CMN No. 4.966/2021 prohibits the recognition in the statement of income, 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 interest, or indicates 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 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 December 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 January 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 4,975, of December 16, 2021

The Resolution establishes the accounting criteria applicable to lease transactions carried out by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Bacen 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 were 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 from January 1, 2025, are 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 are 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 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 from January 1, 2025, institutions are 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 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 December 31, 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 Applicable in Future Periods

g.4) CMN Resolution 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 Bacen.

According to the regulation, effective as of 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 5,252, of September 25, 2025

The Resolution 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

On an accrual basis accounting, revenues and expenses are reported in 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 accounting 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

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 sole payments of principal and interest (SPPI) 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 SPPI. Any misalignment in this characteristic will result in the financial instrument being measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI): 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 - FVTPL). 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 SPPI, 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 statement of income 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 statement of income 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 governments 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 - Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments.

Carrying amount of the credit portfolio is reduced by an expected loss allowance, which is recognized in the statement of income 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 (except for income arising from the recovery of financial assets previously written off, as provided for in regulation) 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 statement of income 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 of SPPI, 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.

Also included here 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 SPPI, 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, forwards, 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 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 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 maturity between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

g) Expected Credit Losses

The expected credit losses are 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, while also having a delay in the payment of principal or interest 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. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the financial asset will become a credit-impaired financial asset within the next 12 months.

Stage 2 – Assets with Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) - Assets in this stage have delays exceeding 30 days (or 60 days, subject to evaluation) on principal or interest payments or other indicators of a significant increase in credit risk compared to the original assessment. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the instrument will become a credit-impaired asset over its entire expected lifetime.

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

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

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



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

Determination of Significant Increase in Credit Risk - The migration from Stage 1 to Stage 2 occurs when there is a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of a financial instrument since its initial recognition. SICR 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”) - represents the likelihood that a financial instrument will not be honored by the counterparty (default) within the observed time horizon. For financial instruments that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk, default is assessed over 12 months (PD 12 months). For instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, classified under Stages 2 and 3, PD is adjusted to reflect default behavior over the maximum contractual period of the asset (PD lifetime). Additionally, PD values are adjusted based on economic scenario weightings to better reflect default behavior in the subsequent reporting period, considering economic and market conditions that impact the credit risk of the instrument (Forward-Looking approach).

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

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

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

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

Provision Levels for Credit Risk-Related Losses - The Bank observes the provision levels established by current regulations for losses incurred 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 financial guarantees issued and irrevocable loan commitments and undrawn credit facilities. 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 Intangibles 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 of the useful life of the asset. Depreciation of property and equipment in use is recorded in Other administrative expenses account.

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

An asset meets the criteria for identification as an Intangibles 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 is annually tested for impairment.

The other Intangibles 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. Intangibles assets are adjusted for impairment losses, if applicable. The amortization of Intangibles assets is recorded in Other administrative expenses account.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

If there is any indication of impairment, 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 Statement of income.

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



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 count and writes off assets that are lost or showing signs of deterioration.

Intangibles

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 to the Bank so that whenever a software goes out of use its value is written off.

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 flows. To measure this result, the assumptions adopted are based on i) projections of the Banks' 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 changes of right-of-use assets. Total cash outflows for leases are presented 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 an 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 recording 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 are 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 are issued.
- The need to disclose claims or events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued.

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:

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

Any difference between the carrying amount 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 carrying amount 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 interest 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 shareholders' Equity.

r) Non-Recurring Results

As defined by Resolution BCB No. 2/2020, non-recurring results are those that are not related or are only incidentally related to the Bank's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future periods. Information on recurring and non-recurring results is presented in Note 33.

s) Service Fee Income

Service and banking fee income is recognized when services are rendered or made available to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Bank expects to be entitled to, in accordance with the satisfaction of the related performance obligations. Revenue from services provided over time is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contracts, whereas revenue related to distinct services or specific events is recognized at the point in time when the service is performed or the event occurs.

In this context, the Bank's main contract portfolios relate to the following services: Fund management; commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization; account fee; Consortium management fees; Card income; Billing; e collections.

Accordingly, the related performance obligations generally comprise, respectively: enabling the movement of funds through deposits, checks, withdrawals, payment orders and/or transfers; enabling the purchase of goods and services at accredited merchants, as well as cash withdrawals in domestic and foreign currencies; receiving funds through the settlement of payment slips that may be paid at any bank; managing assets invested in investment funds; executing securities transactions in stock exchanges; and collecting taxes and other revenues on behalf of public sector entities.



4 – Significant Judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of these individual and consolidated 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 consolidated financial 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 treatments 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 collateral that result in a reduction in the estimated income of future cash flows.

To support losses deriving from the possible need to honor obligations not recorded on the balance sheet (off-balance), the Bank establishes a provision for expected losses, for non-cancellable credit commitments and credits to be released, as well as for financial guarantees provided, with this amount being recognized as a liability against the result of 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 31.

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 of any indicator of impairment, the Bank tests the recoverable value of Intangibles 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 no significant adjustments will be required 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 realize 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) method used to calculate vested benefit obligations for active employees.

Changes in these assumptions can have a 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 the Bank's 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 or corporate restructurings during the period.



6 – Information by segment

Segment information was prepared based on the criteria adopted by the Board of Directors for performance assessment and for decision-making regarding the allocation of resources for investment and other purposes. The framework also considers the regulatory environment and the similarities between products and services. The information was prepared based on internal management reports (Management Information), reviewed regularly by Management.

The Bank operates primarily in Brazil, divided mainly into five segments: banking, investments, fund management, insurance (insurance, private pension fund 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 Bank's entities (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

Result generated predominantly in Brazil, derived from a diversified portfolio of products and services, including deposits, loans and services provided to customers through different distribution channels, located in the domestic market and abroad.

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

b) Investments segment

This segment is responsible for operations in the domestic capital markets, acting on 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 is the accrued interest on securities investments net of interest expenses from third party funding costs. The principal equity investments were those in associates, subsidiary companies and joint ventures. Financial service fee income derives 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, private pension fund and capitalization segment

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

The income is primarily derived from revenues from written insurance premiums, pension plan contributions, capitalization bonds, and investments in securities, net of selling expenses, technical provisions, 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 are 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 are 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

	2025	
	Brazil	Abroad
Income from external customers	348,215,574	13,681,853
Income from financial intermediation	292,840,832	11,551,324
Loan portfolio	173,551,367	3,282,999
Interbank investments	37,496,371	2,138,170
Securities	74,201,833	6,191,131
Derivative financial instruments	(3,015,020)	(87,087)
Reserve requirement	9,990,143	--
Other financial assets	616,138	26,111
Other income	55,374,742	2,130,529
Service fee income	33,264,079	1,548,984
Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	8,316,631	--
Other	13,794,032	581,545
Non-current assets¹	49,717,519	364,795

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

h) Breakdown of managerial segment information reconciled with the accounting information

	2025							
	Managerial Information by Segment							
	Banking	Investments	Fund Management	Insurance, pension and capitalization	Payment methods	Other segments	Intersegment transactions	BB Consolidated
Income from financial intermediation	303,686,933	679,505	432,342	256,591	457,827	834,114	(1,955,156)	304,392,156
Loan portfolio	176,848,128	--	--	--	--	--	(13,762)	176,834,366
Interbank investments	39,927,303	182	363,414	--	444,874	827,211	(1,928,443)	39,634,541
Securities	79,373,594	686,667	69,226	256,567	12,958	6,903	(12,951)	80,392,964
Derivative financial instruments	(3,094,763)	(7,344)	--	--	--	--	--	(3,102,107)
Reserve requirement	9,990,143	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,990,143
Other financial assets	642,528	--	(298)	24	(5)	--	--	642,249
Expenses from financial intermediation	(200,789,438)	(301,585)	--	--	--	(701,197)	2,839,015	(198,953,205)
Financial institutions resources	(85,981,450)	(301,585)	--	--	--	(12,262)	2,826,064	(83,469,233)
Customers resources	(74,478,420)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(74,478,420)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	(40,755,065)	--	--	--	--	(675,984)	--	(41,431,049)
Other funding expenses	425,497	--	--	--	--	(12,951)	12,951	425,497
Expected credit risk losses	(66,273,718)	6,137	--	--	--	(120,044)	--	(66,387,625)
Other income	35,273,980	804,645	4,151,737	11,925,958	2,179,332	7,225,631	(4,056,012)	57,505,271
Service fee income	20,881,942	530,655	4,140,695	5,636,203	47,006	5,627,725	(2,051,163)	34,813,063
Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	1,039,519	25,809	--	5,324,689	1,926,614	--	--	8,316,631
Other	13,352,519	248,181	11,042	965,066	205,712	1,597,906	(2,004,849)	14,375,577
Other expenses	(66,008,476)	(222,206)	(688,114)	(1,216,239)	(100,989)	(3,702,336)	3,172,153	(68,766,207)
Personnel expenses	(25,319,834)	(42,092)	(165,202)	(96,388)	(4,721)	(615,091)	6,634	(26,236,694)
Other administrative expenses	(11,385,536)	(43,673)	(109,268)	(128,502)	(1,643)	(443,434)	2,044,266	(10,067,790)
Amortization	(2,705,829)	--	--	(119)	--	(4,537)	--	(2,710,485)
Depreciation	(2,101,351)	--	--	--	--	(96,971)	--	(2,198,322)
Tax expenses	(7,010,247)	(76,430)	(296,914)	(721,872)	(42,244)	(819,916)	--	(8,967,623)
Other	(17,485,679)	(60,011)	(116,730)	(269,358)	(52,381)	(1,722,253)	1,121,253	(18,585,293)
Provisions	(12,414,936)	(32,670)	(4,457)	(3,412)	(192)	(22,973)	--	(12,478,640)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	(12,402,121)	(32,670)	(4,457)	(3,412)	(192)	(22,973)	--	(12,465,825)
Other	(12,815)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(12,815)
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	(6,525,655)	933,826	3,891,508	10,962,898	2,535,978	3,513,195	--	15,311,750
Income tax and social contribution	13,283,336	(403,652)	(1,538,048)	(1,924,038)	(196,964)	(1,126,045)	--	8,094,589
Employee and directors profit sharing	(2,249,196)	(1,454)	(3,369)	(3,234)	--	(14,957)	--	(2,272,210)
Non-controlling interest	(459,535)	--	--	(2,867,845)	--	1,264	--	(3,326,116)
Net income	4,048,950	528,720	2,350,091	6,167,781	2,339,014	2,373,457	--	17,808,013
Balance sheet								
Interbank investments	192,039,280	2,939	3,423,612	8,851,938	2,912,825	9,132,180	(26,879,458)	189,483,316
Securities	724,347,388	2,221,189	566,810	2,040,988	504,543	707,423	(604,407)	729,783,934
Loan portfolio	1,229,989,092	--	--	--	--	--	(82,065)	1,229,907,027
Investments	27,741,706	1,097,589	--	8,196,501	5,104,738	--	(21,614,191)	20,526,343
Other assets	279,006,258	1,634,164	547,459	3,344,558	3,882,964	8,205,125	(14,700,440)	281,920,088
Total assets	2,453,123,724	4,955,881	4,537,881	22,433,985	12,405,070	18,044,728	(63,880,561)	2,451,620,708
Liabilities	2,262,644,094	4,175,411	3,109,682	12,615,097	2,473,070	15,160,334	(40,662,275)	2,259,515,413
Customers resources	898,035,687	--	--	--	--	--	(98,238)	897,937,449
Financial institutions resources	751,015,219	2,903,486	--	--	--	82,065	(26,961,523)	727,039,247
Resources from issuance of debt securities	322,821,923	--	--	--	--	8,715,197	--	331,537,120
Provisions	36,526,707	151,154	34,280	60,463	606	429,630	(4,089)	37,198,751
Other liabilities	254,244,558	1,120,771	3,075,402	12,554,634	2,472,464	5,933,442	(13,598,425)	265,802,846
Shareholders' equity	190,479,630	780,470	1,428,199	9,818,888	9,932,000	2,884,394	(23,218,286)	192,105,295
Total liabilities and equity	2,453,123,724	4,955,881	4,537,881	22,433,985	12,405,070	18,044,728	(63,880,561)	2,451,620,708



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

7 – Cash and cash equivalents

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Cash and due from banks	17,192,762	19,737,849
Local currency	10,238,077	10,239,446
Foreign currency	6,954,685	9,498,403
Interbank investments ¹	41,282,113	39,897,676
Securities purchased under resale agreements – guaranteed by securities not repledged/re-sold	285,257	313,853
Interbank deposits	40,996,856	39,583,823
Total	58,474,875	59,635,525

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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Time deposits	53,187,224	53,187,224
Savings deposits	42,454,209	42,454,209
Demand deposits	20,349,251	20,349,251
Instant payment account	3,843,247	3,843,247
Electronic currency deposits	182,202	182,202
Total	120,016,133	120,016,133

b) Reserve requirement

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Time deposit requirements	3,757,059	6,605,870	3,757,059	6,605,870
Savings deposits	1,733,452	3,384,273	1,733,452	3,384,273
Total	5,490,511	9,990,143	5,490,511	9,990,143



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

9 - Interbank investments

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Securities purchased under resale agreements	128,120,273	128,352,536
Reverse repos - own resources	1,138,774	1,383,241
Domestic Federal governments bonds	--	16,000
Sovereign bonds issued abroad	1,138,774	1,168,051
Other securities abroad	--	199,190
Reverse repos - financed position	126,981,499	126,969,295
Domestic Federal governments bonds	126,981,499	126,965,499
Other securities	--	3,796
Interbank deposits ¹	58,892,330	61,130,780
Total of Interbank investments	187,012,603	189,483,316
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	(18,626)	(18,797)
Expected loss on investments in interbank deposits	(18,626)	(18,634)
Expected loss Securities purchased under resale agreement	--	(163)
Total of Interbank investments net of expected losses	186,993,977	189,464,519

1 - The Consolidated amounts include R\$ 6,375,652 thousand related to investments abroad determined by local monetary authorities..

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

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Income from securities purchased under resale agreement	20,105,976	40,255,915	20,116,164	40,285,945
Funded position	19,963,268	40,059,867	19,963,269	40,059,868
Own portfolio position	142,708	196,048	152,895	226,077
Income from investments in interbank deposits	1,752,474	3,436,616	1,779,854	3,454,220
Exchange fluctuation	294,339	(4,105,624)	294,339	(4,105,624)
Revenue from Interbank investments	22,152,789	39,586,907	22,190,357	39,634,541
(Allowance)/ reversal for expected loss	(1,319)	(2,483)	19,729	8,517
Result of Interbank investments	22,151,470	39,584,424	22,210,086	39,643,058



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Stage

December 31, 2025	Banco do Brasil			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	128,120,273	--	--	128,120,273
Interbank deposits	58,892,330	--	--	58,892,330
Total	187,012,603	--	--	187,012,603
Expected loss on interbank investments	(18,626)	--	--	(18,626)
Balance the interbank investments	186,993,977	--	--	186,993,977

December 31, 2025	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	128,352,536	--	--	128,352,536
Interbank deposits	61,130,780	--	--	61,130,780
Total	189,483,316	--	--	189,483,316
Expected loss on interbank investments	(18,797)	--	--	(18,797)
Balance the interbank investments	189,464,519	--	--	189,464,519



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

10 – Securities

a) Portfolio of securities by classification category

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	3,669,173	7,620,302
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	631,884,974	640,022,346
Securities at amortized cost	72,422,703	82,141,286
Total	707,976,850	729,783,934

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

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025			
	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	3,669,768	1,059	(1,722)	3,669,105
Federal governments bonds	3,145,059	961	--	3,146,020
Securities issued by financial companies	524,709	98	(1,722)	523,085
Equity instruments	60	8	--	68
Investments in mutual funds	60	8	--	68
Total	3,669,828	1,067	(1,722)	3,669,173

Consolidated	December 31, 2025			
	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	6,647,486	38,810	(3,902)	6,682,394
Federal governments bonds	3,560,060	816	--	3,560,876
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	204,502	46,640	--	251,142
Securities issued by financial companies	28,581	(55)	--	28,526
Securities issued by non-financial companies	2,854,343	(8,591)	(3,902)	2,841,850
Equity instruments	849,303	88,605	--	937,908
Shares	131,593	89	--	131,682
Investments in mutual funds and other securities	717,710	88,516	--	806,226
Total	7,496,789	127,415	(3,902)	7,620,302



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025			
	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	631,206,760	(1,600,962)	(5,265)	629,600,533
Federal governments bonds	622,475,348	(1,454,257)	--	621,021,091
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,272,141	(72,644)	(1,763)	4,197,734
Securities issued by financial companies	1,345,929	26,593	(1,571)	1,370,951
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,113,342	(100,654)	(1,931)	3,010,757
Equity instruments ¹	2,000,760	283,681	--	2,284,441
Shares	118,257	150,807	--	269,064
Investments in mutual funds	1,882,503	132,874	--	2,015,377
Total	633,207,520	(1,317,281)	(5,265)	631,884,974

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	December 31, 2025			
	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	639,406,438	(1,559,295)	(138,494)	637,708,649
Federal governments bonds	622,680,662	(1,482,454)	--	621,198,208
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	5,943,722	(30,200)	(98,407)	5,815,115
Securities issued by financial companies	1,358,661	26,946	(1,710)	1,383,897
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,423,393	(73,587)	(38,377)	9,311,429
Equity instruments ¹	2,035,778	277,919	--	2,313,697
Shares	152,090	131,487	--	283,577
Investments in mutual funds	1,883,688	146,432	--	2,030,120
Total	641,442,216	(1,281,376)	(138,494)	640,022,346

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	December 31, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	38,359,911	33,692,352	408,271	--	72,460,534
Federal governments bonds	13,863,518	23,245,529	408,271	--	37,517,318
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	24,496,393	10,446,823	--	--	34,943,216
Expected losses on securities	(27,907)	(9,924)	--	--	(37,831)
Total	38,332,004	33,682,428	408,271	--	72,422,703



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	December 31, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	46,831,319	35,238,298	408,271	--	82,477,888
Federal governments bonds	15,053,269	24,610,601	408,271	--	40,072,141
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	31,773,004	10,627,058	--	--	42,400,062
Securities issued by financial companies	5,046	--	--	--	5,046
Securities issued by non-financial companies	--	639	--	--	639
Expected losses on securities	(315,369)	(21,233)	--	--	(336,602)
Total	46,515,950	35,217,065	408,271	--	82,141,286

In accordance with the Bank's 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 government bonds. As a result, Securities were reclassified from the "fair value through other comprehensive income" category to the "amortized cost" category in the amount of R\$ 32,929,465 thousand, with a net positive effect on shareholders' equity of R\$ 1,146,778 thousand, with no impact on the income.

