BANCO DO BRASIL – SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK

Introduction

Banco do Brasil Overview

Banco do Brasil (BB) was the first bank founded in Brazil in 1808 and since has actively contributed to the development of Brazil. By the end of 2024, BB was present in 93,1% of Brazilian municipalities, By the end of 2024, BB was present in 93.1% of Brazilian municipalities, serving over 86 million customers with a network of 51.8 thousand service points, including 3,997 own branches, shared service locations, and banking correspondents[1].

BB is a publicly traded company controlled by the Brazilian Federal Government, which holds 50% of shares, as of 31/Dec/2024[2]. The remaining shares are held by 49.6% free float and 0.40% treasury shares. Local investors account for 53% of the free float, whereas foreign investors hold 47% shares[3]. The bank maintains high corporate governance standards, as it is part of *Novo Mercado* of the Brazilian Stock Exchange B3. It is also included in the Brazil's Corporate Sustainability Index of B3 (ISE), the FTSE4 Good Index Series of the London Stock Exchange and the Dow Jones Sustainability Emerging Markets Index (DJSI). The bank holds the highest level of Governance, with a maximum score, in the Governance Indicator of the Department of Coordination and Governance of State-Owned Companies (IG-SEST), across the three evaluated dimensions: Corporate Governance, Public Policies, and Best Practices and Innovation[4]. The bank was also recognized as the most sustainable bank in the Corporate Knights Global 100 ranking in 2024, for the sixth time, and ranked 17º overall in the global ranking.

Banco do Brasil's Sustainability Strategy and Governance

Banco do Brasil's purpose is to remain close to people and be relevant in their lives at all times, supporting thousands of Brazilians through innovative solutions and credit offerings, thereby contributing to the country's economic and social development.

The bank's sustainability strategy aims to accelerate the transition toward a greener, more inclusive, diverse, and low-carbon economy, fostering essential progress in areas such as sustainable finance, climate change and decarbonization, diversity, equity and inclusion, biodiversity and environmental conservation, health, and financial inclusion — among other key topics for the prosperity of the planet and its people.

Aligned with the global sustainable development agenda, Banco do Brasil enacted an action plan in 2005 promoting social and environmental responsibility. Until 2016, this plan was titled *Agenda 21 BB* in alignment with Agenda 21 Global, a commitment for this century that sought to promote actions that integrated economic growth, social justice and protection of the environment.

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[1] BB Annual Report 2024. https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/0501147c-6489-4fc5-8ac2-a39baa2721b9/3820bc69-122f-5599-b56d-6a10c4e185ae?origin=2

[2] It does not consider treasury shares.

[3] https://ri.bb.com.br/en/banco-do-brasil/ownership-structure/

[4] Summary Report – Governance and Public Policies Indicator (IG-SEST), 7th Cycle. https://www.gov.br/gestao/pt-br/assuntos/estatais/igsest/arquivos-1/relatorio-sintetico-ig-sest-20251231.pdf

In 2017, the Banco do Brasil Sustainability Plan was updated for the sixth time and renamed *Agenda 30 BB*. This plan was inspired by the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) launched in 2015, providing a global agenda for 2030 sustainable development targets.

In 2025, Banco do Brasil reviewed and approved the new Sustainability Plan, Agenda 30 BB, for the three-year period from 2025 to 2027. The Plan reflects the principles of the global 2030 Agenda, responding to the international call to build a world guided by the proper management of natural resources, respect for human rights, and the creation of value for society and the environment. The Agenda 30 BB Sustainability Plan 2025–2027 includes 100 strategic actions that contribute to the development of sustainable business and the enhancement of ESG practices, linked to 20 material topics, as presented in Annex 1. These actions establish connections with the priority themes of COP30 and contribute significantly to the core pillars of the "New Brazil – Ecological Transformation Plan (PTE)" of the Federal Government[5].

Most strategic units of the Bank are involved in the execution of the actions included in the Sustainability Plan - *Agenda 30 BB*. Since 2008, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board has monitored the implementation of the actions through annual and semiannual meetings, respectively. Banco do Brasil also has the Corporate Sustainability Committee (Cosem), an advisory body created to support the Board of Directors (CA) on topics related to sustainability and environmental, social and climate at Banco do Brasil.