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Own portfolio	203,643,114	239,200,468
Subject to repurchase agreements	483,580,584	469,525,174
Pledged in guarantee	20,753,152	21,058,292
Total	707,976,850	729,783,934

f) Income from operations with securities

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Fixed-income securities	41,666,767	70,020,622	41,959,301	70,705,258
Variable-income securities	93	93	57,324	58,447
Securities abroad	2,445,769	4,552,645	4,614,194	9,334,224
Investments in mutual funds	14	48	31,004	55,347
Fair value	(26,600)	52,262	(9,105)	162,987
Exchange rate variation	6,137	76,864	6,303	76,701
Securities income	44,092,180	74,702,534	46,659,021	80,392,964
(Allowance)/ reversal for expected loss	18,761	423,803	179,104	504,978
Total securities income	44,110,941	75,126,337	46,838,125	80,897,942



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Debt instruments by stage

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	3,664,280	--	5,488	3,669,768
Federal governments bonds	3,145,059	--	--	3,145,059
Securities issued by non-financial companies	519,221	--	5,488	524,709
Fair value through other comprehensive income	631,206,625	--	135	631,206,760
Federal governments bonds	622,475,348	--	--	622,475,348
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,272,141	--	--	4,272,141
Securities issued by financial companies	1,345,929	--	--	1,345,929
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,113,207	--	135	3,113,342
Securities at amortized cost	72,460,534	--	--	72,460,534
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	37,517,318	--	--	37,517,318
Securities issued by non-financial companies	34,943,216	--	--	34,943,216
Expected securities losses	(43,526)	--	(1,292)	(44,818)
Total	707,287,913	--	4,331	707,292,244

Consolidated	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	6,627,388	14,610	5,488	6,647,486
Federal governments bonds	3,560,060	--	--	3,560,060
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	189,892	14,610	--	204,502
Securities issued by financial companies	28,581	--	--	28,581
Securities issued by non-financial companies	2,848,855	--	5,488	2,854,343
Fair value through other comprehensive income	637,793,594	1,612,709	135	639,406,438
Federal governments bonds	622,680,662	--	--	622,680,662
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,331,013	1,612,709	--	5,943,722
Securities issued by financial companies	1,358,661	--	--	1,358,661
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,423,258	--	135	9,423,393
Securities at amortized cost	76,477,958	5,999,930	--	82,477,888
Federal governments bonds	40,072,141	--	--	40,072,141
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	36,400,132	5,999,930	--	42,400,062
Securities issued by financial companies	5,046	--	--	5,046
Securities issued by non-financial companies	639	--	--	639
Expected securities losses	(122,853)	(354,853)	(1,292)	(478,998)
Total	720,776,087	7,272,396	4,331	728,052,814



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages

Banco do Brasil	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 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	262,555,836	(1,716,753)	(300,537)	260,538,546
Balance as of December 31, 2025	707,331,439	--	5,623	707,337,062

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	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 01, 2025¹	458,273,964	14,410,466	319,247	473,003,677
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	(10)	(10)
Originated from stage 3	10	--	--	10
Other changes ²	262,624,966	(6,783,217)	(313,614)	255,528,135
Balance as of December 31, 2025	720,898,940	7,627,249	5,623	728,531,812

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	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 01, 2025¹	(81,877)	(156,752)	(61,387)	(300,016)
Other changes ²	38,351	156,752	60,095	255,198
Balance as of December 31, 2025	(43,526)	--	(1,292)	(44,818)

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	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 01, 2025¹	(121,911)	(995,023)	(65,619)	(1,182,553)
Other changes ²	(942)	640,170	64,327	703,555
Balance as of December 31, 2025	(122,853)	(354,853)	(1,292)	(478,998)

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 in concerning expected credit losses

Banco do Brasil	Balance as of January 01, 2025 ¹	(Allowance)/reversal	Exchange rate and others	Balance as of December 31, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,813)	2,091	--	(1,722)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(274,087)	240,746	28,076	(5,265)
Securities at amortized cost	(22,116)	180,966	(196,681)	(37,831)
Total	(300,016)	423,803	(168,605)	(44,818)

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

Consolidated	Balance as of January 01, 2025 ¹	(Allowance)/reversal	Exchange rate	Balance as of December 31, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(12,130)	8,228	--	(3,902)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(518,070)	256,449	123,127	(138,494)
Securities at amortized cost	(652,353)	240,301	75,450	(336,602)
Total	(1,182,553)	504,978	198,577	(478,998)

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

11 – Derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Assets						
Forwards ¹	1,096,510	(246,884)	849,626	1,121,430	(244,364)	877,066
Options	887,148	(375,988)	511,160	887,148	(375,988)	511,160
Swap	2,235,990	547,524	2,783,514	2,235,990	547,524	2,783,514
Other derivatives ²	490,993	(6,714)	484,279	492,476	(6,732)	485,744
Total	4,710,641	(82,062)	4,628,579	4,737,044	(79,560)	4,657,484
Liabilities						
Forwards ¹	(3,127,329)	1,526,760	(1,600,569)	(3,127,455)	1,526,760	(1,600,695)
Options	(983,261)	169,746	(813,515)	(983,261)	169,746	(813,515)
Swap	(1,157,644)	(175,785)	(1,333,429)	(1,157,644)	(175,785)	(1,333,429)
Other derivatives ²	(719,266)	(9,970)	(729,236)	(719,219)	(7,876)	(727,095)
Total	(5,987,500)	1,510,751	(4,476,749)	(5,987,579)	1,512,845	(4,474,734)

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

2 - Related essentially to non-deliverable currency forward contracts, settled exclusively in cash (con-deliverable forwards).

Derivatives are financial instruments that possess all 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) they are settled at a future date.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Derivative financial instruments held or maintained by the Bank are essentially carried out 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. The negotiation of new derivatives, whether standardized or non-standardized, requires 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 (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, measured daily 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 fair 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	
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2025	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Futures				
Purchase commitments	71,533,036	--	72,831,474	--
Interest rate risk	43,695,170	--	43,695,170	--
Currency risk	27,711,790	--	29,010,228	--
Other risks	126,076	--	126,076	--
Sales commitments	40,492,600	--	40,505,425	--
Interest rate risk	29,990,599	--	29,990,599	--
Currency risk	7,070,272	--	7,083,097	--
Other risks	3,431,729	--	3,431,729	--
Forwards¹				
Asset position	20,830,739	849,626	21,393,178	877,066
Interest rate risk	234,821	10,293	234,821	10,293
Currency risk	19,219,579	628,553	19,782,018	655,993
Other risks	1,376,339	210,780	1,376,339	210,780
Liability position	33,567,596	(1,600,569)	33,582,674	(1,600,695)
Interest rate risk	2,314,775	(135,615)	2,314,775	(135,615)
Currency risk	31,155,392	(1,461,676)	31,170,470	(1,461,802)
Other risks	97,429	(3,278)	97,429	(3,278)
Options				
Long position	24,116,314	511,160	24,116,314	511,160
Currency risk	24,116,314	511,160	24,116,314	511,160
Short position	24,014,075	(813,515)	24,014,075	(813,515)
Interest rate risk	3,543	(7)	3,543	(7)
Currency risk	23,562,873	(808,203)	23,562,873	(808,203)
Other risks	447,659	(5,305)	447,659	(5,305)
Swap				
Asset position	40,149,749	2,783,514	40,149,749	2,783,514
Interest rate risk	25,589,130	2,258,294	25,589,130	2,258,294
Currency risk	14,560,619	525,220	14,560,619	525,220
Liability position	19,197,847	(1,333,429)	19,197,847	(1,333,429)
Interest rate risk	9,462,293	(691,990)	9,462,293	(691,990)
Currency risk	9,735,554	(641,439)	9,735,554	(641,439)
Other derivatives²				
Asset position	5,111,233	484,279	4,469,467	485,744
Currency risk	5,111,233	484,279	4,441,955	484,279
Other risk ³	--	--	27,512	1,465
Liability position	8,118,788	(729,236)	8,107,534	(727,095)
Currency risk	8,118,788	(729,236)	8,107,534	(727,095)

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

2 - Related essentially to non-deliverable currency forward contracts, settled exclusively in cash (con-deliverable forwards).

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 derivative 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	December 31, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	December 31, 2025
Futures	9,555,733	44,905,875	6,245,350	10,826,078	71,533,036	10,854,171	44,905,875	6,245,350	10,826,078	72,831,474
Forwards	4,997,937	9,680,087	4,378,598	1,774,117	20,830,739	5,560,376	9,680,087	4,378,598	1,774,117	21,393,178
Options	2,740,903	11,155,407	3,976,940	6,243,064	24,116,314	2,740,903	11,155,407	3,976,940	6,243,064	24,116,314
Swaps	5,600,301	5,829,247	6,481,021	22,239,180	40,149,749	5,600,301	5,829,247	6,481,021	22,239,180	40,149,749
Other	2,951,848	1,821,918	337,467	--	5,111,233	2,609,355	1,522,645	337,467	--	4,469,467

Reference value – Liability position Maturity in days	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	December 31, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	December 31, 2025
Futures	15,470,015	10,157,073	3,615,555	11,249,957	40,492,600	15,482,840	10,157,073	3,615,555	11,249,957	40,505,425
Forwards	4,049,335	14,369,906	8,255,530	6,892,825	33,567,596	4,064,413	14,369,906	8,255,530	6,892,825	33,582,674
Options	3,303,721	10,322,834	4,134,190	6,253,330	24,014,075	3,303,721	10,322,834	4,134,190	6,253,330	24,014,075
Swaps	1,302,105	1,337,205	2,314,911	14,243,626	19,197,847	1,302,105	1,337,205	2,314,911	14,243,626	19,197,847
Other	2,702,220	4,277,832	1,138,736	--	8,118,788	2,690,966	4,277,832	1,138,736	--	8,107,534

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

	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
	Futures	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Other	Futures	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Other
Stock exchange										
B3	111,513,173	--	10,096,425	--	--	111,513,173	--	10,096,425	--	--
Abroad	512,463	--	--	--	--	1,823,726	--	--	--	--
Over-the-counter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial institutions	--	3,158,067	--	33,507,117	13,230,021	--	3,735,584	--	33,507,117	12,577,001
Clients	--	51,240,268	38,033,964	25,840,479	--	--	51,240,268	38,033,964	25,840,479	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Treasury financial bills	15,367,583	15,367,583

e) Income/(expenses) from derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Futures	(734,030)	577,114	(727,623)	566,498
Forwards	(416,672)	(4,928,941)	(398,593)	(4,913,040)
Options	(272,528)	(1,826,193)	(272,528)	(1,826,193)
Swaps	732,014	3,152,179	732,014	3,152,179
Other	15,438	(15,982)	(4,634)	(81,551)
Total	(675,778)	(3,041,823)	(671,364)	(3,102,107)

f) Hedge accounting

The Bank carries out fair value hedge and net investment hedge to manage interest rate risk and exchange rate risk presented by its 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, interest rate risk, 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, fundraising through interbank deposits and resources to financial institutions obtained 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 hedges

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Hedge instruments¹		
Assets	2,215,676	2,215,676
Swaps	2,215,676	2,215,676
Liabilities	(517,308)	(517,308)
Swaps	(468,551)	(468,551)
Futures	(48,757)	(48,757)
Hedged items		
Assets	4,236,075	4,236,075
Interbank deposits	4,187,393	4,187,393
Loans	48,682	48,682
Liabilities	(5,916,737)	(5,916,737)
Foreign resources from issuance of debt securities	(4,208,772)	(4,208,772)
Financial institutions resources	(1,707,965)	(1,707,965)

1 – 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.

Gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(85,490)	(415,642)	(85,490)	(415,642)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	82,490	408,177	82,490	408,177
Net effect	(3,000)	(7,465)	(3,000)	(7,465)



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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Hedge instruments		
Liabilities		
Futures	(1,710,908)	(1,710,908)
Hedged items		
Assets		
Investment abroad	1,701,698	1,701,698

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.

Gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	12,318	(206,700)	12,318	(206,700)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	(12,318)	206,700	(12,318)	206,700
Net effect¹	--	--	--	--

1 – The impact on the result arising from the non-effective portion of the hedge accounting structure was a loss of R\$ 4,670 thousand in the 07/01 to 12/31/2025 and a loss of R\$ 617 thousand in 2025.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

12 – Loan portfolio

a) Loan portfolio by modality

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Loans	1,000,256,981	1,022,471,407
Loans and discounted credit rights	377,847,057	388,276,355
Financing	197,501,887	198,692,549
Rural financing	373,579,404	373,579,404
Mortgage	51,239,535	61,834,001
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	89,098	89,098
Other receivables with loan characteristics	204,519,254	206,285,614
Securities with loan characteristics	101,820,642	101,820,642
Credit card operations	60,951,339	62,717,699
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,324,947	26,324,947
Other receivables purchased under assignment ²	7,379,771	7,379,771
Sundry	8,042,555	8,042,555
Leasing	--	1,150,006
Total loan portfolio	1,204,776,235	1,229,907,027
Expected credit risk losses	(98,004,759)	(98,738,685)
Expected loan losses	(90,110,675)	(90,599,522)
Expected other receivables with loan characteristics losses	(7,894,084)	(7,952,641)
Expected leases losses	--	(186,522)
Total loan portfolio net of expected credit losses	1,106,771,476	1,131,168,342

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) Income of loan portfolio

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Loans income	95,134,294	183,260,701	97,770,901	188,367,098
Loans and discounted credit rights	45,016,583	86,716,252	47,198,304	90,787,603
Rural financing	17,661,989	34,275,097	17,661,989	34,275,097
Financing	12,506,226	23,716,060	12,609,872	23,851,601
Securities with loan characteristics	8,311,883	16,421,376	8,311,883	16,421,376
Equalization of rates - agricultural crop- Law 8,427/1992	3,789,770	7,052,116	3,789,770	7,052,116
Recovery of loans previously written-off as losses ¹	3,238,054	6,342,171	3,200,376	6,479,936
Mortgage	2,892,018	5,346,043	3,280,936	6,107,783
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	884,932	1,843,486	884,932	1,843,486
Sundry	832,839	1,548,100	832,839	1,548,100
Leasing transactions income/(expenses)	--	--	115,363	201,605
Transfer of financial assets income/(expenses) ²	(788,144)	(608,867)	(788,144)	(608,867)
Fair value hedge adjustment for loan portfolio	269	3,305	269	3,305
Foreign exchange fluctuations in the loan portfolio	1,714,979	(11,129,834)	1,714,979	(11,128,775)
Total	96,061,398	171,525,305	98,813,368	176,834,366

1 - It was received from assignments without recourse of written off credits to entities outside the financial system the amount of R\$ 454,779 thousand in the period from 07/01 to 12/31/2025 (with impact on the income of R\$ 250,128 thousand, net of taxes) and R\$ 1,085,635 thousand in the period of 2025 (with impact on the income of R\$ 597,099 thousand, net of taxes), in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,836/2001. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 1,414,116 thousand and R\$ 4,082,281 thousand, respectively.

2 - In the period from 07/01 to 12/31/2025 includes the amount of R\$ 1,424,675 thousand (R\$ 783,571 thousand, net of taxes) and in the period of 2025 the amount of R\$ 1,764,246 thousand (R\$ 970,335 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\$ 401,635 thousand in the period from 07/01 to 12/31/2025 and R\$ 477,854 thousand in the period of 2025, net of allowance for loan losses. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 2,798,521 thousand and R\$ 3,300,687 thousand, respectively.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Breakdown of the loan portfolio by sector

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2025	%	December 31, 2025	%
Public sector	101,671,109	8.4	101,671,109	8.3
Public administration	79,495,304	6.6	79,495,304	6.5
Oil sector	16,865,575	1.4	16,865,575	1.4
Services	3,641,104	0.3	3,641,104	0.3
Electric power	12,804	--	12,804	--
Other activities	1,656,322	0.1	1,656,322	0.1
Private sector	1,103,105,126	91.6	1,128,235,918	91.7
Individuals	726,490,981	60.3	733,923,573	59.7
Companies	376,614,145	31.3	394,312,345	32.0
Agribusiness of plant origin	55,040,344	4.5	55,627,408	4.5
Services	49,231,211	4.1	52,571,121	4.3
Electric power	25,548,046	2.1	25,725,650	2.1
Mining and metallurgy	23,835,257	2.0	24,405,973	2.0
Transportation	20,572,499	1.7	21,059,441	1.7
Automotive sector	18,741,559	1.6	20,878,392	1.7
Agribusiness of animal origin	19,885,686	1.6	20,358,676	1.7
Agricultural inputs	17,540,950	1.5	17,553,981	1.4
Retail commerce	16,382,496	1.4	16,989,899	1.4
Chemical	16,021,750	1.3	16,363,756	1.3
Fuel	15,224,998	1.3	16,132,820	1.3
Real estate	10,915,749	0.9	13,239,738	1.1
Financial services	10,831,473	0.9	13,135,940	1.1
Electronics	12,957,876	1.1	13,055,080	1.1
Specific activities of construction	12,902,877	1.1	12,941,431	1.1
Wholesale and various industries	10,026,392	0.8	11,495,420	0.9
Pulp and paper	9,897,602	0.8	10,059,686	0.8
Textile and clothing	8,594,525	0.7	8,661,359	0.7
Woodworking and furniture market	7,362,819	0.6	7,419,285	0.6
Heavy construction	5,678,017	0.5	6,251,618	0.5
Telecommunications	4,951,908	0.4	5,324,959	0.4
Other activities	4,470,111	0.4	5,060,712	0.3
Total	1,204,776,235	100.0	1,229,907,027	100.0



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

d) Loan portfolio by provisions level and maturity

	Banco do Brasil					December 31, 2025
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	1,041,395	3,726,639	20,776,954	1,174,767	48,505,896	75,225,651
31 to 60	1,014,828	2,178,728	17,238,534	460,309	14,245,084	35,137,483
61 to 90	1,184,177	1,666,101	16,348,850	639,296	9,014,065	28,852,489
91 to 180	7,099,972	6,989,430	56,316,347	3,893,652	23,553,762	97,853,163
181 to 360	18,337,104	15,016,271	85,777,528	3,084,246	31,176,744	153,391,893
More than 360	142,659,175	92,123,402	272,176,691	34,970,800	186,575,256	728,505,324
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	94,069	930,577	2,567,996	26,334	583,777	4,202,753
Subtotal	171,430,720	122,631,148	471,202,900	44,249,404	313,654,584	1,123,168,756
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	15,566	71,470	340,191	636	372,873	800,736
31 to 60	16,097	77,339	361,163	701	401,799	857,099
61 to 90	16,850	71,897	332,980	535	322,327	744,589
91 to 180	51,896	301,149	1,084,520	2,638	1,012,749	2,452,952
181 to 360	103,072	865,394	2,613,637	6,067	1,844,991	5,433,161
More than 360	3,848,299	3,535,540	11,081,190	1,653,190	10,357,372	30,475,591
Installments overdue						
01 to 14	7,578	32,410	207,024	482	153,644	401,138
15 to 30	84,381	162,891	1,610,332	2,311	917,925	2,777,840
31 to 60	67,754	250,584	3,400,577	5,189	649,153	4,373,257
61 to 90	52,917	214,358	2,600,461	74,945	494,734	3,437,415
91 to 180	90,493	639,529	7,880,599	399,450	1,940,473	10,950,544
181 to 360	75,001	618,660	7,683,638	17,935	5,067,787	13,463,021
More than 360	52,481	378,122	1,968,083	15,928	3,025,522	5,440,136
Subtotal	4,482,385	7,219,343	41,164,395	2,180,007	26,561,349	81,607,479
Total	175,913,105	129,850,491	512,367,295	46,429,411	340,215,933	1,204,776,235



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

	Consolidated					December 31, 2025
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	1,041,395	3,836,527	21,430,741	1,174,767	53,830,782	81,314,212
31 to 60	1,014,828	2,232,365	16,957,786	460,309	15,066,748	35,732,036
61 to 90	1,184,177	1,700,684	16,326,506	639,296	9,638,740	29,489,403
91 to 180	7,099,972	7,123,430	56,216,048	3,893,652	24,899,349	99,232,451
181 to 360	18,337,104	15,228,088	85,766,500	3,084,246	32,605,273	155,021,211
More than 360	142,659,175	93,757,762	281,687,720	34,970,800	189,060,004	742,135,461
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	94,069	932,397	2,872,091	26,334	630,141	4,555,032
Subtotal	171,430,720	124,811,253	481,257,392	44,249,404	325,731,037	1,147,479,806
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	15,566	71,743	340,192	636	372,872	801,009
31 to 60	16,097	77,604	361,163	701	401,799	857,364
61 to 90	16,850	72,148	332,980	535	322,327	744,840
91 to 180	51,896	301,866	1,084,520	2,638	1,012,749	2,453,669
181 to 360	103,072	866,716	2,613,637	6,067	1,844,991	5,434,483
More than 360	3,848,299	3,537,288	11,081,190	1,653,190	10,357,372	30,477,339
Installments overdue						
01 to 14	7,578	32,590	207,024	482	153,644	401,318
15 to 30	84,381	163,570	1,894,871	2,311	974,911	3,120,044
31 to 60	67,754	250,988	3,477,460	5,189	701,614	4,503,005
61 to 90	52,917	214,651	2,612,617	74,945	545,787	3,500,917
91 to 180	90,493	640,334	7,925,435	399,450	2,027,858	11,083,570
181 to 360	75,001	620,237	7,698,790	17,935	5,168,828	13,580,791
More than 360	52,481	380,342	1,987,062	15,928	3,033,059	5,468,872
Subtotal	4,482,385	7,230,077	41,616,941	2,180,007	26,917,811	82,427,221
Total	175,913,105	132,041,330	522,874,333	46,429,411	352,648,848	1,229,907,027



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

e) Loan portfolio and expected losses by stages

December 31, 2025	Banco do Brasil							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses
Loans	877,348,543	(13,423,335)	31,054,966	(11,112,626)	91,853,472	(65,574,714)	1,000,256,981	(90,110,675)
Loans and discounted credit rights	317,245,223	(4,073,460)	12,638,526	(4,127,826)	47,963,308	(34,361,641)	377,847,057	(42,562,927)
Financing	190,312,731	(534,672)	1,804,849	(355,925)	5,384,307	(4,169,901)	197,501,887	(5,060,498)
Rural financing	324,775,989	(8,764,137)	15,083,143	(6,592,428)	33,720,272	(26,017,313)	373,579,404	(41,373,878)
Mortgage	44,925,908	(51,063)	1,528,180	(36,447)	4,785,447	(1,025,859)	51,239,535	(1,113,369)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	88,692	(3)	268	--	138	--	89,098	(3)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	190,243,549	(960,517)	4,392,472	(689,814)	9,883,233	(6,243,753)	204,519,254	(7,894,084)
Securities with loan characteristics	91,433,068	(244,930)	2,054,894	(308,573)	8,332,680	(5,182,849)	101,820,642	(5,736,352)
Credit card operations	58,879,078	(646,010)	1,763,864	(270,274)	308,397	(211,935)	60,951,339	(1,128,219)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	25,101,664	(49,786)	327,931	(46,812)	895,352	(595,167)	26,324,947	(691,765)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	7,379,666	(13,359)	105	(53)	--	--	7,379,771	(13,412)
Sundry	7,450,073	(6,432)	245,678	(64,102)	346,804	(253,802)	8,042,555	(324,336)
Total loan portfolio	1,067,592,092	(14,383,852)	35,447,438	(11,802,440)	101,736,705	(71,818,467)	1,204,776,235	(98,004,759)

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

December 31, 2025	Consolidated							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses
Loans	898,787,258	(13,620,072)	31,422,920	(11,144,738)	92,261,229	(65,834,712)	1,022,471,407	(90,599,522)
Loans and discounted credit rights	327,155,724	(4,103,521)	12,831,998	(4,154,366)	48,288,633	(34,572,077)	388,276,355	(42,829,964)
Financing	191,421,019	(534,777)	1,858,162	(356,175)	5,413,368	(4,186,861)	198,692,549	(5,077,813)
Rural financing	324,775,989	(8,764,137)	15,083,143	(6,592,428)	33,720,272	(26,017,313)	373,579,404	(41,373,878)
Mortgage	55,345,834	(217,634)	1,649,349	(41,769)	4,838,818	(1,058,461)	61,834,001	(1,317,864)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	88,692	(3)	268	--	138	--	89,098	(3)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	191,862,482	(977,070)	4,513,407	(713,798)	9,909,725	(6,261,773)	206,285,614	(7,952,641)
Securities with loan characteristics	91,433,068	(244,930)	2,054,894	(308,573)	8,332,680	(5,182,849)	101,820,642	(5,736,352)
Credit card operations	60,498,011	(662,563)	1,884,799	(294,258)	334,889	(229,955)	62,717,699	(1,186,776)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	25,101,664	(49,786)	327,931	(46,812)	895,352	(595,167)	26,324,947	(691,765)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	7,379,666	(13,359)	105	(53)	--	--	7,379,771	(13,412)
Sundry	7,450,073	(6,432)	245,678	(64,102)	346,804	(253,802)	8,042,555	(324,336)
Leasing	962,901	(2,907)	2,079	(487)	185,026	(183,128)	1,150,006	(186,522)
Total loan portfolio	1,091,612,641	(14,600,049)	35,938,406	(11,859,023)	102,355,980	(72,279,613)	1,229,907,027	(98,738,685)

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Breakdown of loan portfolio by modality between stages

Stage 1

Banco do Brasil	January 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	851,291,251	63,930,599	(9,178,785)	(28,694,522)	--	877,348,543
Loans and discounted credit rights	306,906,792	27,213,160	(4,713,428)	(12,161,301)	--	317,245,223
Financing	180,345,260	11,601,651	(694,225)	(939,955)	--	190,312,731
Rural financing	320,344,031	25,400,448	(5,382,223)	(15,586,267)	--	324,775,989
Mortgage	43,588,835	(266,999)	1,610,519	(6,447)	--	44,925,908
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	106,333	(17,661)	572	(552)	--	88,692
Other receivables with loan characteristics	212,802,824	(16,262,613)	(3,704,377)	(2,592,285)	--	190,243,549
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	(9,601,592)	(2,054,406)	(2,304,046)	--	91,433,068
Credit card operations	53,424,254	8,031,371	(984,479)	(1,592,068)	--	58,879,078
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(5,324,191)	(407,357)	(289,904)	--	25,101,664
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	9,455,006	(2,075,340)	--	--	--	7,379,666
Sundry	13,407,336	(7,292,861)	(258,135)	1,593,733	--	7,450,073
Total loan portfolio	1,064,094,075	47,667,986	(12,883,162)	(31,286,807)	--	1,067,592,092

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

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

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

Stage 2

Banco do Brasil	January 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	35,775,315	2,815,464	9,178,785	(16,714,598)	--	31,054,966
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,585,212	1,640,262	4,713,428	(8,300,376)	--	12,638,526
Financing	1,555,775	109,628	694,225	(554,779)	--	1,804,849
Rural financing	15,843,531	1,080,699	5,382,223	(7,223,310)	--	15,083,143
Mortgage	3,789,685	(14,853)	(1,610,519)	(636,133)	--	1,528,180
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	1,112	(272)	(572)	--	--	268
Other receivables with loan characteristics	2,365,614	(490,455)	3,704,377	(1,187,064)	--	4,392,472
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(97,703)	2,054,406	(411,086)	--	2,054,894
Credit card operations	1,676,945	(136,291)	984,479	(761,269)	--	1,763,864
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(220,442)	407,357	(5,382)	--	327,931
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	105	--	--	--	105
Sundry	32,994	(36,124)	258,135	(9,327)	--	245,678
Total loan portfolio	38,140,929	2,325,009	12,883,162	(17,901,662)	--	35,447,438

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

Banco do Brasil	January 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/(settlement)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	80,112,628	9,272,581	28,694,522	16,714,598	(42,940,857)	91,853,472
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,832,232	7,697,130	12,161,301	8,300,376	(28,027,731)	47,963,308
Financing	7,623,720	(102,865)	939,955	554,779	(3,631,282)	5,384,307
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,484,643	15,586,267	7,223,310	(11,001,792)	33,720,272
Mortgage	4,228,675	194,244	6,447	636,133	(280,052)	4,785,447
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	157	(571)	552	--	--	138
Other receivables with loan characteristics	14,261,855	(3,611,055)	2,592,285	1,187,064	(4,546,916)	9,883,233
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(3,132,560)	2,304,046	411,086	(460,282)	8,332,680
Credit card operations	308,160	495,047	1,592,068	761,269	(2,848,147)	308,397
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(344,424)	289,904	5,382	(1,027,067)	895,352
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(629,118)	(1,593,733)	9,327	(211,420)	346,804
Total loan portfolio	94,374,483	5,661,526	31,286,807	17,901,662	(47,487,773)	101,736,705

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

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

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

Stage 1

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/(settlement)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	870,685,079	66,427,715	(9,456,946)	(28,868,590)	--	898,787,258
Loans and discounted credit rights	315,597,669	28,733,154	(4,889,513)	(12,285,586)	--	327,155,724
Financing	181,258,492	11,860,995	(738,166)	(960,302)	--	191,421,019
Rural financing	320,344,031	25,400,448	(5,382,223)	(15,586,267)	--	324,775,989
Mortgage	53,378,554	450,779	1,552,384	(35,883)	--	55,345,834
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	106,333	(17,661)	572	(552)	--	88,692
Other receivables with loan characteristics	215,093,116	(16,806,117)	(3,810,314)	(2,614,203)	--	191,862,482
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	(9,601,592)	(2,054,406)	(2,304,046)	--	91,433,068
Credit card operations	55,714,546	7,487,867	(1,090,416)	(1,613,986)	--	60,498,011
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(5,324,191)	(407,357)	(289,904)	--	25,101,664
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	9,455,006	(2,075,340)	--	--	--	7,379,666
Sundry	13,407,336	(7,292,861)	(258,135)	1,593,733	--	7,450,073
Leasing	654,239	310,065	(2,015)	612	--	962,901
Total loan portfolio	1,086,432,434	49,931,663	(13,269,275)	(31,482,181)	--	1,091,612,641

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/(settlement)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	35,984,052	2,784,804	9,456,946	(16,802,882)	--	31,422,920
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,684,903	1,625,210	4,889,513	(8,367,628)	--	12,831,998
Financing	1,568,358	124,574	738,166	(572,936)	--	1,858,162
Rural financing	15,843,531	1,080,699	5,382,223	(7,223,310)	--	15,083,143
Mortgage	3,886,148	(45,407)	(1,552,384)	(639,008)	--	1,649,349
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	1,112	(272)	(572)	--	--	268
Other receivables with loan characteristics	2,422,460	(528,722)	3,810,314	(1,190,645)	--	4,513,407
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(97,703)	2,054,406	(411,086)	--	2,054,894
Credit card operations	1,733,791	(174,558)	1,090,416	(764,850)	--	1,884,799
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(220,442)	407,357	(5,382)	--	327,931
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	105	--	--	--	105
Sundry	32,994	(36,124)	258,135	(9,327)	--	245,678
Leasing	1,611	35	2,015	(1,582)	--	2,079
Total loan portfolio	38,408,123	2,256,117	13,269,275	(17,995,109)	--	35,938,406

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

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

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

Stage 3

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/(settlement)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	80,208,186	9,376,373	28,868,590	16,802,882	(42,994,802)	92,261,229
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,874,972	7,834,824	12,285,586	8,367,628	(28,074,377)	48,288,633
Financing	7,625,210	(107,159)	960,302	572,936	(3,637,921)	5,413,368
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,484,643	15,586,267	7,223,310	(11,001,792)	33,720,272
Mortgage	4,280,003	164,636	35,883	639,008	(280,712)	4,838,818
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	157	(571)	552	--	--	138
Other receivables with loan characteristics	14,269,585	(3,607,173)	2,614,203	1,190,645	(4,557,535)	9,909,725
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(3,132,560)	2,304,046	411,086	(460,282)	8,332,680
Credit card operations	315,890	498,929	1,613,986	764,850	(2,858,766)	334,889
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(344,424)	289,904	5,382	(1,027,067)	895,352
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(629,118)	(1,593,733)	9,327	(211,420)	346,804
Leasing	9,992	174,064	(612)	1,582	--	185,026
Total loan portfolio	94,487,763	5,943,264	31,482,181	17,995,109	(47,552,337)	102,355,980

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Breakdown of expected credit risk losses between stages

Stage 1

Banco do Brasil	January 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/(reversal)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	4,583,365	5,194,057	1,116,148	2,529,765	--	13,423,335
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,592,867	(536,496)	282,134	1,734,955	--	4,073,460
Financing	324,007	(39,094)	130,961	118,798	--	534,672
Rural financing	1,579,702	5,972,412	625,427	586,596	--	8,764,137
Mortgage	86,784	(202,760)	77,623	89,416	--	51,063
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	5	(5)	3	--	--	3
Other receivables with loan characteristics	632,191	(476,304)	2,735	801,895	--	960,517
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(121,508)	(14,448)	162,261	--	244,930
Credit card operations	327,500	313,107	23,290	(17,887)	--	646,010
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	1,667	(2,825)	12,659	--	49,786
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	28,324	(14,965)	--	--	--	13,359
Sundry	19,457	(654,605)	(3,282)	644,862	--	6,432
Total loan portfolio	5,215,556	4,717,753	1,118,883	3,331,660	--	14,383,852

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

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

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

Stage 2

Banco do Brasil	January 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/(reversal)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	7,914,198	8,508,243	(1,116,148)	(4,193,667)	--	11,112,626
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,707,310	3,082,664	(282,134)	(2,380,014)	--	4,127,826
Financing	295,414	326,043	(130,961)	(134,571)	--	355,925
Rural financing	3,606,449	5,257,864	(625,427)	(1,646,458)	--	6,592,428
Mortgage	305,022	(158,328)	(77,623)	(32,624)	--	36,447
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	3	--	(3)	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	368,609	546,766	(2,735)	(222,826)	--	689,814
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	262,519	14,448	(105,637)	--	308,573
Credit card operations	206,016	210,199	(23,290)	(122,651)	--	270,274
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	15,555	2,825	8,796	--	46,812
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	53	--	--	--	53
Sundry	5,714	58,440	3,282	(3,334)	--	64,102
Total loan portfolio	8,282,807	9,055,009	(1,118,883)	(4,416,493)	--	11,802,440

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

Banco do Brasil	January 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/(reversal)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	59,812,834	47,038,835	(2,529,765)	4,193,667	(42,940,857)	65,574,714
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,409,230	25,335,083	(1,734,955)	2,380,014	(28,027,731)	34,361,641
Financing	5,899,670	1,885,740	(118,798)	134,571	(3,631,282)	4,169,901
Rural financing	14,768,507	21,190,736	(586,596)	1,646,458	(11,001,792)	26,017,313
Mortgage	2,735,427	(1,372,724)	(89,416)	32,624	(280,052)	1,025,859
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,806,810	4,562,928	(801,895)	222,826	(4,546,916)	6,243,753
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	1,409,301	(162,261)	105,637	(460,282)	5,182,849
Credit card operations	227,807	2,691,737	17,887	122,651	(2,848,147)	211,935
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	135,047	(12,659)	(8,796)	(1,027,067)	595,167
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	326,843	(644,862)	3,334	(211,420)	253,802
Total loan portfolio	66,619,644	51,601,763	(3,331,660)	4,416,493	(47,487,773)	71,818,467

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

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

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

Stage 1

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/(reversal)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	4,871,363	5,101,840	1,117,845	2,529,024	--	13,620,072
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,611,245	(524,642)	283,563	1,733,355	--	4,103,521
Financing	324,733	(40,178)	131,459	118,763	--	534,777
Rural financing	1,579,702	5,972,412	625,427	586,596	--	8,764,137
Mortgage	355,678	(305,747)	77,393	90,310	--	217,634
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	5	(5)	3	--	--	3
Other receivables with loan characteristics	660,459	(490,611)	5,527	801,695	--	977,070
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(121,508)	(14,448)	162,261	--	244,930
Credit card operations	355,768	298,800	26,082	(18,087)	--	662,563
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	1,667	(2,825)	12,659	--	49,786
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	28,324	(14,965)	--	--	--	13,359
Sundry	19,457	(654,605)	(3,282)	644,862	--	6,432
Leasing	3,108	(1,798)	6	1,591	--	2,907
Total loan portfolio	5,534,930	4,609,431	1,123,378	3,332,310	--	14,600,049

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

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

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/(reversal)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	7,914,728	8,555,199	(1,117,845)	(4,207,344)	--	11,144,738
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,709,207	3,121,142	(283,563)	(2,392,420)	--	4,154,366
Financing	296,463	328,309	(131,459)	(137,138)	--	356,175
Rural financing	3,606,449	5,257,864	(625,427)	(1,646,458)	--	6,592,428
Mortgage	302,606	(152,116)	(77,393)	(31,328)	--	41,769
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	3	--	(3)	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	380,460	562,159	(5,527)	(223,294)	--	713,798
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	262,519	14,448	(105,637)	--	308,573
Credit card operations	217,867	225,592	(26,082)	(123,119)	--	294,258
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	15,555	2,825	8,796	--	46,812
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	53	--	--	--	53
Sundry	5,714	58,440	3,282	(3,334)	--	64,102
Leasing	230	493	(6)	(230)	--	487
Total loan portfolio	8,295,418	9,117,851	(1,123,378)	(4,430,868)	--	11,859,023

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

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

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

Stage 3

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/(reversal)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Write off	December 31, 2025
Loans	59,769,569	47,381,625	(2,529,024)	4,207,344	(42,994,802)	65,834,712
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,388,955	25,598,434	(1,733,355)	2,392,420	(28,074,377)	34,572,077
Financing	5,897,896	1,908,511	(118,763)	137,138	(3,637,921)	4,186,861
Rural financing	14,768,507	21,190,736	(586,596)	1,646,458	(11,001,792)	26,017,313
Mortgage	2,714,211	(1,316,056)	(90,310)	31,328	(280,712)	1,058,461
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,810,303	4,587,406	(801,695)	223,294	(4,557,535)	6,261,773
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	1,409,301	(162,261)	105,637	(460,282)	5,182,849
Credit card operations	231,300	2,716,215	18,087	123,119	(2,858,766)	229,955
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	135,047	(12,659)	(8,796)	(1,027,067)	595,167
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	326,843	(644,862)	3,334	(211,420)	253,802
Leasing	9,829	174,660	(1,591)	230	--	183,128
Total loan portfolio	66,589,701	52,143,691	(3,332,310)	4,430,868	(47,552,337)	72,279,613

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	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Opening balance ¹	(88,843,363)	(80,118,007)	(89,248,016)	(80,420,049)
(Addition)/reversal of expected losses	(36,663,346)	(65,396,706)	(37,199,708)	(66,079,855)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	(105,820)	22,181	57,949	208,882
Write off	27,607,770	47,487,773	27,651,090	47,552,337
Closing balance	(98,004,759)	(98,004,759)	(98,738,685)	(98,738,685)

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

i) Renegotiated credits

	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Opening balance	86,725,094	83,503,359
Renegotiated operations	6,865,431	16,740,489
Restructured operations	13,559,554	26,105,933
Interest (received) and appropriated	(15,506,840)	(27,381,459)
Write off	(11,873,630)	(19,198,713)
Closing balance ¹	79,769,609	79,769,609
(%) Restructured financial assets in relation to the final balance of the renegotiated		54.0%

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 74 thousand related to renegotiated rural credits. The amount of R\$ 64,495,573 thousand, related to deferred credits from rural portfolio governed by specific legislation, is not included.

j) Concentration of loan

	December 31, 2025	% loans portfolio
Largest debtor	16,865,580	1.4
10 largest debtors	70,206,927	5.8
20 largest debtors	108,349,035	9.0
50 largest debtors	164,877,583	13.7
100 largest debtors	203,608,832	16.9

k) Allocation of funds for rural credit operations

Funding sources subject to enforceability requirements	2024/2025 crop year ¹				
	Amount required to meet enforceability requirements of funding sources (a)	Amount meeting enforceability requirements of funding sources (b)	Percentage meeting enforceability requirements (b)/(a)	Direct and indirect costs of compliance with enforceability requirements ²	Costs for non-compliance with enforceability requirements ²
Mandatory demand deposit requirements	34,849,830	35,385,723	101.5%	--	--
Rural savings deposits	120,410,980	121,442,917	100.9%	--	--
Agribusiness letters of credit - LCA ³	102,768,577	109,338,854	106.4%	--	--

1 - Refers to the position as of June 30, 2025, corresponding to the end of the 2024/2025 crop year.

2 - No costs incurred in the last 5 crop years.

3 - The LCA funding source has a distinct dynamic compared to other sources subject to enforceability requirements, regarding the funding period as set forth in the Rural Credit Manual (MCR) issued by Bacen. The amount required to meet these enforceability requirements corresponds to funds raised from June through May of the following year and, therefore, may vary throughout the crop year.