Since 2021, Banco do Brasil has established the Executive Sustainability Committee (Cesus), which is subordinated to the Board of Officers (CD) and composed of the Vice-presidents and directors. Among other objectives, it was created to guide the implementation of sustainability initiatives with potential impact on businesses, to approve and monitor the Sustainability Plan – Agenda 2030, as well as to give a multidisciplinary view to decision making.

The bank also has a Sustainability Forum, composed of executive managers from Banco do Brasil and Fundação Banco do Brasil. Its purpose is to support the incorporation, alignment, and dissemination of sustainable practices, as well as to monitor social, environmental, and climate initiatives and to implement the actions established in the Sustainability Plan – Agenda 30 BB. The Forum meets quarterly and is subordinated to that gathers executives from BB and its corporate foundation - Fundação Banco do Brasil - aiming to support the process of incorporation, alignment and dissemination of the principles and practices of sustainability of BB; and to monitor the E&S initiatives and the implementation of the actions set forth in *Agenda 30 BB*. The Sustainability Forum holds quarterly meetings and is subordinated to the Executive Sustainability Committee.

Finally, BB also has an ESG Unit, a strategic structure linked to the Vice-Presidency of Government, Corporate Business, and Sustainability. It is responsible for planning and executing corporate sustainability actions, focusing on strategic alignment and

[5] Ecological Transformation Plan (PTE). https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/transformacao-ecologica/novo-brasil-ecological-transformation-plan/discover-the-ecological-transformation-plan

strengthening the Bank's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) culture, by a transversal way within the corporation.

Sustainability is integrated into performance management through indicators that cover all organizational levels — from the strategic level to the operational level. These indicators directly influence the variable compensation of executives and employees, as they assess unit results and individual performance. Variable compensation is tied to sustainable performance and the continuity of achieved results, with 40% of the total amount deferred and released only if the established criteria are maintained; otherwise, it may be reversed.

BB's commitments 2030 for a more sustainable world

In 2021, Banco do Brasil established 10 sustainability commitments — together with its Sustainability Plan, Agenda 30 BB, launched in 2016 — aligned with global objectives (the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs), and these commitments were revised in 2023. In 2025, aware of environmental, social, and economic challenges, BB updated its commitments with a renewed perspective for 2030. This update expands relevant targets and marks the establishment of new commitments aimed at strengthening support for individuals, businesses, and governments in achieving meaningful and sustainable results.

The commitments are structured around three strategic pillars: Sustainable Finance (directing resources to foster business and support clients in transitioning to an increasingly sustainable portfolio), Environmental, Social, and Climate Governance (promoting inclusive practices and reducing environmental and climate impacts to strengthen a more responsible and equitable culture), and Positive Impacts on the Value Chain (driving economic transformation to generate value for society and the environment).

Sustainable Finance	Environmental, Social, and Climate Governance	Positive Impacts on the Value Chain
1 Sustainable Credit Portfolio: BRL 500 billion in outstanding balance by 2030.	5 100% compensation for Scope 1 emissions.	11 1.4 million women-led businesses supported with financial solutions by 2030.
2 State and Municipal Efficiency: BRL 100 billion disbursed by 2030.	6 100% use of renewable energy starting in 2023.	12 Expand financial citizenship for 7.5 million young clients from Generation Alpha and Generation Z by 2030.
3 BRL 30 billion in sustainable investment funds by 2030.	7 42% reduction of direct emissions (Scope 1) by 2030.	13 1 million people impacted by actions carried out within the scope of the bioeconomy by 2030.
4 BRL 100 billion in sustainable funding (for BB and its clients) by 2030.	8 42% reduction in the emission intensity of the corporate loan portfolio by 2040.	14 2 million hectares conserved and/or reforested by 2030.

	9 50% women in leadership positions by 2030. 10 50% Black, Brown, Indigenous, and other underrepresented ethnic groups in leadership positions by 2030.	15 1.5 million hectares of degraded areas restored by 2030. 16 BRL 1 billion invested in education, environmental care, inclusion, humanitarian aid, volunteerism, and social technologies through Fundação Banco do Brasil by 2030.

Banco do Brasil's Commitments to Climate Change

Tackling climate change requires significant mobilization of governments, the private sector and society. Banco do Brasil is aware not only of the relevance and urgency of this issue but also the crucial role the bank plays in engaging those entities. For that reason, BB is committed to the transition to a low carbon economy and, for that matter, is based on well-known benchmarks, such as the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)[6].