Enforceability is understood as the obligation of financial institutions to maintain the allocation of funds for rural credit operations in an amount corresponding to a percentage defined by Bacen for each crop year (the period from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the following year). The calculation is based on the average daily balances of funds raised from the sources subject to enforceability requirements. Currently, for the 2024/2025 crop year, the following enforceability compliance percentages have been established: Savings deposits - 65%, Demand Deposits - 31.5%, and LCA - 50%.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total
Individuals	623,581,392	122,297,111	87,260	745,965,763	26,580,924	279,844	--	26,860,768	68,957,958	44,562	--	69,002,520	719,120,274	122,621,517	87,260	841,829,051
Retail individuals	303,539,529	120,261,234	87,260	423,888,023	11,993,639	279,482	--	12,273,121	38,613,723	43,716	--	38,657,439	354,146,891	120,584,432	87,260	474,818,583
Retail rural producers	320,041,863	2,035,877	--	322,077,740	14,587,285	362	--	14,587,647	30,344,235	846	--	30,345,081	364,973,383	2,037,085	--	367,010,468
Companies	444,010,700	106,730,042	17,451,419	568,192,161	8,866,514	116,062	4,955	8,987,531	32,778,747	13,295	589,398	33,381,440	485,655,961	106,859,399	18,045,772	610,561,132
Wholesale	312,478,697	79,337,110	16,483,337	408,299,144	3,740,071	28,573	157	3,768,801	20,033,848	6,189	585,925	20,625,962	336,252,616	79,371,872	17,069,419	432,693,907
Retail MPE	91,275,302	25,946,372	968,082	118,189,756	4,896,471	87,089	4,798	4,988,358	12,071,951	7,106	3,473	12,082,530	108,243,724	26,040,567	976,353	135,260,644
Retail rural producers	40,256,701	1,446,560	--	41,703,261	229,972	400	--	230,372	672,948	--	--	672,948	41,159,621	1,446,960	--	42,606,581
Total	1,067,592,092	229,027,153	17,538,679	1,314,157,924	35,447,438	395,906	4,955	35,848,299	101,736,705	57,857	589,398	102,383,960	1,204,776,235	229,480,916	18,133,032	1,452,390,183
%	81.3%	17.4%	1.3%	100.0%	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	83.0%	15.8%	1.2%	100.0%

Consolidated	December 31, 2025															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees provided	Total
Individuals	637,488,377	122,297,111	87,768	759,873,256	27,309,860	279,844	--	27,589,704	69,600,402	44,562	--	69,644,964	734,398,639	122,621,517	87,768	857,107,924
Retail individuals	317,446,514	120,261,234	87,768	437,795,516	12,722,575	279,482	--	13,002,057	39,256,167	43,716	--	39,299,883	369,425,256	120,584,432	87,768	490,097,456
Retail rural producers	320,041,863	2,035,877	--	322,077,740	14,587,285	362	--	14,587,647	30,344,235	846	--	30,345,081	364,973,383	2,037,085	--	367,010,468
Companies	454,124,264	110,432,665	17,466,745	582,023,674	8,628,546	116,062	4,955	8,749,563	32,755,578	13,295	589,398	33,358,271	495,508,388	110,562,022	18,061,098	624,131,508
Wholesale	313,078,069	83,039,733	16,254,993	412,372,795	3,459,812	28,573	157	3,488,542	19,994,360	6,189	585,925	20,586,474	336,532,241	83,074,495	16,841,075	436,447,811
Retail MPE	100,789,494	25,946,372	1,211,752	127,947,618	4,938,762	87,089	4,798	5,030,649	12,088,270	7,106	3,473	12,098,849	117,816,526	26,040,567	1,220,023	145,077,116
Retail rural producers	40,256,701	1,446,560	--	41,703,261	229,972	400	--	230,372	672,948	--	--	672,948	41,159,621	1,446,960	--	42,606,581
Total	1,091,612,641	232,729,776	17,554,513	1,341,896,930	35,938,406	395,906	4,955	36,339,267	102,355,980	57,857	589,398	103,003,235	1,229,907,027	233,183,539	18,148,866	1,481,239,432
%	81.4%	17.3%	1.3%	100.0%	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	83.0%	15.8%	1.2%	100.0%



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

13 – Other assets

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Financial	71,046,449	70,850,381
Sundry debtors from escrow deposits	38,220,956	39,250,337
Fund of allocation of surplus - Previ (Note 28.f)	12,367,543	12,367,543
Interest receivable	13,303,385	11,410,337
Notes and credits receivable ¹	3,238,860	3,408,244
Fundo de Compensação de Variações Salariais	598,591	598,591
Securities trading	1,314,155	1,899,056
Other	2,002,959	1,916,273
Non-financial	37,388,944	39,815,755
Actuarial assets (Note 28.e)	31,774,494	31,774,494
Sundry debtors	3,736,711	4,361,549
Prepaid expenses	1,261,336	1,416,294
Held for sale - Received	197,488	197,772
Held for sale - Own	116,920	128,556
Assets not for own use and materials in stock	5,349	54,286
Other	296,646	1,882,804

1 - Includes sundry receivables from the Brazilian National Treasury, in the amount of R\$ 86,967 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\$ 981,569 thousand.

b) Expected credit risk losses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Interest receivable	(4,030,649)	(4,030,649)
Notes and credits receivable	(572,972)	(852,825)
Other	(149,530)	(149,535)
Total	(4,753,151)	(5,033,009)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Breakdown of expected losses associated with credit risk

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Opening balance ¹	(4,438,268)	(3,915,265)	(4,668,969)	(4,095,408)
(Addition)/reversal	(359,802)	(876,876)	(427,637)	(1,023,642)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	--	--	(18,214)	(46,362)
Write-off/other adjustments	44,919	38,990	81,811	132,403
Closing balance	(4,753,151)	(4,753,151)	(5,033,009)	(5,033,009)

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 - 2025			Book value
			2025	Common	Preferred	January 01, 2025		Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	December 31, 2025	
Domestic								31,058,302	(13,938,745)	273,934	14,813,345	32,206,836
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	7,734,513	9,907,668	2,303,622	17,703	--	100.00%	9,766,442	(2,144,270)	(18,126)	2,303,622	9,907,668	
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. 3 4	6,269,692	9,820,327	9,035,709	1,325,000	--	68.25%	6,220,033	(5,951,980)	267,419	6,166,531	6,702,003	
BB Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	3,261,860	4,843,998	283,474	3,000	--	100.00%	4,830,296	(269,772)	-	283,474	4,843,998	
Banco Votorantim S.A.	8,480,372	12,678,984	1,854,092	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(605,000)	(8,341)	927,046	6,339,492	
BB Banco de Investimento S.A.	417,788	780,473	759,875	3,790	--	100.00%	810,909	(776,272)	(14,039)	759,875	780,473	
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ⁴	299,749	648,378	160,975	2	2	100.00%	501,637	(45,464)	31,230	160,975	648,378	
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	727,543	1,142,448	1,756,804	14	--	100.00%	1,074,390	(1,688,746)	--	1,756,804	1,142,448	
BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. - Asset	1,191,207	1,428,199	2,346,712	100,000	--	100.00%	1,429,795	(2,346,742)	(1,566)	2,346,712	1,428,199	
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	9,300	24,333	35,392	398,158	--	100.00%	24,333	(35,392)	--	35,392	24,333	
Other investments	--	--	--	--	--	--	374,680	(75,107)	17,357	72,914	389,844	
Overseas⁵							9,791,313	(658,499)	(2,412,821)	2,137,352	8,857,395	
Banco Patagonia S.A.	2,727	5,460,100	2,330,409	578,117	--	80.39%	5,222,866	(475,126)	(2,231,800)	1,873,402	4,389,342	
BB Cayman Islands Holding	1,187,451	1,338,027	211,486	211,023	--	100.00%	1,463,450	(174,450)	(162,459)	211,486	1,338,027	
Banco do Brasil AG	403,143	857,188	(21,739)	638	--	100.00%	891,762	--	(12,835)	(21,739)	857,188	
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC	27,903	422,924	7,421	5,000	--	100.00%	467,512	(8,873)	(43,136)	7,421	422,924	
Banco do Brasil Americas	1,053,710	1,806,736	228,576	36,250	--	100.00%	1,694,154	--	(115,994)	228,576	1,806,736	
BB USA Holding Company	--	728	(35)	--	--	100.00%	861	--	(98)	(35)	728	
Goodwill on acquisition of investments abroad							50,708	--	(8,258)	--	42,450	
Profit/(loss) with foreign exchange in the affiliates and associates ⁵							--	--	161,759	(161,759)	--	
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures							40,849,615	(14,597,194)	(2,138,887)	16,950,697	41,064,231	
(Allowance for losses)							(34,743)	--	90	--	(34,653)	

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

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

3 - The investment value considering the quoted market price is R\$ 47,898,750 thousand.

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

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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 - 2025			Book value
			2025	Common	Preferred		January 01, 2025	Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	December 31, 2025
Associates³ and joint ventures⁴											
Banco Votorantim S.A.	8,480,372	12,678,985	1,854,092	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(605,000)	(8,340)	927,046	6,339,493
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. ⁵	414,000	9,501,112	1,314,345	88,000	2,613,402	30.00%	2,719,319	(263,568)	280	394,303	2,850,334
Cielo S.A. ⁶	5,700,000	11,107,831	1,888,055	778,320	--	29.17%	2,691,534	--	(2,070)	550,757	3,240,221
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. ⁷	3,529,257	6,986,692	1,758,371	879	1,759	74.99%	5,203,321	(1,647,628)	365,235	1,318,673	5,239,601
BB Mapfre Participações S.A. ⁷	1,469,848	2,984,035	5,065,161	944,858	1,889,339	74.99%	2,214,645	(3,801,054)	25,773	3,798,364	2,237,728
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. ⁷	403,000	1,026,257	268,362	107,989	159,308	66.77%	536,641	(63,937)	33,324	179,179	685,207
Elo Participações Ltda. ⁸	347,309	2,468,102	1,963,501	173,620	--	49.99%	2,254,069	(2,026,237)	24,418	981,554	1,233,804
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A.	1,425,605	1,463,161	42,732	1,954,245	--	49.99%	768,615	(61,095)	(2,469)	26,383	731,434
Outthers Participations							472,962	(93,356)	(24,400)	140,372	495,578
Unrealized gains ⁹							(2,826,147)	--	161,455	--	(2,664,692)
Total							20,060,746	(8,561,875)	573,206	8,316,631	20,388,708
(Allowance for losses)							(10,488)	--	4,333	--	(6,155)

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

December 31, 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	58,825,166	453,243,360	111,786,970	3,444,825	259,029	1,433,582	459,710	6,105,601
Non-current assets	79,483,296	19,205,216	9,688,939	7,613,443	3,091,442	6,152,357	1,258,722	7,815,008
Current liabilities	85,350,659	64,976,583	100,201,588	1,552,426	1,361	597,993	255,271	11,494,042
Non-current liabilities	40,275,288	400,471,202	10,166,490	4,730	--	4,375,462	--	1,400,310
Contingent Liabilities	577,555	24,962	151,740	4,730	--	19,185	--	1,390,970
Net income - 2025	1,851,366	1,606,369	1,888,055	1,314,345	5,065,160	2,045,025	42,732	318,165
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and unrealized profit	2,726	152,002	--	--	--	(81,524)	--	(49,803)
Adjusted net income - 2025	1,854,092	1,758,371	1,888,055	1,314,345	5,065,160	1,963,501	42,732	268,362
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Equity income	927,046	1,318,673	550,757	394,303	3,798,364	981,554	26,383	179,179
Other comprehensive income	421,759	487,011	169,676	--	(22,495)	--	184,694	(20,633)
Total comprehensive income	2,275,851	2,245,382	2,057,731	1,314,345	5,042,665	1,963,501	227,426	247,729
Shareholders' equity	12,682,515	7,000,791	11,107,831	9,501,112	3,349,110	2,612,484	1,463,161	1,026,257
Harmonization adjustments in accounting	(3,530)	(14,100)	--	--	(365,075)	(144,383)	--	--
Adjusted shareholders' equity	12,678,985	6,986,691	11,107,831	9,501,112	2,984,035	2,468,101	1,463,161	1,026,257
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment	6,339,493	5,239,601	3,240,221	2,850,334	2,237,728	1,233,804	731,434	685,207
Unrealized profit	--	--	--	2,219,620	--	--	445,072	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

15 – Property for use

Banco do Brasil	Annual depreciation rate	January 1, 2025	2025			December, 31 2025			
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	(Provision)/Reversion for Impairment	Cost	Accumulated	Impairment losses	Book value
In use									
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,928,755	1,057,959	(436,842)	(7,992)	10,670,445	(6,111,087)	(17,478)	4,541,880
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,250,128	528,057	(377,619)	--	5,006,034	(2,605,337)	(131)	2,400,566
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	2,997,986	1,795,198	(722,405)	--	8,213,116	(4,142,337)	--	4,070,779
Constructions in progress	--	1,343,186	(51,516)	--	--	1,291,670	--	--	1,291,670
Land	--	309,973	(13,005)	--	--	296,968	--	--	296,968
Communication and security equipment	10%	287,894	51,596	(53,031)	--	803,148	(511,634)	(5,055)	286,459
Facilities	10%	103,040	41,826	(21,530)	--	1,037,844	(914,508)	--	123,336
Vehicles	10 to 20%	6,144	17	(806)	--	13,880	(8,525)	--	5,355
Works of art	--	2,225	(94)	--	--	2,131	--	--	2,131
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	792	(64)	--	--	728	--	--	728
Total		11,230,123	3,409,974	(1,612,233)	(7,992)	27,335,964	(14,293,428)	(22,664)	13,019,872
Right of use assets									
Buildings		--	4,380,580	(433,041)	--	4,377,166	(429,627)	--	3,947,539
Total		11,230,123	7,790,554	(2,045,274)	(7,992)	31,713,130	(14,723,055)	(22,664)	16,967,411

Consolidated	Annual depreciation rate	January 1, 2025	2025			December, 31 2025			
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	(Provision)/Reversion for Impairment	Cost	Accumulated	Impairment losses	Book value
In use									
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,943,393	1,071,156	(449,361)	(7,992)	10,717,889	(6,140,899)	(19,794)	4,557,196
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,384,830	625,502	(410,199)	12,933	5,335,112	(2,721,448)	(598)	2,613,066
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	3,099,421	1,826,347	(750,634)	--	8,426,242	(4,251,108)	--	4,175,134
Constructions in progress	--	1,346,202	(53,389)	--	--	1,292,813	--	--	1,292,813
Land	--	312,247	(13,217)	--	--	299,030	--	--	299,030
Communication and security equipment	10%	294,136	57,714	(55,180)	--	817,490	(515,765)	(5,055)	296,670
Facilities	10%	109,976	45,596	(22,766)	--	1,051,010	(918,204)	--	132,806
Vehicles	10 to 20%	8,684	56	(1,343)	--	16,790	(9,393)	--	7,397
Works of art	--	2,877	(125)	--	--	2,752	--	--	2,752
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	790	(61)	--	--	729	--	--	729
Total		11,502,556	3,559,579	(1,689,483)	4,941	27,959,857	(14,556,817)	(25,447)	13,377,593
Right of use assets									
Buildings		--	4,652,470	(508,839)	--	4,680,985	(537,354)	--	4,143,631
Total		11,502,556	8,212,049	(2,198,322)	4,941	32,640,842	(15,094,171)	(25,447)	17,521,224



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

16 – Intangibles

a) Changes and breakdown

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated				
	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Total	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Goodwill	Other Intangibles assets ¹	Total
Annual amortization rate	Contract	10%		Contract	10%	Technical study	Contract	
Balances at January 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	1,723,742	1,717,753	3,441,495	1,723,742	1,724,307	61,027	--	3,509,076
Exchange fluctuation	--	(2,232)	(2,232)	--	(3,283)	(14,068)	(560)	(17,911)
Write offs	(10,596)	(158,070)	(168,666)	(10,596)	(158,070)	--	--	(168,666)
Amortization	(1,908,473)	(793,096)	(2,701,569)	(1,908,473)	(800,877)	(404)	--	(2,709,754)
(Allowance)/ reversal for losses	83,224	2,116	85,340	83,224	2,116	--	--	85,340
Balances at December 31, 2025	5,270,922	6,682,106	11,953,028	5,270,922	6,705,179	57,692	954	12,034,747
Cost	10,151,758	12,100,149	22,251,907	10,151,758	12,196,706	462,127	954	22,811,545
Accumulated amortization	(4,865,961)	(5,393,385)	(10,259,346)	(4,865,961)	(5,466,869)	(374,544)	--	(10,707,374)
Impairment losses	(14,875)	(24,658)	(39,533)	(14,875)	(24,658)	(29,891)	--	(69,424)
Estimate for amortization	5,270,922	6,682,106	11,953,028	5,270,922	6,705,179	57,692	--	12,033,793
2026	1,964,983	668,211	2,633,194	1,964,983	670,518	11,771	--	2,647,272
2027	1,676,187	668,211	2,344,398	1,676,187	670,518	11,685	--	2,358,390
2028	735,353	668,211	1,403,564	735,353	670,518	11,563	--	1,417,434
2029	674,635	668,211	1,342,846	674,635	670,518	11,376	--	1,356,529
After 2029	219,764	4,009,262	4,229,026	219,764	4,023,107	11,297	--	4,254,168

1 - Includes the amount related to the Intangibles asset with an undefined useful life.



b) Goodwill impairment test

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

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

The cash flow of the entity below was 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 acquired 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	7.50 %	32.28 %

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 result in 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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Demand deposits	84,623,023	92,013,242
Individuals	40,099,199	40,099,199
Corporations	31,993,487	35,134,864
Restricted ¹	7,944,070	7,946,524
Associated	625,098	4,941,733
Government	2,732,283	2,732,283
Foreign currency	375,375	375,375
Financial system institutions	479,603	409,157
National Treasury Special	15,506	15,506
Domiciled abroad	168,209	163,897
Other	190,193	194,704
Savings deposits	215,188,602	215,188,602
Individuals	207,500,608	207,500,608
Corporations	7,377,227	7,377,227
Associated	296,947	296,947
Financial system institutions	13,820	13,820
Time deposits	560,668,565	590,567,475
Judicial	263,446,160	263,612,005
National currency	269,494,033	269,494,033
Foreign currency	14,155,857	43,888,922
Special Regime ²	7,802,204	7,802,204
Third party collateral ³	3,572,481	3,572,481
Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador - FAT (Note 17.d)	221,971	221,971
Funproger (Note 17.e)	828,782	828,782
Other	1,147,077	1,147,077
Other deposits	168,130	168,130
Total	860,648,320	897,937,449

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 2,471,727 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 Reals, 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	December 31, 2025
Time deposits ¹	259,588,329	24,440,257	33,991,194	138,375,027	104,273,758	560,668,565
Savings deposits	215,188,602	--	--	--	--	215,188,602
Demand deposits	84,623,023	--	--	--	--	84,623,023
Other deposits	168,130	--	--	--	--	168,130
Total	559,568,084	24,440,257	33,991,194	138,375,027	104,273,758	860,648,320

¹ - Includes the amount of R\$ 160,946,222 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	December 31, 2025
Time deposits ¹	259,588,329	47,726,878	39,578,324	138,055,488	105,618,456	590,567,475
Savings deposits	215,188,602	--	--	--	--	215,188,602
Demand deposits	92,013,242	--	--	--	--	92,013,242
Other deposits	168,130	--	--	--	--	168,130
Total	566,958,303	47,726,878	39,578,324	138,055,488	105,618,456	897,937,449

¹ - Includes the amount of R\$ 160,946,222 thousand, of time deposits with early repurchase clause (liquidity commitment), classified based on the contractual maturity dates.

c) Expenses with customer resources

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Savings deposits	(8,345,873)	(16,279,164)	(8,345,873)	(16,279,164)
Time deposits	(28,676,511)	(53,301,144)	(31,185,246)	(57,996,533)
Judicial	(14,321,678)	(27,280,566)	(14,324,046)	(27,284,509)
Other	(14,354,833)	(26,020,578)	(16,861,200)	(30,712,024)
Exchange rate variation on customers resources	(7,361)	(163,302)	(7,361)	(202,723)
Total	(37,029,745)	(69,743,610)	(39,538,480)	(74,478,420)

d) Workers Assistance Fund (FAT)

	Resolution/ TADE ¹	Repayment of FAT Funds		December 31, 2025		
		Type ²	Initial date	Available TMS ³	Invested TJLP and TLP ⁴	Total
Proger Urbano				28,347	188,544	216,891
Urbano Investimento	18/2005	RA	11/2005	28,347	188,544	216,891
Other				1,014	4,066	5,080
FAT Taxista	02/2009	RA	09/2009	1,014	4,066	5,080
Total				29,361	192,610	221,971

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 December 31, 2017 and Long-Term Rate (TLP) for those released as of January 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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 18.b)	632,211,590	609,233,273
Borrowings and onlendings (Note 18.c)	84,362,178	84,822,811
Interbank deposits	38,391,097	32,893,966
Liabilities for operations linked to assignments	89,197	89,197
Total	755,054,062	727,039,247

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Own portfolio	505,229,549	482,263,422
Treasury financial bills	459,170,642	439,758,808
Private securities	26,629,663	26,629,663
Securities abroad	11,116,469	7,656,375
National Treasury bills	8,312,775	8,218,576
Third-party portfolio	126,982,041	126,969,851
National Treasury bills	59,359,209	59,343,209
Treasury financial bills	52,510,997	52,510,997
National Treasury notes	15,111,835	15,111,835
Securities abroad	--	3,810
Total	632,211,590	609,233,273

c) Borrowings and onlendings

Obligations for loans abroad

	Banco do Brasil					
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	December 31, 2025
Borrowings from bankers	6,153,183	9,521,823	9,683,507	6,770,206	--	32,128,719
Imports	111,852	157,465	51,492	--	--	320,809
Total	6,265,035	9,679,288	9,734,999	6,770,206	--	32,449,528

	Consolidated					
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	December 31, 2025
Borrowings from bankers	6,519,686	9,602,939	9,692,123	6,774,604	--	32,589,352
Imports	111,852	157,465	51,492	--	--	320,809
Total	6,631,538	9,760,404	9,743,615	6,774,604	--	32,910,161



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Onlendings

Domestic – official institutions

Programs	Financial charges p.a.	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
National Treasury		1,249,845	1,249,845
Pronaf	TMS (if available) or Fixed 0.50% to 8.00% (if applied)	506	506
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%	1,233,191	1,233,191
Other		6,303	6,303
BNDES	Fixed 0.50% to 10.72% TJLP + 0.50% to 5.00% IPCA TLP + 1.99% to 3.20% Selic + 2.08% FX Variation + 1.70% to 1.80% TFBD 5.37% a 6.47%	15,869,546	15,869,546
Caixa Econômica Federal	Fixed 4.85% (average)	25,522,638	25,522,638
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%	7,647,495	7,647,495
Other official institutions		647,199	647,199
Funcafé	TMS (if available) Fixed 13.00% to 14,50% Funding 10.00% to 11,50%	647,171	647,171
Other		28	28
Total		50,936,723	50,936,723

Overseas

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Funds obtained under the terms of Resolution CMN 278/2022	975,927	975,927
Total	975,927	975,927



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Expenses from financial institutions resources

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(48,828,310)	(90,076,986)	(47,623,911)	(87,740,262)
Third-party portfolio	(28,897,486)	(50,066,878)	(27,915,772)	(48,178,114)
Own portfolio	(19,930,824)	(40,010,108)	(19,708,139)	(39,562,148)
Interbank deposits	(1,159,390)	(2,212,600)	(829,764)	(1,591,865)
Borrowings	(1,082,228)	(2,278,669)	(1,147,786)	(2,445,474)
Onlendings	(2,112,195)	(4,107,400)	(2,112,195)	(4,107,400)
Caixa Econômica Federal	(912,751)	(1,803,101)	(912,751)	(1,803,101)
BNDES	(531,301)	(1,039,310)	(531,301)	(1,039,310)
Finame	(359,627)	(674,625)	(359,627)	(674,625)
Overseas	(206,065)	(432,162)	(206,065)	(432,162)
National Treasury	(7,987)	(11,305)	(7,987)	(11,305)
Other	(94,464)	(146,897)	(94,464)	(146,897)
Exchange fluctuation of financial institutions' resources ¹	(1,729,288)	12,496,087	(1,709,328)	12,415,768
Total	(54,911,411)	(86,179,568)	(53,422,984)	(83,469,233)

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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Resources from issuance of debt securities	280,797,197	289,751,933
Subordinated debt abroad (Note 19.c)	45,885,187	41,785,187
Total	326,682,384	331,537,120

b) Funds from issuance of securities

Funding	Currency	Issued value	Remuneration p.a.	Issue date	Maturity	December 31, 2025
Banco do Brasil						280,797,197
Global Medium - Term Notes Program ¹						17,212,145
	BRL	293,085	10.15%	2017	2027	290,309
	BRL	398,000	9.50%	2019	2026	398,464
	MXN	1,900,000	8.50%	2019	2026	604,569
	COP	520,000,000	6.50%	2019	2027	700,724
	USD	750,000	3.25%	2021	2026	4,132,061
	USD	500,000	4.88%	2022	2029	2,806,812
	USD	750,000	6.25%	2023	2030	4,139,934
	USD	750,000	6.00%	2024	2031	4,139,272
Certificates of deposits ²						5,295,722
Short term			0.00% to 16.25%			5,173,363
Long term			3.02% to 16.25%		2028	122,359
Certificates of structured operations						275,050
Short term			9.53% to 15.77% DI			271,674
Long term			12.66% to 15.25% DI		2027	3,376
Letters of credit - real estate			69.00% to 97.50% DI 100% TR + 7.72%			16,103,911
Short term						4,410,417
Long term					2028	11,693,494
Letters of credit agribusiness			0.96% to 99.50% DI 9.09% to 14.70% a.a.			213,144,186
Short term						42,544,901
Long term					2029	170,599,285
Financial letters			100.00% DI + 0.30% to 0.75%			28,766,183
Short term						18,007,386
Long term					2028	10,758,797
Banco Patagonia						262,538
Short term	USD	47,222	6.25%	2025	2026	262,538
Special purpose entities SPE abroad ³						8,715,196
Securitization of future flow of payment orders from abroad ³						
	USD	200,000	3.70%	2019	2026	110,200
	USD	750,000	Sofr 3m + 2.75%	12/2022 e 04/2023	2029	3,298,903
	USD	150,000	6.65%	2022	2032	758,909
Structured notes ³						
	USD	500,000	Sofr 6m + 2.93%	12/2014 e 03/2015	2034	2,780,707
	USD	320,000	Sofr 6m + 3.63%	2015	2030	1,766,477
Eliminated amount on consolidation ⁴						(22,998)
Total						289,751,933

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	December 31, 2025
FCO – Resources from Fundo Constitucional do Centro-Oeste ²						11,734,759
Subordinated letters of credit						30,015,161
		20,000	100%CDI + 2.75	2021	Perpetual	21,360
		2,328,600	100%CDI + 2.60	2022	Perpetual	2,440,658
		199,800	100%CDI + 2.50	2023	Perpetual	217,327
		2,639,600	100%CDI + 2.25	2023	Perpetual	2,761,931
		4,775,100	100%CDI + 1.20	2024	Perpetual	5,396,182
		2,750,700	100%CDI + 1.90	2024	Perpetual	3,149,014
		14,093,300	100%CDI + 1.30	2025	Perpetual	15,693,687
		300,000	100%CDI + 1.25	2025	Perpetual	335,002
Perpetual bonds						4,135,267
	BRL	4,100,000	5.50%	2012	Perpetual	4,135,267
Total Banco do Brasil						45,885,187
Total reclassified to shareholders' equity (Note 23.c)						(4,100,000)
Total BB Consolidated						41,785,187

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).

Of the total amount of perpetual bonds and subordinated letters, the sum of R\$ 31,612,100 thousand is included in the Referential Equity. See PR calculation table presented in Note 30.f.

d) Expenses from issuance of debt securities

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Funds from acceptance and issuance of securities	(19,735,785)	(36,190,787)	(20,062,038)	(36,886,563)
Letters of credit – agribusiness	(15,835,538)	(29,075,559)	(15,835,538)	(29,075,559)
Securities issued abroad	(797,854)	(1,430,734)	(1,124,107)	(2,126,510)
Letters of credit – real estate	(972,431)	(1,796,185)	(972,431)	(1,796,185)
Financial Bills	(2,105,480)	(3,850,843)	(2,105,480)	(3,850,843)
Certificates of structured operations	(24,482)	(37,466)	(24,482)	(37,466)
Subordinated debt abroad	(2,580,667)	(4,544,486)	(2,580,667)	(4,544,486)
Perpetual bonds and letters of credit ¹	(2,580,667)	(4,544,486)	(2,580,667)	(4,544,486)
Total	(22,316,452)	(40,735,273)	(22,642,705)	(41,431,049)

1 – Includes expenses amount of R\$ 228,055 thousand in the period from 07/01 to 12/31/2025 and R\$ 662,568 in fiscal year 2025, related to the perpetual bonds issued in January 2013, in the amount of USD 2,000,000 thousand (outstanding balance of USD 1,723,600 thousand), for which the Bank exercised the call option in October 2025.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

20 – Other liabilities

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Other financial liabilities	193,394,905	192,627,318
Credit/debit card operations	57,621,672	58,285,771
Obligations for advances on import exchange contracts	46,434,377	46,434,377
Lease liabilities	4,166,194	4,381,612
Financial and development funds	62,189,713	62,189,713
Fundo Constitucional do Centro Oeste - FCO	47,245,963	47,245,963
Marinha Mercante	4,962,643	4,962,643
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste - FDNE	5,277,364	5,277,364
Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Amazônia - FDA	2,852,672	2,852,672
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Centro Oeste - FDCO	1,459,293	1,459,293
Fundos do Governo do Estado de São Paulo	85,722	85,722
Pasep	123,735	123,735
Other	182,321	182,321
Securities trading	4,371,897	404,306
Other	18,611,052	20,931,539
Other non-financial liabilities	36,862,963	46,727,068
Sundry creditors	17,253,923	18,257,325
Actuarial liabilities (Note 28.e)	10,715,698	10,715,698
Unearned commissions	--	6,130,044
Third party payment obligations	5,180,176	5,180,176
Shareholders and statutory distributions	1,132,718	1,154,195
Liabilities from official agreements	1,470,268	1,470,268
Billing and collection of taxes and contributions	661,182	679,914
Unearned revenues	8,519	102,875
Other	440,479	3,036,573

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\$ 46.542.479 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\$ 703.266 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	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Financial and development funds	(676,930)	(1,586,105)	(676,930)	(1,586,104)
Foreign exchange fluctuations in other liabilities	(286,542)	4,594,929	(193,455)	4,748,395
Other	(1,438,584)	(2,772,060)	(1,435,417)	(2,736,794)
Total	(2,402,056)	236,764	(2,305,802)	425,497



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

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

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



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	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Civil lawsuits				
Opening balance	17,288,861	14,766,177	17,457,956	14,928,656
Addition	5,284,787	11,456,794	5,339,413	11,571,182
Reversal of the provision	(1,597,567)	(3,900,754)	(1,646,581)	(3,990,819)
Write off	(2,000,521)	(3,854,247)	(2,003,126)	(3,869,295)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	1,131,518	1,639,108	1,135,566	1,642,504
Closing balance	20,107,078	20,107,078	20,283,228	20,282,228
Labor lawsuits				
Opening balance	7,600,306	7,630,188	7,646,837	7,679,384
Addition	2,190,492	3,910,308	2,204,601	3,934,600
Reversal of the provision	(555,295)	(1,425,965)	(557,370)	(1,437,045)
Write off	(1,651,102)	(2,891,513)	(1,656,723)	(2,901,584)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	408,577	769,960	410,592	772,582
Closing balance	7,992,978	7,992,978	8,047,937	8,047,937
Tax lawsuits				
Opening balance	1,664,304	1,584,401	1,852,419	1,750,418
Addition	149,965	365,097	160,317	396,181
Reversal of the provision	(442,402)	(549,046)	(450,107)	(560,483)
Write off	(70,335)	(162,716)	(71,249)	(163,604)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	54,403	118,199	67,255	137,123
Closing balance	1,355,935	1,355,935	1,558,635	1,559,635
Total civil, labor and tax	29,455,991	29,455,991	29,889,800	29,889,800



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	16,177,498	7,245,393	858,362	16,327,716	7,295,130	993,782
Acima de 5 anos	3,929,580	747,585	497,573	3,954,512	752,807	565,853
Total	20,107,078	7,992,978	1,355,935	20,282,228	8,047,937	1,559,635

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.

The balances of contingent liabilities classified as possible loss

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Tax lawsuits	12,258,057	13,366,086
Civil lawsuits	2,277,752	2,305,913
Labor lawsuits	72,912	98,390
Total	14,608,721	15,770,389

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

- Non-approved compensations – R\$ 4,796,866 thousand: Litigations related to credits indicated for compensation arising from the deduction of income taxes paid abroad;
- ISSQN – R\$ 2,920,663 thousand: The incidence of ISS on various revenues of the financial institution is discussed; and
- Other matters are dispersed.

Deposits in guarantee

Deposits in guarantee balances recorded for contingencies

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Civil lawsuits	19,823,420	19,869,516
Tax lawsuits	9,646,279	10,499,731
Labor lawsuits	8,740,303	8,770,296
Total	38,210,002	39,139,543



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Provisions expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Civil	(4,818,738)	(9,195,148)	(4,828,398)	(9,222,867)
Labor	(2,043,774)	(3,254,303)	(2,057,823)	(3,270,137)
Tax	238,034	65,750	222,535	27,179
Total	(6,624,478)	(12,383,701)	(6,663,686)	(12,465,825)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

22 – Taxes

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

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Current values	95,976	13,930	(3,177,162)	(6,126,833)
Domestic income tax and social contribution	139,705	131,636	(2,776,406)	(5,423,222)
Foreign income tax	(43,729)	(117,706)	(400,756)	(703,611)
Deferred values	7,858,891	13,570,561	8,441,873	14,221,422
Deferred tax liabilities	(486,679)	(793,745)	(317,745)	(737,741)
Leasing - portfolio adjustment and accelerated depreciation	--	--	(29,707)	(59,269)
Fair value	(134,664)	1,048,414	68,435	1,171,364
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	(862,600)	(1,842,159)	(862,600)	(1,842,159)
Foreign profits	510,585	--	510,585	--
Unrealized gains (BB-BI)	--	--	10,271	20,542
Other	--	--	(14,729)	(28,219)
Deferred tax assets	8,345,570	14,364,306	8,759,618	14,959,163
Temporary Differences	8,177,423	14,655,143	8,421,921	14,987,794
Fair value	163,285	4,341	332,835	266,547
Transactions carried out on the futures market	4,862	(295,178)	4,862	(295,178)
Total	7,954,867	13,584,491	5,264,711	8,094,589

b) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution charges

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	1,297,231	6,816,490	5,402,352	15,311,750
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	(583,754)	(3,067,421)	(2,431,058)	(6,890,287)
Charges upon interest on own capital	858,134	2,332,728	858,134	2,332,728
Net gains from equity method investments	3,959,742	7,676,482	1,995,745	3,723,873
Employee profit sharing	436,598	999,230	439,257	1,004,456
Other amounts ¹	3,284,147	5,643,472	4,402,633	7,923,819
Income tax and social contribution	7,954,867	13,584,491	5,264,711	8,094,589

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

c) Tax expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Cofins	(2,215,599)	(4,367,950)	(2,850,039)	(5,580,662)
ISSQN	(471,137)	(935,040)	(730,508)	(1,438,690)
PIS/Pasep	(360,250)	(710,222)	(486,940)	(952,480)
Other	(87,130)	(192,720)	(524,576)	(995,791)
Total	(3,134,116)	(6,205,932)	(4,592,063)	(8,967,623)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Deferred tax liabilities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	12,472,759	12,472,759
Financial instruments fair value	1,832,748	1,841,397
Interest and inflation adjustment of fiscal judicial deposits	134,144	134,144
Leasing portfolio adjustment	--	144,348
Foreign entities	16,561	16,561
Other	52,650	145,195
Total deferred tax liabilities	14,508,862	14,754,404
Income tax	7,497,325	7,706,197
Social contribution	5,976,462	5,995,064
Cofins	889,968	904,846
PIS/Pasep	145,107	148,297

e) Deferred tax assets (tax credit)

	Banco do Brasil			
	01/01/2025 ¹	2025		December 31, 2025
	Balance	Constitution	Realization	Balance
Temporary Differences	72,659,187	39,530,449	(27,139,676)	85,049,960
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,258,231	26,877,922	(19,660,736)	55,475,417
Provisions - taxes and social security	665,549	188,803	(486,029)	368,323
Provisions - others	17,097,580	9,351,310	(792,484)	25,656,406
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	946,199	(489,960)	954,678
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,209,237	2,138,540	(5,063,711)	1,284,066
Other provisions	1,930,151	27,675	(646,756)	1,311,070
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	192,920	--	(8,719)	184,201
Total deferred tax assets	73,488,645	39,530,449	(27,148,395)	85,870,699
Income tax	40,722,545	20,687,409	(13,582,129)	47,827,825
Social contribution	32,216,819	17,608,790	(11,904,955)	37,920,654
Cofins	434,920	1,061,721	(1,391,505)	105,136
PIS/Pasep	114,361	172,529	(269,806)	17,084

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

	Consolidated			
	01/01/2025 ¹	2025		December 31, 2025
	Balance	Addition	Realization	Balance
Temporary Differences	74,578,240	40,364,743	(27,143,289)	87,799,694
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,352,603	26,977,573	(19,693,748)	55,636,428
Provisions - taxes and social security	665,570	188,804	(486,042)	368,332
Provisions - others	17,489,134	9,352,800	(449,563)	26,392,371
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	946,199	(489,960)	954,678
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,353,130	2,270,565	(5,143,992)	1,479,703
Other provisions	3,219,364	628,802	(879,984)	2,968,182
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	252,681	--	(20,363)	232,318
Total deferred tax assets	75,467,459	40,364,743	(27,163,652)	88,668,550
Income tax	42,010,192	22,278,372	(14,672,128)	49,616,436
Social contribution	32,733,423	16,777,357	(10,826,403)	38,684,377
Cofins	578,354	1,122,379	(1,394,784)	305,949
PIS/Pasep	145,490	186,635	(270,337)	61,788

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Foreign deferred tax assets	826,096	1,015,344
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	--	26,376
Temporary Differences	--	5,045
Total deferred tax assets	826,096	1,046,765
Income tax	458,942	581,536
Social contribution	367,154	465,229

Realization expectative

The expectation of realization of the deferred tax assets (tax credits) is based on a technical study, prepared on December 31, 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 2026	21,933,327	20,901,035	22,633,078	21,007,304
In 2027	22,052,955	19,836,605	22,689,856	19,880,050
In 2028	19,563,787	16,749,733	20,089,331	16,756,235
In 2029	3,261,566	2,663,655	3,355,381	2,668,808
In 2030	3,056,037	2,380,255	3,143,413	2,384,367
In 2031	3,137,121	2,330,285	3,225,802	2,333,590
In 2032	2,973,961	2,106,813	3,057,643	2,109,491
In 2033	3,154,120	2,130,993	3,240,252	2,132,350
In 2034	2,973,961	1,916,249	3,054,859	1,917,288
In 2035	3,763,864	2,419,807	4,178,935	2,440,367
Total deferred tax assets on December 31, 2025	85,870,699	73,435,430	88,668,550	73,629,850

In 2025, it was possible to observe the realization of tax credits at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R\$ 27,148,395 thousand (R\$ 27,163,652 thousand in the Consolidated), corresponding to 162.22% 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 December 31, 2025, is projected for 10 years in the following proportions:

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹	Temporary Differences ²	Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹	Temporary Differences ²
In 2026	0%	26%	0%	26%
In 2027	0%	26%	0%	26%
In 2028	0%	23%	0%	23%
From 2029	100%	25%	100%	25%

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

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



23 – Shareholder's equity

a) Book value and market value per common share

	December 31, 2025
Shareholders' equity - Banco do Brasil	184,587,758
Book value per share (R\$) ¹	32.34
Fair value per share (R\$)	21.92
Shareholders' equity - consolidated	192,105,295

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 for agribusiness financing.

As result of the amendment, on August 08, 2014, the interest rate was changed to a 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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Capital reserves	1,416,070	1,417,307
Profit reserves	83,087,465	82,301,417
Legal reserve	16,128,978	16,128,978
Statutory reserves	66,958,487	66,172,439
Operating margin	55,454,847	54,328,927
Capital payout equalization	11,503,640	11,843,512



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

	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Net income Banco do Brasil (R\$ thousand)	8,267,538	18,151,787
Weighted average number of shares (basic and diluted)	5,709,057,927	5,708,696,148
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (R\$)	1.45	3.18



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

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

	2025
1) Net income - Banco do Brasil	18,151,787
Domestic	13,812,787
Overseas	4,339,000
2) (±) Retained earnings/losses	27,443
3) (-) Legal reserve	(907,590)
4) Adjusted Net Income (item 1 + item 2 + item 3)	17,271,640
5) Interest on instrument qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	35,267
6) Calculation base of dividends (item 1 + item 3 + item 5)	17,279,464
7) Allocation	
Interest on own capital ¹	5,183,839
Statutory reserves	16,509,475
Statutory reserves used for remuneration of capital	(4,421,674)

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

Payment schedule of interest on own capital and dividends:

2025	Amount	Amount per share (R\$)	Base date of payment	Payment date
1st quarter				
Interest on own capital	852,492	0,149	Mar 03, 2025	Mar 21, 2025
Complementary Interest on own capital	1,908,077	0.334	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
2st quarter				
Interest on own capital	516,306	0.090	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
3st quarter				
Interest on own capital	410,587	0.072	Dec 01, 2025	Dec 11, 2025
4st quarter				
Interest on own capital	261,630	0.046	Dec 02, 2025	Dec 12, 2025
Complementary Interest on own capital	1.234.747	0.216	Feb 23, 2026	Mar 05, 2026
Total allocated to the shareholders	5,183,839	0.907		
Interest on own capital ¹	5,183,839	0.907		

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity

	Net income		Shareholders' equity
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	December 31, 2025
Banco do Brasil	8,267,538	18,151,787	184,587,758
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital ¹	3,167	35,267	4,100,000
Unrealized gains ²	(270,041)	(379,041)	(786,048)
Non-controlling interests	--	--	4,203,585
Consolidated	8,000,664	17,808,013	192,105,295

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 Reals, unless otherwise stated

h) Accumulated other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2025
Banco do Brasil	
Financial assets at fair value	(1,267,857)
Hedging of investment abroad	(37,076)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	(11,044,288)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	(6,217,529)
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	
Financial assets at fair value	(160,967)
Cash flow hedge	(42,115)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	296
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	(1,001,774)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	112,793
Total	(19,658,517)

i) Non-controlling interests

	Net income		Shareholders' equity
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	December 31, 2025
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ¹	--	10	--
Investment Funds	7	(1,274)	10,007
Banco Patagonia S.A.	192,789	459,535	1,076,692
BB Seguridade S.A.	1,474,708	2,867,845	3,116,886
Non-controlling interest	1,667,504	3,326,116	4,203,585

1 - In the second half of 2025, Banco do Brasil acquired full control of BB Tecnologia e Serviços, therefore the net profit presented for the 2025 fiscal year refers to the first half of 2025.