Banco do Brasil's Commitment to Climate Change[7] includes business opportunities and internal actions – such as improving the management of data related to natural resource consumption, reducing paper usage in processes, among other actions.

Since 2021, BB has been a signatory to the Business Ambition for 1.5ºC initiative, which served as the basis for defining its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction targets, contributing to limiting global warming to 1.5ºC above pre-industrial levels, as well as supporting BB in its pursuit of achieving carbon neutrality across its value chain by 2050, in accordance with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

In 2025, Banco do Brasil joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) to measure and disclose financed Greenhouse Gas emissions, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability. This initiative aims to increase transparency, mitigate climate risks, and align the bank's operations with the Paris Agreement. Through this, BB encourages sustainable practices among clients and partners, contributing to a low-carbon economy.

BB's financed emissions measurement follows the PCAF methodology (Partnership of Carbon Accounting Financials). In 2023, following the revision of short-term criteria for financial institutions published by the SBTi in May 2024, financed emissions reached 14.733 $MtCO_2e$ in a corporate loan portfolio of R$ 130.058 billion, equivalent to an emission intensity of 0.1133 million tCO_2e per BRL 1 billion in loans granted. In 2024, financed emissions reached 16.994 $MtCO_2e$ in a corporate loan portfolio of BRL 146.5 billion, equivalent to an emission intensity of 0.1160 million tCO_2e per BRL 1 billion in loans granted. Reaffirming its role as an agent of sustainable transformation and its commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy, Banco do Brasil has established a robust strategy for the progressive elimination of its exposure to coal by 2030. This guideline covers both credit operations and proprietary investments, involving mining, power generation and associated infrastructure activities — in new or existing projects. In its first phase, the strategy includes no new lending to coal mining companies since 2024[8].

To mitigate any climate change impacts in agriculture financing, we use tools such as the Climate Risk Agricultural Zoning (Zarc), published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa), and the Agricultural Technical Reference System (RTA), developed in-house. The Zarc tool indicates the municipalities with climate and soil suitability for certain crops and the most adapted plant varieties.

Banco do Brasil's Engagement to Low Carbon Agriculture and Forestry

[6] With the dissolution of the TCFD following the publication of its sixth progress report in 2023, its recommendations were incorporated into the standards developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), a board of the IFRS Foundation. https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/5760dff3-15e1-4962-9e81-322a0b3d0bbd/588d3f6b-6195-062e-21c7-58dd5ca8618f?origin=2

[7] Available at: https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/5760dff3-15e1-4962-9e81-322a0b3d0bbd/373688ac-9f1c-2dc4-7d90-4cb4528c4e14?origin=2

[8] Available at: https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/5760dff3-15e1-4962-9e81-322a0b3d0bbd/90234c9e-5912-5db4-caf7-1ea4d7efa0a4?origin=2

Banco do Brasil is recognized as one of the main driving agents of agribusiness development in Brazil, holding a 41% share of financing granted to the agricultural sector in 2024, supporting the sector across all stages of its production chain and promoting sustainability.

The Bank supports initiatives aimed at mitigation, such as the Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems Financing Program – RenovAgro (the new name of the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan - ABC Plan)[9], which aims to promote agricultural practices that reduce CO_2 emissions and foster environmental conservation, encouraging the adoption of more sustainable production systems, thereby contributing to meeting the environmental targets set under the Paris Agreement (NDCs)[10]. Since its launch in 2010, BB has led this initiative, which finances sustainable agricultural production systems recognized for their ability to reduce or sequester GHG emissions, promote vegetation/biomass and food production, and preserve the environment.

In addition to RenovAgro, complementary products are offered to clients, such as the Sustainable Livestock Program, which optimizes production costs while promoting environmental preservation.

BB has sustainability guidelines for credit operations that include specific actions for agricultural and forestry sectors, ensuring land tenure regularization, environmental licensing, and monitoring of sensitive areas. Among other tools, BB uses the Geo-Social Environmental Diagnosis as a strategic instrument to ensure that rural credit financing operations comply with strict legal and socio-environmental criteria.