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	December 31, 2025	
	Shares	% Total
Federal government - Tesouro Nacional	2,865,417,084	50.0
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil - Previ	256,062,490	4.5
Treasury shares ¹	22,455,806	0.4
Other shareholders	2,586,898,660	45.1
Total	5,730,834,040	100.0
Resident shareholders	4,406,347,986	76.9
Non resident shareholders	1,324,486,054	23.1

1 - It includes on December 31, 2025, 73,450 and 11,957 shares of the Bank held by BB Asset and BB-BI, respectively.

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

	Common shares (ON) ¹
	December 31, 2025
Board of Directors (except for Bank's CEO)	45,282
Executive Committee (it includes the Bank's CEO)	292,753
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

	December 31, 2025	
	Total	% Total
Free float at the beginning of the period	2,842,288,271	49.6
Other changes ¹	334,826	
Free float at the end of the period ²	2,842,623,097	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	
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2025	
	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total
Treasury shares	22,370,399	100.0	22,455,806	100.0
Received in order to comply with operations secured by the FGCM - Fundo de Garantia para a Construção Naval	16,150,700	72.2	16,150,700	71.9
Repurchase Programs (2012 and 2015)	5,625,287	25.1	5,625,287	25.1
Share-based payment	594,286	2.7	679,693	3.0
Mergers	126	--	126	--
Cost	(257,260)		(258,497)	

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 institutions.

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.

Expenses related to the Variable Remuneration program were R\$ 28,683 thousand in 2025.

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



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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

	Total Program Shares	Average Cost ¹	Shares Distributed	Shares to Distribute	Estimated Schedule Transfers
2021 Program					
	442,658	16.76	354,170	88,488	Mar 2026
Total shares to be distributed				88,488	
2022 Program					
	400,715	19.58	241,223	79,746	Mar 2026
				79,746	Mar 2027
Total shares to be distributed				159,492	
2023 Program					
	306,250	29.01	153,384	61,064	Mar 2026
				42,724	Mar 2027
				30,512	Mar 2028
				18,566	Mar 2029
Total shares to be distributed				152,866	
2024 Program					
	346,759	28.03	69,342	104,016	Mar 2026
				69,342	Mar 2027
				48,531	Mar 2028
				34,664	Mar 2029
				20,864	Mar 2030
Total shares to be distributed				277,417	

1 – In the 2024 program, it refers to the weighted average cost of Banco do Brasil, BB Asset and BB-BI shares.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

24 – Service fee income

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Fund management	3,294,791	6,371,430	5,451,098	10,515,988
Commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization	152,683	316,419	2,980,190	5,952,089
Account fee	2,809,381	5,492,820	2,809,856	5,493,726
Consortium management fees	--	--	1,839,088	3,519,226
Card income	861,981	1,686,456	1,019,164	2,033,024
Loans and guarantees provided	672,316	1,396,060	672,390	1,398,115
Billing	547,450	1,105,748	576,968	1,167,822
Collection	499,770	1,002,592	482,011	969,237
Capital market income	82,623	158,131	399,443	765,996
National Treasury and official funds management ¹	140,604	293,400	140,604	293,400
Interbank	29,004	59,982	29,004	59,982
Other	826,706	1,629,431	1,298,026	2,644,458
Total	9,917,309	19,512,469	17,697,842	34,813,063

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 25,215 thousand in the period of 07/01 to 12/31/2025 and R\$ 48,565 thousand in 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	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Wages and salaries	(5,947,936)	(11,649,528)	(6,732,846)	(13,255,948)
Social charges	(1,982,776)	(4,234,741)	(2,170,466)	(4,637,411)
Benefits	(2,035,296)	(3,994,876)	(2,157,889)	(4,239,113)
Personnel administrative provisions	(1,226,853)	(2,779,437)	(1,231,811)	(2,789,011)
Pension plans	(654,228)	(1,152,647)	(664,768)	(1,173,068)
Directors' and officers' remuneration	(28,147)	(51,881)	(41,872)	(76,765)
Staff training	(29,889)	(52,688)	(37,375)	(65,378)
Total	(11,905,125)	(23,915,798)	(13,037,027)	(26,236,694)

b) Other administrative expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Amortization	(1,399,163)	(2,703,260)	(1,402,447)	(2,710,485)
Depreciation	(1,184,112)	(2,045,274)	(1,268,148)	(2,198,322)
Data processing	(1,171,295)	(2,261,084)	(892,711)	(1,702,184)
Security services	(721,479)	(1,434,201)	(743,036)	(1,475,746)
Rent	(311,218)	(895,789)	(317,457)	(907,862)
Maintenance and upkeep	(636,493)	(1,272,052)	(427,420)	(873,253)
Specialized technical services	(301,203)	(576,366)	(396,289)	(752,961)
Advertising and marketing	(295,915)	(528,443)	(320,765)	(571,121)
Financial system services	(219,351)	(447,456)	(270,631)	(561,865)
Programa de Desempenho Gratificado - PDG	(201,571)	(519,512)	(201,571)	(519,512)
Communications	(191,566)	(401,325)	(229,171)	(473,408)
Water, electricity and gas	(198,802)	(424,751)	(209,143)	(447,268)
Expenses with outsourced services	(441,739)	(850,571)	(211,471)	(444,041)
Promotion and public relations	(150,232)	(261,261)	(184,340)	(307,546)
Domestic travel	(63,162)	(114,454)	(82,279)	(152,708)
Transport	(32,591)	(81,538)	(44,323)	(104,820)
Materials	(7,265)	(14,519)	(20,100)	(35,772)
Other	(371,416)	(679,902)	(416,017)	(737,723)
Total	(7,898,573)	(15,511,758)	(7,637,319)	(14,976,597)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

26 – Other income/expenses

a) Other operating income

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Defined benefit plan income	1,673,284	3,665,760	1,673,284	3,665,760
Update of deposits in guarantee	1,433,991	2,798,079	1,439,569	2,812,923
Recovery of charges and expenses	1,391,081	2,626,704	1,072,783	2,027,074
Cards transactions	881,607	1,298,867	1,085,891	1,739,583
Surplus allocation update - Previ Plan 1 (Note 28.f)	384,837	1,038,757	384,837	1,038,757
Adjustment of recoverable tax	426,026	551,278	426,026	551,278
BB Benefits club	232,250	483,924	232,250	483,924
Convictions, costs and court settlements income	159,374	180,988	159,374	180,988
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	--	74,749	176,928
Reversal of provisions - other	18,881	63,420	59,818	130,728
Reversal of provisions - administrative and personnel expenses	60,499	104,693	60,499	104,693
Dividends received	61,162	231,013	20,000	41,619
Receivables income	7,091	9,164	7,091	9,164
Other	233,691	397,401	434,430	734,972
Total	6,963,774	13,450,048	7,130,601	13,698,391

b) Other operating expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Cards transactions	(1,731,605)	(2,839,774)	(1,852,846)	(3,101,405)
Expenses with outsourced services	(628,300)	(1,255,809)	(908,778)	(1,784,848)
Business relationship bonus	(870,964)	(1,695,491)	(870,964)	(1,695,491)
Discounts granted on renegotiations	(878,371)	(1,469,570)	(878,371)	(1,469,570)
Actuarial liabilities update	(707,307)	(1,377,093)	(707,307)	(1,377,093)
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	--	(368,940)	(727,223)
Transportation of valuables	(326,615)	(639,905)	(326,615)	(639,905)
INSS - Social Security	(328,059)	(635,357)	(328,059)	(635,357)
Life insurance premium - consumer credit	(293,732)	(562,927)	(293,732)	(562,927)
ATM Network	(157,862)	(423,724)	(157,862)	(423,724)
Failures/frauds and other losses	(205,552)	(304,799)	(248,768)	(366,854)
Expense as tenants and subtenants	(185,024)	(242,843)	(199,391)	(281,199)
Other expenses - operational provisions	(794)	(1,454)	(46,346)	(88,214)
Impairment losses	(13,523)	(13,523)	(590)	(590)
Other	(2,284,904)	(5,078,398)	(2,329,742)	(5,177,548)
Total	(8,612,612)	(16,540,667)	(9,518,311)	(18,331,948)



27 – Related party transactions

a) Bank's key management personnel

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

	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Short-term benefits	34,803	69,059
Compensation and social charges	20,771	39,364
Executive Board	20,629	39,050
Board of Directors	142	314
Variable remuneration (cash) and social charges	8,927	21,192
Other ¹	5,105	8,503
Termination benefits	495	604
Share-based payment benefits	--	15,138
Total	35,298	84,801

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

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

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

b) Details of related party transactions

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

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, buying and selling of 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, 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 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 07/01 to 12/31/2025, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R\$ 574,541 thousand, related to the structure sharing and a total of R\$ 257,971 thousand in the Consolidated. In 2025, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R\$ 1,075,342 thousand related to structure sharing and a total of R\$ 485,120 thousand in the Consolidated. Additional information regarding the assignment of employees can be obtained in Note 35.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 mentioned above 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 disclosed in Note 10; information about the government funds is disclosed in Notes 19 and 20; and additional information about the Bank's contributions and other transactions with sponsored entities is disclosed 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. The Bank's contributions to FBB totaled R\$ 69,439 thousand in the 07/01 to 12/31/2025 and R\$ 133,792 thousand in 2025.

c) Acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim

	2025
Assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards (with co-obligation)	3,929,710



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	December 31, 2025
Assets	1,887,571	6,126,344	11,469,452	6,209	37,203,719	56,693,295
Interbank investments	--	4,517,680	1,913,661	--	5,900,166	12,331,507
Securities and derivative financial instruments	81	9	253,451	--	1,591,857	1,845,398
Loan portfolio ¹	--	997,170	8,112,906	6,209	19,370,790	28,487,075
Other assets ²	1,887,490	611,485	1,189,434	--	10,340,906	14,029,315
Guarantees received	207,061	--	--	--	2,501,538	2,708,599
Liabilities	52,860,700	34,213,513	17,093,598	31,519	73,394,527	177,593,857
Customers resources	3,777,713	202,928	407,858	2,971	11,117,284	15,508,754
Financial institutions resources	16,653	29,772,954	2,458,498	--	60,402,779	92,650,884
Resources from issuance of debt securities	4,135,267	22,999	22,450	28,548	57,692	4,266,956
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	44,931,067	4,214,632	14,204,792	--	1,816,772	65,167,263
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	392,827	101,799	5,066,435	4,383	105,064	5,670,508
Statement of income						07/01 to 12/31/2025
Income from financial intermediation	3,794,851	988,440	817,750	618	1,947,876	7,549,535
Expenses from financial intermediation	(134,377)	(1,711,927)	(201,499)	(2,045)	(2,448,157)	(4,498,005)
Service fee income	51,483	19,883	471,819	--	267,375	810,560
Other income	3,267	368,465	287,629	--	358,878	1,018,239
Other expenses ²	(1,230,040)	(1,209,132)	(1,015,939)	--	(351,863)	(3,806,974)
Statement of income						2025
Income from financial intermediation	7,062,509	1,516,857	1,325,253	1,189	3,525,633	13,431,441
Expenses from financial intermediation	(248,912)	(3,165,646)	(337,822)	(4,077)	(4,709,760)	(8,466,217)
Service fee income	103,914	37,767	876,341	--	579,913	1,597,935
Other income	6,956	792,966	587,989	--	365,341	1,753,252
Other expenses ²	(2,645,223)	(2,342,639)	(1,538,103)	--	(625,726)	(7,151,691)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 20,438 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The constitution of expense for allowance was R\$ 1,645 thousand in the 07/01 to 12/31/2025 and R\$ 20,415 thousand in 2025.

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 and in other expenses, 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	December 31, 2025
Assets	1,887,571	14,722,005	6,209	37,204,601	53,820,386
Interbank investments	--	1,913,661	--	5,900,166	7,813,827
Securities and derivative financial instruments	81	253,451	--	1,592,374	1,845,906
Loan portfolio ¹	--	8,112,906	6,209	19,370,790	27,489,905
Other assets ²	1,887,490	4,441,987	--	10,341,271	16,670,748
Guarantees received	207,061	--	--	2,501,538	2,708,599
Liabilities	48,760,700	23,305,175	31,519	73,394,527	145,491,921
Customers resources	3,777,713	407,858	2,971	11,117,284	15,305,826
Financial institutions resources	16,653	2,458,498	--	60,402,779	62,877,930
Resources from issuance of debt securities	35,267	22,450	28,548	57,692	143,957
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	44,931,067	20,416,369	--	1,816,772	67,164,208
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	392,827	5,066,435	4,383	105,064	5,568,709
Statement of income					07/01 to 12/31/2025
Income from financial intermediation	3,794,851	817,750	618	1,947,876	6,561,095
Expenses from financial intermediation	(134,377)	(201,499)	(2,045)	(2,448,157)	(2,786,078)
Service fee income	53,643	3,732,639	5	296,540	4,082,827
Other income	3,267	411,961	--	358,878	774,106
Other expenses ²	(1,226,876)	(1,016,052)	--	(356,271)	(2,599,199)
Statement of income					2025
Income from financial intermediation	7,062,509	1,323,747	1,189	3,528,841	11,916,286
Expenses from financial intermediation	(248,912)	(337,822)	(4,077)	(4,709,760)	(5,300,571)
Service fee income	112,263	7,291,318	16	656,646	8,060,243
Other income	6,956	836,653	--	365,341	1,208,950
Other expenses ²	(2,603,914)	(1,538,227)	--	(632,338)	(4,774,479)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 20,438 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The constitution of expense for allowance was R\$ 1,645 thousand in the 07/01 to 12/31/2025 and R\$ 20,415 thousand in 2025.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, in other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, on other liabilities and on other expenses, 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

	December 31, 2025		
	Number of participants		
	Actives	Retired/users	Total
Retirement and pension plans	86,919	121,572	208,491
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ	2,525	98,524	101,049
Plano Previ Futuro	74,410	5,036	79,446
Plano Informal	--	1,717	1,717
Other plans	9,984	16,295	26,279
Health care plans	88,528	104,848	193,376
Cassi	80,182	99,898	180,080
Other plans	8,346	4,950	13,296



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Bank's contributions to benefit plans

	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Retirement and pension plans	1,300,715	2,381,250
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ ¹	367,852	697,239
Plano Previ Futuro	700,138	1,246,846
Plano Informal	63,005	121,579
Other plans	169,720	315,586
Health care plans	1,247,396	2,375,815
Cassi	1,104,306	2,104,075
Other plans	143,090	271,740
Total	2,548,111	4,757,065

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 December 31, 2025, the Bank's contributions to defined benefit plans (post-employment) were estimated at R\$ 1,013,337 thousand for the next 6 months and R\$ 2,162,681 thousand for the next 12 months.

Amounts recorded in the Statement of Income

	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Retirement and pension plans	833,142	2,165,024
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ	1,642,520	3,596,214
Plano Previ Futuro	(700,138)	(1,246,846)
Plano Informal	(51,190)	(102,145)
Other plans	(58,050)	(82,199)
Health care plans	(1,361,964)	(2,626,426)
Cassi	(1,226,154)	(2,365,608)
Other plans	(135,810)	(260,818)
Total	(528,822)	(461,402)

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:

- (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 active 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.

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. Additionally, for 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 December 31, 2025.

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

December 31, 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	(17,594,917)	(82,895)	(1,157,512)	(1,060,976)
Current service cost	(10,108)	--	(91,825)	(2,541)
Past service cost	--	(19,251)	--	--
Benefits paid using plan assets	17,045,504	121,579	987,804	986,275
Remeasurements of actuarial gain/(losses)	(9,942,316)	(46,739)	(445,235)	(497,952)
Experience adjustment	(1,442,634)	(9,801)	532	(17,242)
Changes to biometric/demographic assumptions	--	--	--	11,435
Changes to financial assumptions	(8,499,682)	(36,938)	(445,767)	(492,145)
Closing balance	(139,573,241)	(664,842)	(9,166,110)	(8,337,601)
Present value of actuarial liabilities with surplus	(139,573,241)	--	(361,462)	(7,671,516)
Present value of actuarial liabilities without surplus	--	(664,842)	(8,804,648)	(666,085)

d.2) Changes in fair value of plan assets

December 31, 2025	Plano 1 - Previ	Plano Informal - Previ	Plano de Associados - Cassi	Other plans ¹
Opening balance	182,839,230	--	--	7,714,673
Interest income	24,797,453	--	--	1,032,972
Advance consideration ²	--	--	361,462	--
Contributions received	1,383,605	121,579	987,804	518,751
Participants	686,366	--	--	196,857
Sponsor	697,239	121,579	987,804	321,894
Benefits paid using plan assets	(17,045,504)	(121,579)	(987,804)	(986,275)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	10,216,237	--	--	(608,605)
Closing balance	202,191,021	--	361,462	7,671,516

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

2-It refers to the advance consideration of employer contributions on Christmas bonus (13th salary) corresponding to the period from 2026 to 2028, as a covering asset to Plano de Associados - Cassi.

d.3) Amounts recognized on the balance sheet

December 31, 2025	Plano 1 - Previ	Plano Informal - Previ	Plano de Associados - Cassi	Other plans
1) Fair value of the plan assets	202,191,021	--	361,462	7,671,516
2) Present value of actuarial liabilities	(139,573,241)	(664,842)	(9,166,110)	(8,337,601)
3) Superávit/(déficit) (1+2)	62,617,780	(664,842)	(8,804,648)	(666,085)
4) Net actuarial asset/(liability) ¹	31,308,890	(664,842)	(8,804,648)	(780,605)

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



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.4) Changes in fair value of plan assets

	Plano 1 - Previ	Plano 1 - Previ	Plano Informal - Previ	Plano Informal - Previ	Plano de Associados - Cassi	Plano de Associados - Cassi	Other plans	Other plans
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Current service cost	(1,934)	(5,054)	--	--	(46,585)	(91,825)	(654)	(1,270)
Interest cost	(4,455,658)	(8,797,458)	(40,739)	(82,894)	(587,551)	(1,157,512)	(295,187)	(586,966)
Expected yield on plan assets	6,100,112	12,398,726	--	--	--	--	245,001	514,772
Unrecognized past service cost	--	--	(10,451)	(19,251)	--	--	--	--
Expense with active employees	--	--	--	--	(592,018)	(1,116,271)	(145,309)	(273,716)
Other adjustments/reversals	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,289	4,163
(Expense)/income recognized in the statement of income	1,642,520	3,596,214	(51,190)	(102,145)	(1,226,154)	(2,365,608)	(193,860)	(343,017)

d.5) Amounts recognized in the shareholders' equity

December 31, 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		131,525	(46,740)	(445,236)
Tax effects		(62,550)	21,033	200,356
Closing balance	(5,106,099)	(95,549)	(445,724)	(570,157)

d.6) Maturity profile of defined benefit actuarial obligations

December 31, 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)	7.45	17,076,362	16,794,198	16,478,812	311,823,117	362,172,489
Plano Informal (Previ)	5.43	114,338	106,223	98,375	952,892	1,271,828
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	8.73	1,069,360	1,047,213	1,025,912	29,803,043	32,945,528
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	7.32	769,129	761,624	752,989	13,602,578	15,886,320
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	8.32	5,048	5,256	5,475	134,381	150,160
Plus I e II (Economus)	9.59	54,824	56,600	58,277	2,238,814	2,408,515
Grupo B' (Economus)	6.50	26,655	26,285	25,863	360,936	439,739
Prevmias (Economus)	7.97	37,823	37,649	37,464	843,232	956,168
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	7.52	9,360	9,298	9,226	179,232	207,116
Plano I (Fusesc)	6.21	54,849	53,350	51,742	657,427	817,368
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	7.68	8,426	8,367	8,298	166,270	191,361

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

December 31, 2025	Plano 1 - Previ	Other plans
Fixed income	140,057,720	7,117,660
Equity securities and similar instruments ¹	44,562,901	114,449
Real estate investments	10,857,658	198,082
Loans and financing	5,398,500	152,730
Other	1,314,242	450,057
Total	202,191,021	8,032,978
Amounts listed in fair value of plan assets		
In the entity's own financial instruments	8,734,652	19,794
In properties or other assets used by the entity	1,192,927	30,249

1 - It includes, in Plano 1 - Previ, the amount of R\$ 5,207,747 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

December 31, 2025	Plano 1 - Previ	Plano Informal - Previ	Plano de Associados - Cassi	Other plans
Inflation rate (p.a.)	3.58%	3.60%	3.57%	3.58%
Real discount rate (p.a.)	9.80%	9.74%	9.83%	9.79%
Nominal rate of return on investments (p.a.)	13.73%	--	--	13.72%
Real rate of expected salary growth (p.a.)	0.77%	--	--	0.56%
Actuarial life table	BR-EMSsb-2015	BR-EMSsb-2015	BR-EMSsb-2015	AT-2000 / AT-2012 / RP 2000
Capitalization method	Projected credit unit	Projected credit unit	Projected credit unit	Projected credit unit

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

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

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

December 31, 2025	Bank	Previ
Real discount rate (p.a.)	9.80%	4.75%
Evaluation of assets		
Federal governments 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

December 31, 2025	Plan assets	Actuarial liabilities	Effect in surplus/(deficit)
Value determined - Previ	226,681,143	(214,204,323)	12,476,820
Adjustment in the value of plan assets ¹	(24,490,122)	--	(24,490,122)
Adjustment in the liabilities - discount rate/capitalization method	--	74,631,082	74,631,082
Value determined - Bank	202,191,021	(139,573,241)	62,617,780

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.

d.11) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is performed for changes in a single assumption while maintaining all others constant. This is unlikely to occur in practice, given that certain assumptions are correlated.

The methods used in conducting the sensitivity analysis have not changed compared to the previous period, however, updates in the discount rate parameters were considered.

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 December 31, 2025.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

December 31, 2025	Discount rate		Life expectancy		Salary increase	
	+0,25%	-0.25%	+1 age	-1 age	+0,25%	-0.25%
Plano 1 (Previ)	(2,292,325)	2,367,881	2,102,774	(2,159,187)	466	(465)
Plano Informal (Previ)	(7,981)	8,185	15,845	(15,881)	--	--
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	(132,876)	137,369	106,207	(108,549)	518	(508)
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	(105,156)	108,481	97,584	(101,345)	--	--
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	(1,078)	1,113	(1,971)	2,007	--	--
Plus I e II (Economus)	(12,524)	13,020	16,168	(15,985)	--	--
Grupo B' (Economus)	(2,990)	3,074	4,347	(4,500)	--	--
Prevmais (Economus)	(5,577)	5,767	1,884	(1,861)	706	(701)
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	(1,537)	1,606	884	(924)	156	(149)
Plano I (Fusesc)	(5,116)	5,742	7,774	(7,441)	--	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	(1,250)	1,292	938	(981)	--	--

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

December 31, 2025	Actuarial assets	Actuarial liabilities
Plano 1 (Previ)	31,308,890	--
Plano Informal (Previ)	--	(664,842)
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	--	(8,804,648)
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	--	(433,310)
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	11,481	--
Plus I e II (Economus)	--	(607,913)
Grupo B' (Economus)	--	(204,985)
Prevmais (Economus)	188,701	--
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	93,519	--
Plano I (Fusesc)	133,578	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	38,324	--
Total	31,774,493	(10,715,698)

f) Allocations of the Surplus - Plano 1

	07/01 to 12/31/2025	2025
Fundo de Utilização ¹		
Opening balance	12,350,558	12,026,025
Contributions to Plano 1	(367,852)	(697,239)
Update	384,837	1,038,757
Closing balance	12,367,543	12,367,543

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.).



29 – Fair value of financial instruments

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

	December 31, 2025	
	Book value	Fair value
Assets	2,364,436,124	2,358,614,695
Cash and due from banks	19,737,849	19,737,849
Financial assets	2,344,698,275	2,338,876,846
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,016,133	120,016,133
Interbank investments	189,483,316	189,915,180
Securities	729,783,934	728,558,008
Derivative financial instruments	4,657,484	4,657,484
Loan portfolio	1,229,907,027	1,224,879,660
Other financial assets	70,850,381	70,850,381
Financial liabilities	2,153,615,868	2,147,137,744
Customers resources	897,937,449	896,808,990
Financial institutions resources	727,039,247	721,689,582
Resources from issuance of debt securities	331,537,120	331,537,120
Other financial liabilities	192,627,318	192,627,318
Derivative financial instruments	4,474,734	4,474,734

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 approximates of 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 amortized 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 depends 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 a 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 approximates the 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

	December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2
Assets	656,536,207	631,105,518	25,096,194	334,495
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	640,022,346	627,293,500	12,655,319	73,527
Debt and equity instruments	7,620,302	3,812,018	3,595,998	212,286
Derivative financial instruments	4,657,484	--	4,657,484	--
Interbank investments (hedged item)	4,187,393	--	4,187,393	--
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	48,682	--	--	48,682
Liabilities	10,391,471	--	10,391,471	--
Derivative financial instruments	4,474,734	--	4,474,734	--
Resources from issuance of debt securities (hedged item)	4,208,772	--	4,208,772	--
Financial institutions resources (hedged item)	1,707,965	--	1,707,965	--

There were no transfers 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 January 01, 2025	Total Gains or Losses (Realized/Unrealized)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfers out of Level 3	Transfers into Level 3	Fair Value on Dec 31, 2025
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	294,129	(45,673)	--	(46,874)	(128,055)	--	73,527
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	46,193	2,489	--	--	--	--	48,682
Debt and equity instruments	34,798	96,886	76,138	(2)	--	4,466	212,286
Total	375,120	53,702	76,138	(46,876)	(128,055)	4,466	334,495



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

The most recurrent cases of assets categorized as Level 3 are justified by the discount factors used and private securities whose credit risk component is relevant. The renewal interest rate of portfolio operations is the most significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 instruments. Significant changes in this interest rate can result in significant changes in fair value. The sensitivity analysis is prepared considering market information and data produced by the Bank, using its own method of applying shocks to market curves in the most relevant risk factors.



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; and
- (ii) operations classified in the banking portfolio, mainly composed of operations contracted with the primary objective of collect the respective contractual cash flows– credit portfolio, funding in the retail market and held to maturity securities - and which are accounted for at contracted interest 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	December 31, 2025		
	Cenário I	Cenário II	Cenário III
Trading			
Fixed rate	(59,016)	(185,673)	(364,233)
Interest rate coupons	(21,388)	(359)	(717)
Price index coupons	(184,117)	(320,059)	(594,607)
Foreign currency rates	(270,703)	(291,709)	(609,006)
Total	(535,224)	(797,800)	(1,568,563)
Trading and banking portfolio			
Fixed rate	(13,989,424)	(42,601,912)	(80,641,925)
Interest rate coupons	(13,629,125)	(24,712,100)	(52,923,067)
Price index coupons	(455,321)	(728,816)	(1,382,330)
Foreign currency rates	(5,082,322)	(303,072)	(616,128)
Total	(33,156,192)	(68,345,900)	(135,563,450)

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 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:

- 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;
- stress testing: the stress test is performed monthly from the liquidity projection, using the base and stress scenarios, against the Liquidity Reserve, assessing whether the potential volume of liquidity contingency measures (MCL) meets the liquidity needs, when the projection in any scenario is below the liquidity reserve;
- 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 status 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 status 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 presented based on product lines, making the table more intuitive in terms of the sources of funding. The maturity breakdown considers the materiality of the amounts and the criteria for allocation and running off balances over time, reflecting the internal methodology and making the information more consistent with the actual behavior 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 instruments with a defined maturity contractual maturity that form part of the composition of commercial funding sources - represented by issuances of Agribusiness Credit Bills (LCA), Real Estate Credit Bills (LCI) and Financial Bills - are available for daily redemption by depositors, irrespective of contractual grace periods. Historical behavioral evidence indicates that depositors generally adhere to contractual maturities, a pattern consistent with the treatment applied to 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	December 31, 2025						
	up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total	Part %
Term deposits	1,831,242	20,782,790	8,117,937	236,499,720	3,744	267,235,433	14.6%
LCA	11,535,470	19,679,049	11,892,557	170,593,039	--	213,700,115	11.7%
LCI	190,364	1,988,591	2,243,910	11,680,911	--	16,103,776	0.9%
Financial Bills	--	4,627,913	13,369,768	10,752,945	--	28,750,626	1.6%
Savings	214,193,122	--	--	--	--	214,193,122	11.7%
Clients deposits	75,986,157	--	--	--	--	75,986,157	4.0%
Judicial deposits	273,087,477	--	--	--	--	273,087,477	14.9%
Treasury fundings	8,219,620	17,613,876	16,144,716	10,118,511	5,851,612	57,948,335	3.2%
Fixed time deposit	3,113,144	2,488,549	1,671,139	6,669,468	--	13,942,300	0.8%
Other retail fundings	7,470,254	65,773	317,959	2,086,270	--	9,940,256	0.5%
Foreign market funding	4,456,480	17,851,761	7,537,350	22,580,065	--	52,425,656	2.9%
Repurchase agreement	584,803,019	13,585,902	365,540	10,478,812	--	609,233,273	33.2%
Total	1,184,886,349	98,684,204	61,660,876	481,459,741	5,855,356	1,832,546,526	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 derivative financial instruments and uses statistical and simulation methodologies to measure the risks of its positions, by means of a Value-at-Risk measure, 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 involves 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 the risk incurred. In managing credit risk on the aggregate level, to keep exposure within the risk levels established by senior management, the Bank has the prerogative to transfer or to share credit risk.

Credit rules provide clear, comprehensive guidelines to 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 and 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, prospectively evaluating 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 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 recognitions 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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,535,295,821	1,572,718,612
Interbank investments	187,012,603	189,483,316
Securities	72,460,534	82,477,888
Loan portfolio	1,204,776,235	1,229,907,027
Other financial assets	71,046,449	70,850,381
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,299,474	12,281,388
Debt and equity instruments	3,670,895	7,623,904
Derivatives	4,628,579	4,657,484
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	631,890,239	640,160,840
Off-balance sheet Items	247,613,948	251,332,405

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.

Assets received as collateral

Operation type	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2025	
	Asset value	Collateral fair value	Asset value	Collateral fair value
Collateralized loans	730,613,537	683,831,952	730,613,537	683,831,952
Rural producer	375,201,060	342,926,821	375,201,060	342,926,821
Individuals	53,901,893	53,217,004	53,901,893	53,217,004
Vehicle Financing	2,443,188	2,344,507	2,443,188	2,344,507
Real estate financing	44,736,541	44,506,971	44,736,541	44,506,971
Other	6,722,164	6,365,526	6,722,164	6,365,526
Companies	301,510,584	287,688,127	301,510,584	287,688,127
Wholesale	125,331,420	113,846,680	125,331,420	113,846,680
Retail MPE	176,179,164	173,841,447	176,179,164	173,841,447
Uncollateralized loans	194,202,966	--	194,202,966	--
Loans with other mitigators	279,959,732	--	305,090,524	--
Total	1,204,776,235	--	1,229,907,027	--

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

ASSETS	% Coverage
Credit rights	
Receipt for bank deposit	100%
Certificate of bank deposit ¹	100%
Savings	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%
Guarantee³	100%
Credit insurance	100%
Pledge agreement – securities ⁴	77%
Offshore funds – BB Fund ⁵	77%
Livestock⁶	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
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Domestic market	1.164.210.171	1.164.472.166
Southeast	462.927.894	463.032.072
South	196.191.748	196.235.899
Mid-west	237.290.745	237.344.146
Northeast	182.559.693	182.600.777
North	85.240.090	85.259.273
Foreign market	40.566.064	65.434.861
Total assets	1.204.776.235	1.229.907.027

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, 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.

We emphasize that, with the introduction and scaling of AI and Generative AI capabilities within Banco do Brasil's environment, it became necessary to extend the Model Risk Management scope beyond traditional statistical and machine-learning models, given the material strategic impact of these technologies on the Organization.

Consequently, Model Risk has been reclassified as a Level-1 risk, thereby no longer falling under the managerial sub-category of Operational Risk.

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 the processes to be regularly reviewed and updated, which means continuously improving management.

Regarding the operational risk management instruments, particular emphasis is placed on the systematic monitoring of events and their corresponding loss thresholds, which are reported to the Executive Committee for Risk Management, CEGRC. In accordance with the established limits framework, the process, product, or service



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owners may be formally required to provide justification for the incurred losses and to present corrective measures or risk-mitigation actions, as prescribed by the governance standards applicable to Operational Risk.

The monitoring of operational losses is conducted through the Operational Loss Dashboard, which is also subject to review by the respective process, system, product, or service management units. Loss amounts are calculated on a monthly basis and evaluated against the institution's global operational 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 consistent 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.



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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 identifying 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 Bank'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.

Monitoring is conducted monthly 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;
- Intangibles 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 loss 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.



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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.

	December 31, 2025
RE - Referential Equity	204,528,805
Tier I	192,794,046
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	165,281,946
Shareholders' equity	184,878,402
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	(31,714,530)
Capital management	27,512,100
Perpetual subordinated notes (Note 19.c)	27,512,100
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)	1,351,829,024
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,090,837,455
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	40,709,562
Operational risk (RWAOPAD)	220,282,007
Minimum referential equity requirements ²	108,146,322
Margin on the minimum referential equity required ³	96,382,483
Tier I Ratio (Tier I/RWA) ³	14.26%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1/RWA) ³	12.23%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) ³	15.13%

1 - According to CMN Resolution 4,955/2021, art. 31, in 2025, the balance of FCO is limited to 40% (50% in 2024) of the amount that composed the Tier II of the RE on June 30, 2018.

2 - According to CMN Resolution 4,958/2021, corresponds to the application of the "F" factor to the amount of RWA, where "F" equals 8%.

3 - Values from DLO (Operational Threshold Statement).

Regulatory adjustments deducted from CET1:

	December 31, 2025
Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds net of deferred tax liabilities	(17,165,731)
Intangibles assets	(11,970,240)
Significant investments (excess of 10%) ¹	(1,073,292)
Tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward	(864,385)
Non-controlling interests ²	(583,688)
Goodwill	(52,779)
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	(4,415)
Total	(31,714,530)

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 article 10.



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g) Fixed asset ratio and margin

	December 31, 2025
Fixed asset ratio	19.82%
Margin in relation to the fixed asset	61,723,580

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	December 31, 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio ¹	8.00%	12.23%
Tier I Ratio ¹	9.50%	14.26%
Capital Adequacy Ratio ¹	11.50%	15.13%
Fixed asset ratio	Up to 50%	19.82%

1 - Includes additional main conservation, countercyclical and systemic capital

On December 31, 2025, the compliance with the regulatory indicators is observed. The Bank, through capital management strategies already listed, aims to surpass the minimum regulatory indicators, keeping them at levels capable of perpetuating the strategy of reinforcing the capital structure 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 perpetual financial letters outstanding as of the reporting date, as defined in their respective issuance terms, the issuer holds a call option (buyback or redemption), subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- minimum of five years interval between the issue date and the first exercise date of the repurchase or redemption option;
- the exercise of the repurchase or redemption option is subject, on the exercise date, to the authorization of the Central Bank of Brazil;
- lack of characteristics that lead to the expectation that the repurchase or redemption option will be exercised, constituting an attribution of the Issuer;
- the interval between the repurchase or redemption option must be, at least, 180 days.

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 repayment of principal.

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, with a remaining 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 tenth day 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 – Financial guarantees provided and other off-balance sheet commitments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Credit commitments and credit to be released	229,480,916	233,183,539
Credit commitments	216,736,304	220,438,927
Non-cancelable	166,962,507	168,156,922
Cancelable	49,773,797	52,282,005
Credit to be released	12,744,612	12,744,612
Non-cancelable	253,471	253,471
Cancelable	12,491,141	12,491,141
Provided guarantees	18,133,032	18,148,866
Contracted open credits for import	1,429,582	1,567,203
Confirmed export credits	186,005	186,535

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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

Provisions for expected losses classified by stages

	Banco do Brasil			
	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	165,495	24,794	444,628	634,917
Credit commitments and credit to be released	137,921	15,985	460	154,366
Total	303,416	40,779	445,088	789,283

	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	165,621	24,577	444,628	634,826
Credit commitments and credit to be released	142,614	16,013	460	159,087
Total	308,235	40,590	445,088	793,913



32 – 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 recognized on the statement of financial position and their associated liabilities

	December 31, 2025	
	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities
Financial assets related to repurchase agreements		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	466,906,681	453,427,816
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities ¹	28,984,986	28,805,774
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	32,292	29,832
Total	495,923,959	482,263,422

1 – It includes the amount of R\$ 26,398,785 related to securities with credit characteristics.

Financial assets transferred and recognized on the statement of financial position which the associated liabilities are resources only to the transferred assets

	December 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks ¹		
Financial assets transferred	89,098	89,098
Associated liabilities	89,197	89,197
Net position	(99)	(99)

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 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.



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33 – 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 Bank's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future years.

	2025
Recurring net income	17,879,981
Non-recurring net income	(71,968)
Adesão ao Programa de Transação Tributária (PTI) ¹	(1,192,474)
Tax effect and employee and directors profit sharing effect on non-recurring items ²	1,120,506

1 - This refers to the program for adherence in tax litigation involving relevant and widespread legal controversy No. 27/2024, issued by the Office of the Attorney General of the National Treasury (PGFN) and the Special Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil (RFB). The program provides eligibility for settlement by adherence, among other matters, of debts under administrative or judicial litigation related to the incidence of social security contributions on amounts paid as profit sharing (PLR). Among the payment conditions for the debts selected for tax settlement, the program establishes a discount of 65% on the total amount of the debt or the registration eligible for settlement.

2 - The program establishes that the granted discounts will not be considered in the calculation of the tax base for Income Tax (IR) and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

34 – Current and non-current assets and liabilities

December 31, 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	17,192,762	--	17,192,762	19,737,849	--	19,737,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,616,204	1,681,548	8,297,752	10,596,238	1,681,548	12,277,786
Securities	3,669,173	--	3,669,173	7,620,302	--	7,620,302
Derivative financial instruments	2,947,031	1,681,548	4,628,579	2,975,936	1,681,548	4,657,484
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,759,033	618,125,941	631,884,974	16,238,944	623,783,402	640,022,346
Securities	13,759,033	618,125,941	631,884,974	16,238,944	623,783,402	640,022,346
Financial assets at amortized cost	821,384,110	833,890,013	1,655,274,123	839,171,058	853,227,085	1,692,398,143
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,016,133	--	120,016,133	120,016,133	--	120,016,133
Interbank investments	184,613,389	2,399,214	187,012,603	187,716,049	1,767,267	189,483,316
Securities	38,332,004	34,090,699	72,422,703	46,515,950	35,625,336	82,141,286
Loan portfolio	445,795,320	758,980,915	1,204,776,235	457,294,227	772,612,800	1,229,907,027
Other financial assets	32,627,264	38,419,185	71,046,449	27,628,699	43,221,682	70,850,381
Expected credit risk losses	(41,030,130)	(61,746,406)	(102,776,536)	(41,518,436)	(62,272,055)	(103,790,491)
Loan portfolio	(36,264,048)	(61,740,711)	(98,004,759)	(36,712,231)	(62,026,454)	(98,738,685)
Other financial assets	(4,766,082)	(5,695)	(4,771,777)	(4,806,205)	(245,601)	(5,051,806)
Tax assets	37,951,433	59,468,047	97,419,480	39,585,687	61,491,319	101,077,006
Current tax assets	11,548,781	--	11,548,781	12,127,707	280,749	12,408,456
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	26,402,652	59,468,047	85,870,699	27,457,980	61,210,570	88,668,550
Investments	--	41,173,368	41,173,368	--	20,526,343	20,526,343
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	--	41,064,231	41,064,231	--	20,388,708	20,388,708
Other investments	--	143,790	143,790	--	143,790	143,790
Impairment losses	--	(34,653)	(34,653)	--	(6,155)	(6,155)
Property and equipment	--	16,967,411	16,967,411	--	17,521,224	17,521,224
Property for use	--	27,335,964	27,335,964	--	27,959,857	27,959,857
Right of use assets	--	4,377,166	4,377,166	--	4,680,985	4,680,985
Accumulated depreciation	--	(14,723,055)	(14,723,055)	--	(15,094,171)	(15,094,171)
Impairment losses	--	(22,664)	(22,664)	--	(25,447)	(25,447)
Intangibles	--	11,953,028	11,953,028	--	12,034,747	12,034,747
Intangibles assets	--	22,251,907	22,251,907	--	22,811,545	22,811,545
Accumulated amortization	--	(10,259,346)	(10,259,346)	--	(10,707,374)	(10,707,374)
Impairment losses	--	(39,533)	(39,533)	--	(69,424)	(69,424)
Other non-financial assets	5,538,273	31,850,671	37,388,944	7,742,415	32,073,340	39,815,755
Total assets	861,411,685	1,553,363,621	2,414,775,306	891,553,755	1,560,066,953	2,451,620,708
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,308,842	1,167,907	4,476,749	3,306,827	1,167,907	4,474,734
Derivative financial instruments	3,308,842	1,167,907	4,476,749	3,306,827	1,167,907	4,474,734
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,514,546,837	621,232,834	2,135,779,671	1,530,828,891	618,312,243	2,149,141,134
Customers resources	617,998,627	242,649,693	860,648,320	654,263,505	243,673,944	897,937,449
Financial institutions resources	691,452,706	63,601,356	755,054,062	668,002,994	59,036,253	727,039,247
Resources from issuance of debt securities	75,731,233	250,951,151	326,682,384	76,992,192	254,544,928	331,537,120
Other financial liabilities	129,364,271	64,030,634	193,394,905	131,570,200	61,057,118	192,627,318
Provisions	13,691,965	22,356,660	36,048,625	14,394,005	22,804,746	37,198,751
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	8,930,895	20,525,096	29,455,991	9,062,424	20,827,376	29,889,800
Other provisions	4,761,070	1,831,564	6,592,634	5,331,581	1,977,370	7,308,951
Provisions for expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts and other	303,416	485,867	789,283	308,235	485,678	793,913
Tax liabilities	3,757,498	12,472,759	16,230,257	8,479,712	12,700,101	21,179,813
Current tax liabilities	1,721,395	--	1,721,395	6,425,409	--	6,425,409
Deferred tax liabilities	2,036,103	12,472,759	14,508,862	2,054,303	12,700,101	14,754,404
Other non-financial liabilities	14,333,449	22,529,514	36,862,963	18,560,781	28,166,287	46,727,068
Total liabilities	1,549,942,007	680,245,541	2,230,187,548	1,575,878,451	683,636,962	2,259,515,413
Shareholders' equity	--	184,587,758	184,587,758	--	192,105,295	192,105,295
Total liabilities and equity	1,549,942,007	864,833,299	2,414,775,306	1,575,878,451	875,742,257	2,451,620,708



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.

	07/01 to 12/31/2025		2025	
	Quantity of assigned employees ¹	Cost in the period	Quantity of assigned employees ¹	Cost in the period
With costs for the Bank				
Labor unions	221	29,953	221	58,520
Other organizations/entities	8	3,409	8	6,624
Without cost to the Bank²				
Federal, state and municipal governments	239	--	239	--
External organizations (Cassi, Previ, Economus, Fusesc and PrevBep)	598	--	598	--
Employee entities	70	--	70	--
Subsidiaries and associates	849	--	849	--
Total	1,985	33,362	1,985	65,144

1 - Balance on the last day of the period.

2- In the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, the Bank was reimbursed in the amount of R\$ 588,885 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):

	December 31, 2025
Lowest salary	4,189
Highest salary	70,090
Average salary	13,033
Average value of benefits offered	6,360
President	90,186
Vice-president	80,723
Director	68,414
Audit Committee - member	61,573
Capital and Risk Committee	61,573
Fiscal council	7,847
Board of Directors	7,847

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 December 31, 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.



g) Provisional Measure No. 1,314/2025 – Rural Credit

Provisional Measure No. 1,314/2025, published on September 5, 2025, authorized the use of the Federal Government's financial surplus and the free funds of financial institutions for rural credit transactions aimed at the settlement, amortization, or extension of debts owed by rural producers and cooperatives affected by adverse events, particularly climatic ones.

In compliance with the Provisional Measure, Banco do Brasil began operating the credit lines BB Regulariza Dívidas Agro (free funds) and BNDES Rural Debt Settlement (Social Fund/BNDES). As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding balance of contracted transactions amounted to R\$ 22,556,901 Thousand.

h) Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two)

On December 27, 2024, Law No. 15,079/2024 was enacted, introducing in Brazil the CSLL Surtax designed to implement the Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two), aligned with the OECD GloBE Rules and applicable to multinational enterprise (MNE) groups with consolidated revenue exceeding €750 million—an income band in which the Bank-led conglomerate is included.

The Brazilian framework has adapted concepts from international legislation, incorporating features of the GloBE Rules that diverge from traditional practices within the national tax system, including specific adjustments to GloBE Income and the treatment of deferred income tax within covered taxes.

Management has been monitoring the regulations in force both in Brazil and abroad and has been adjusting internal processes and systems to comply with Pillar Two requirements in the jurisdictions where the Bank and its subsidiaries operate.

The Bank will continue to monitor the evolution of Brazilian regulations and the updates proposed by the OECD, including those influenced by the international geopolitical environment, which may affect the global implementation of Pillar Two.

As of the date of these financial statements, no material impacts have been identified for recognition. Management continues to assess potential effects as new guidance is issued.

i) Tax Reform

The Consumption Tax Reform, established by Constitutional Amendment No. 132/2023 and regulated by Complementary Law No. 214/2025 and Supplementary Bill (PLP) No. 108/2024, already approved and pending presidential sanction, provides for the abolition of PIS/Pasep and Cofins at the end of 2026, with the full implementation of the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS) as from the beginning of 2027.

With respect to the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), implementation will begin in 2027 at a reduced rate, followed by a transition period from 2029 to 2032, at the end of which ISS (Services Tax) and ICMS (Value-Added Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services) will be extinguished.

Financial institutions will be subject to the General Regime, whose standard rate is expected to be published by December 2026, as well as to the Specific Regime for Financial Services, with rates of 10.85% in 2027 and 2028, rising progressively to 12.50% in 2033.

The Bank is monitoring the legislation already enacted, as well as forthcoming infra-legal regulations, which will entail impacts on systems and processes starting in 2026.



36 – Subsequent events

No subsequent events were identified in the period



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Phone +55 (61) 3362 3700
kpmg.com.br

(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese on the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Independent auditor's report on the individual and consolidated financial statements

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

Opinion

We have audited the individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco do Brasil S.A. (the "Bank"), identified as Multiple Bank (Banco Múltiplo) and Consolidated, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2025 and the related individual and consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month period and year then ended, and the related notes, including a summary of the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco do Brasil S.A. (the "Bank") as at December 31, 2025 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements”. We are independent of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements in the Professional Code of Ethics for Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council, applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities in Brazil, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Comparative Figures

We draw attention to Note 2 to the individual and consolidated financial statements, which describes that these statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, considering the exemption from presenting comparative figures in the financial statements for the periods in the year 2025, as provided in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements for the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses on credit operations and securities with credit-granting characteristics

As described in notes 3(g), 12(g) and 12(h) to the individual and consolidated financial statements, as at December 31, 2025 the Bank recognized an allowance for expected credit losses on credit operations and securities with credit-granting characteristics.

The assessment of the allowance for expected credit losses on credit operations and securities with credit-granting characteristics is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and, to achieve this result, a combination of three parameters is used: (i) Probability of Default (PD); (ii) Loss Given Default (LGD); and (iii) Exposure at Default (EAD). The allowance for expected credit losses considers customer characteristics (registration information, arrears history, customer credit limit status, term of the transaction, customer segment and macroeconomic scenario), financial aspects and the probability of different macroeconomic scenarios. Financial instruments may be grouped into homogeneous risk groups, i.e., with similar characteristics that allow the credit risk to be assessed and quantified collectively. In addition, the Bank uses, on a case-by-case basis, individualized analyses to assess credit risk in certain exposures monitored by Management; in these cases, the assumptions used involve financial indicators and qualitative aspects of companies, the business environment and the financial instruments.

The Bank calculates expected credit losses over the remaining life of the financial instrument when the exposure has experienced a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) or when it is classified as credit-impaired (Stage 3). For other exposures, expected credit losses are calculated for the next 12 months (Stage 1).

Due to the relevance and complexity of the allowance for expected credit losses on credit operations and securities with credit-granting characteristics, mainly as a result of uncertainties related to the assumptions and methods used in calculating the parameters mentioned above, we considered this to be a significant matter in our audit.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Assessing the design and implementation of key internal controls related to the processes of: (i) developing and approving the models used to calculate the allowance for expected credit losses; (ii) determining the assumptions used to estimate PD, EAD, LGD and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios; (iii) identifying exposures as credit-impaired and determining significant increase in credit risk; (iv) parameterizing the calculation of the allowance considering the provisioning levels for credit risk defined by BCB Resolution No. 352/23; (v) allocating credit operations and securities with credit-granting characteristics by stage and portfolios; and (vi) approving the calculation and analysis of expected credit losses for individually assessed exposures;
 - With the support of our internal specialists with specialized knowledge in credit risk, performing: (i) a qualitative assessment of the expected credit loss methodologies through review of the models based on the technical requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21; and (ii) independent recalculation of PDs, EADs, LGDs and probability-weighted macroeconomic scenarios, including application of the minimum percentages defined by BCB Resolution No. 352/23, and staging allocation;
 - Assessing, on a sample basis, expected credit losses calculated on an individual basis, evaluating the assumptions and inspecting the related supporting documentation used by the Bank; and
 - Assessing whether the disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting standards and include all relevant information.

Based on the audit evidence obtained from the procedures summarized above, we considered the measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses associated with credit risk, as well as the related disclosures, to be acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025.

Recognition and measurement of provisions for tax, civil and labor contingencies

As described in notes 3(m), 4(h) and 21(b) to the individual and consolidated financial statements, the Bank is a defendant in judicial and administrative proceedings of a tax (fiscal), civil and labor nature. A provision for these claims is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of past events, an outflow of resources is probable to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

The measurement of this estimate involves Management judgment to determine the “Individual” and “Mass” methods, as well as to select the assumptions used in each method, which are based on: claimed compensation amount, the probable amount of loss, evidence presented and produced in the proceedings, case law, factual support gathered, court decisions, classification and degree of loss risk of the claim, for measuring the amount and classifying the probability of loss.

Due to the significance of the amounts and the uncertainties and judgments involved in determining the probability of loss and the probable amount of cash outflow, we considered this matter to be a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Assessing the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to the processes of: (i) defining and approving the methods and assumptions used to measure the provision; (ii) reviewing the probability of loss and the amount attributed to individually assessed claims by legal counsel; and (iii) performing periodic analysis by the Bank of the sufficiency of the provision;
- With the support of our internal specialists with knowledge in statistics, assessing the statistical parameters used to measure the provision under the mass method and analyzing the calculation of the provision amount;
- Assessing the assumptions used in the individual method, on a sample basis, through inspection

of the technical studies prepared by the Bank's legal counsel, as well as the consistency of the information obtained through consultation of official external sources;

- Assessing the sufficiency of provisions for contingencies based on analysis of the history of cash outflows during the year compared to the respective provisioned amounts; and
- Assessing whether the disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting standards and include all relevant information.

Based on the audit evidence obtained from the procedures summarized above, we considered the recognition and measurement of provisions for tax, civil and labor contingencies, in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025, to be acceptable.

Measurement of actuarial liabilities of defined benefit plans

As described in notes 3(k), 4(g) and 29 to the individual and consolidated financial statements, the Bank is a sponsor of private pension plans related to post-employment benefits for its employees.

In defined benefit plans, where actuarial and investment risks substantially fall on the sponsoring entity, the measurement of actuarial liabilities, presented in the balance sheet within other liabilities, requires the use of actuarial techniques and judgment in setting assumptions, such as the discount rate, inflation rate and mortality tables.

Due to the uncertainties and judgments involved in determining the assumptions used to measure the post-employment benefit actuarial liabilities related to defined benefit plans, we considered this matter to be a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Assessing the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to the definition and approval of assumptions used to measure defined benefit plan actuarial liabilities;
- With the support of our actuarial specialists, assessing the reasonableness and consistency of the assumptions used, such as the discount rate, inflation rate and mortality tables, including comparisons with data obtained from external sources;
- Recalculating, on a sample basis, the defined benefit plan actuarial liability; and
- Assessing whether the disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting standards and include all relevant information.

Based on the audit evidence obtained from the procedures summarized above, we considered the measurement of the actuarial liabilities of defined benefit plans, as well as the related disclosures, to be acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025.

Information technology environment

The Bank's technology environment includes processes for access management and change management in systems and applications, and development of new programs, as well as automated internal controls in various relevant processes. To keep its operations running, the Bank provides access to systems and applications to its employees, taking into consideration the roles they perform and its organizational structure.

Controls to authorize, monitor, restrict and/or revoke access to this environment should provide reasonable assurance that access and updates to information are carried out with integrity and accuracy

and are performed by appropriate employees, to mitigate the potential risk of fraud or error arising from improper access or changes in a system or information, and to ensure the integrity of financial information and accounting records generated by these systems and applications.

Due to the Bank's high dependence on its information technology systems, the high volume of transactions processed daily, and the importance of access and change management controls in its systems and applications that process information used to plan the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures, we considered this matter to be a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, with the support of our information technology professionals:

- Assessing the design and operating effectiveness, as well as compensating controls, of certain key internal controls over access to systems and applications, such as controls for authorizing new users, revoking access for terminated users and reviewing active users;
- Assessing, on a sample basis, relevant information extracted from certain key systems used to prepare the individual and consolidated financial statements;
- Assessing areas where, in our judgment, there is a high dependence on information technology, including evaluation of password policies, security configurations, and internal controls over development and changes in systems and applications; and
- Assessing the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls that we identified as key to the financial reporting process and other relevant processes that are automated or have any component dependent on systems and applications.

The audit evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above allowed us to consider information extracted from certain systems and applications to plan the nature, timing and extent of our substantive tests in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025.

Other matters

Statements of Value Added

The individual and consolidated statements of value added (SVA) for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information in relation to the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, were subjected to audit procedures performed together with the audit of the Bank's individual and consolidated financial statements. For the purpose of forming our opinion, we assessed whether these statements are reconciled with the individual and consolidated financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 – Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, the individual and consolidated statements of value added have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in this Technical Pronouncement and are consistent with the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB), are being presented as additional information, as allowed by Article No. 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as 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 an audit report containing no modifications, dated February 10, 2026.

Other information accompanying the individual and consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report

Management is responsible for the other information that comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements does not cover the Management Report and we do not express any form of audit conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Management Report is materially inconsistent with the individual and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Management Report, we are required to communicate the matter. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the individual and consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these individual and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group to express an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit and, consequently, for the audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements for the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Brasília, February 10, 2026

KPMG Auditores Independentes CRC SP-
014428/F-0

Original in Portuguese signed by

João Paulo Dal Poz Alouche Contador CRC
1SP245785/O-2



AUDIT COMMITTEE SUMMARY REPORT

Individual and consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standard for institutions regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen)

Second semester of 2025

Presentation

The Audit Committee (Coaud), a statutory body, has its duties defined by Law nº 13,303/2016 (State-Owned Companies Law), Decree nº 8,945/2016, CMN Resolution nº 4,910/2021, Statute of Banco do Brasil S.A. (BB) and its Internal Regulations, advises the Board of Administration (CA) on a permanent basis and independently in the exercise of its function's assignments.

Coaud evaluates and monitors risk exposures and capital management through interaction and joint action with the Risk and Capital Committee (Coris), in accordance with CMN Resolution nº 4,557/2017, including the proposed allocation of the year's results.

The administrators of Banco do Brasil and its subsidiaries are responsible for preparing and ensuring the integrity of financial statements, manage risks, maintain the internal controls effective and ensure compliance of activities with laws and regulations.

Internal Audit (Audit) is responsible for carrying out periodic jobs, focusing on main risks to which the Conglomerate is exposed, independently assessing the effectiveness of risk management, internal controls, accounting and governance processes.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. (KPMG) is responsible for audit of individual and consolidated financial statements of BB and subsidiaries covered by Coaud. It also evaluates, in the context of this work, the quality and sufficiency of internal controls for the preparation and adequate presentation of statements accounting.

Period Activities

The activities developed by Coaud, according to the 2025 Annual Work Plan, approved by the Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil on 12/13/2024, are recorded in meeting minutes and covered the set of responsibilities of the Committee. These minutes were forwarded to the Board of Administration, made available to the Fiscal Council and Independent Audit, and are published, in the form of extracts, at the electronic address www.bb.com.br/ri.

Coaud held meetings with representatives of BB Management and Conglomerate companies, as well as with their respective Boards of Administration and Fiscal, Coris, Board of Directors, Internal and Independent Audits and the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), in addition to meetings between Coaud members.

In these meetings, addressed topics under supervision, summarized in the following themes: internal control system, internal audit, independent audit, transactions with related parties, actuarial, risk exposures and accounting.

The Committee presented periodic reports to the Board of Administration on its activities and opinions relating to the topics covered within the scope of its activities. Issued recommendations to management and Internal Audit involving the main topics related to its activities. The recommendations, after being discussed, were accepted and their implementation monitored by Coaud.

It did not come to Coaud's knowledge the existence and/or evidence of fraud or non-compliance of legal and regulatory standards that could put the continuity of the institution at risk.

There were no significant differences between Management, Independent Audit and the Audit Committee related to the financial statements.

Conclusions

Based on the activities developed and bearing in mind the attributions and limitations inherent to the scope of its activities, Coaud concluded that:

- a) the Internal Control System (ICS) is appropriate to the size and complexity of the of the Conglomerate's business and is subject of permanent attention from Management;
- b) Internal Audit is effective, has sufficient structure and budget to perform its functions and acts with independence, objectivity and quality;
- c) KPMG acts effectively and independently;
- d) processes relating to transactions with related parties are in compliance with BB's specific policy and applicable legislation;
- e) the calculation parameters and actuarial results of the sponsored pension fund benefit plans are adequately



reflected in the financial statements;

f) risk exposures have been adequately managed by Management;

g) the individual and consolidated financial statements adequately present, in their material aspects, equity and financial position of BB on 12/31/2025, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operated by Bacen.

Brasília-DF, February 10 th, 2026.

Audit Comitee (COAUD)

Egidio Otmar Ames

Coordinator

Aramis Sá de Andrade

Marcelo Gasparino Da Silva

Rachel de Oliveira Maia

Vera Lucia de Almeida Pereira Elias



Declaration of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil S.A. declares that approved, at this date, the Management Report and the Summary of the Audit Committee Report and, in compliance with the item V of art. 142 of Law 6,404, as of December 15, 1976, became aware and recommended the approval of the Board's accounts, which includes the proposition of the destination of net income to be submitted to shareholders at the ordinary general meeting, in the form of interest on own capital in the amount of R\$ 5,183,839,339.78 (five billion one hundred and eighty three million eight hundred and thirty nine thousand three hundred and thirty nine reais and seventy eight cents) and the constitution of legal reserve in the amount of R\$ 907,589,349.75 (nine hundred and seven million five hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and forty nine reais and seventy five cents) and statutory reserve in the amount of R\$ 12,087,801,565.23 (twelve billion eighty-seven million eight hundred one thousand five hundred sixty five reais and twenty three cents), all related to the fiscal year ended 2025.

Brasília (DF), February 10, 2026.

Anelize Lenzi Ruas de Almeida
electronically signed

Elisa Vieira Leonel
electronically signed

Fábio Franco Barbosa Fernandes
electronically signed

Fernando Florêncio Campos
electronically signed

Marcio Luiz de Albuquerque Oliveira
electronically signed

Selma Cristina Alves Siqueira
electronically signed

Valmir Pedro Rossi
electronically signed

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
electronically signed



Fiscal Council Report

THE FISCAL COUNCIL OF BANCO DO BRASIL S.A., according to its legal and statutory duties, have reviewed the management report and the financial statements, including the proposal concerning to result distribution related to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, which were approved by the Board of Directors at February 10, 2026.

Based on the exams performed, on information provided throughout the year and on the unmodified Independent Auditor's Report issued by KPMG, the Fiscal Council understand that the aforementioned documents are eligible to be submitted to the appreciation and approval of the Annual Meeting of Stockholder's.

Brasília (DF), february 10, 2026.

Bernard Appy

Member

Andriei José Beber

Member

João Vicente Silva Machado

Member

Tatiana Rosito

Member

Renato da Motta Andrade Neto

Chairperson



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 December 31, 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), february 09, 2026.

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), february 09, 2026.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
CHIEF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK
MANAGEMENT OFFICER (CRO)

José Ricardo Sasseron
CHIEF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AND CORPORATE
SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
CHIEF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTOR
RELATIONS OFFICER (CFO)

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
CHIEF WHOLESALE OFFICER

Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
CHIEF AGRIBUSINESS AND FAMILY FARMING
OFFICER

Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos
CHIEF TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL BUSINESS
OFFICER (CTO)



Members of Management

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
Carla Nesi
Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
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