Banco do Brasil's Engagement to Foster Renewable Energy in the Country

As one of the main financiers of the agribusiness sector in Brazil, Banco do Brasil understands the need of the different productive chains to accessible and clean energy. BB's Agri-energy Program encourages the use of renewable energy in rural areas by enabling the financing of alternative, renewable, and clean energy generation plants to support agricultural activities, including solar, biomass, and wind sources. In 2024, loan contracts under this program totaled BRL 1.1 billion in investments in the sector, demonstrating the growing demand for sustainable energy solutions in rural areas.

In addition, BB provides credit for biofuel production, especially ethanol, stimulating best practices and certifications of crops, as well as excluding new sugarcane areas in the Amazon, Pantanal and Alto Paraguay river basin biomes.

In 2020, Banco do Brasil set a target to increase the share of renewable sources in its energy matrix, focusing on sustainability and operational efficiency. In 2024, BB reached 41.14% renewable energy consumption, using energy generated by 23 solar power plants, which resulted in savings of approximately BRL 10 million in 2024. BB's participation in the free energy market also generated savings of around BRL 50 million in 2024.

[9] The ABC Plan is one of the sectorial plans elaborated in accordance with Article 3 of Decree No. 7,390/2010 and its purpose is to organize and plan the actions to be taken for the adoption of sustainable production technologies, selected with the objective of GHG emission reduction commitments in the agricultural sector assumed by the country. The sectorial plan is available at: http://www.agricultura.gov.br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/plano-abc/arquivo-publicacoes-plano-abc/download.pdf

[10] Brazil´s NDC comprises the commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025 and by 43% below 2005 levels in 2030. In the agriculture sector, the country intends to strengthen the Low Carbon Emission Agriculture Program (ABC) as the main strategy for sustainable agriculture development, including the restoration an additional 15 million hectares of degraded pasturelands by 2030 and enhancing 5 million hectares of integrated cropland-livestock-forestry systems (ICLFS) by 2030. From the 2023/2024 harvest, the ABC Program was renamed by the Brazilian Government as RENOVAGRO. https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/5760dff3-15e1-4962-9e81-322a0b3d0bbd/373688ac-9f1c-2dc4-7d90-4cb4528c4e14?origin=2

Banco do Brasil's Engagement Towards Social Projects

Some of the main challenges of Agenda 30 BB consist of strengthening initiatives for social and financial inclusion, fostering the transition to a low-carbon, green, inclusive, and diverse economy.

In 2024, Banco do Brasil recorded a credit portfolio balance of BRL 158.8 billion in social businesses (corresponding to 41.1% of BB's sustainable credit portfolio balance), including: governmental programs such as the *Minha Casa Minha Vida* (MCMV) providing affordable housing for low income segments; microcredit loans supporting micro entrepreneurs; the National Program for Rural Family Strengthening (*Pronaf*) supporting family farmers; the modernization of the productive system and the strengthening of the rural family producers (the program includes 12 types of credit lines, including financing for women in rural family productive activities and microcredit); the BB Accessibility Credit that aims at financing technological goods and services for persons with disabilities; and the FIES, a governmental program for higher education financing.

Banco do Brasil enhancing the Blue Economy

The Blue Economy has become an essential pillar of sustainable development, recognizing the economic, social, and environmental value of oceans, coastal regions, and freshwater ecosystems. By financing projects that enhance water efficiency, expand sustainable wastewater management, and modernize water distribution systems, Banco do Brasil helps reduce climate risks, protects vulnerable communities, and ensures long-term water security. These solutions not only prevent pollution and reduce pressure on natural resources but also strengthen resilience against extreme weather events.

Equally important is the transformation of maritime and aquatic production systems. Clean maritime transportation, low-carbon vessels, and modern port infrastructure reduce emissions and improve safety across logistics chains. Sustainable fisheries, certified aquaculture, and marine biotechnology create new economic opportunities while preserving biodiversity and stabilizing vital ecosystems. These activities reinforce food security, support local communities, and ensure that marine resources are used responsibly and regeneratively.

The Blue Economy also drives inclusive growth through nature-based tourism and the restoration of coastal and watershed habitats. Investments in the recovery of mangroves, wetlands, coral reefs, and river systems generate climate benefits, enhance biodiversity, and stimulate local development. By incorporating these categories into its sustainable finance strategy, an institution not only aligns with global best practices but also helps unlock a new frontier of innovation and impact—one that connects climate mitigation, ecological regeneration, and socio-economic advancement.

In 2025, Banco do Brasil consolidated its Blue Economy operations by integrating financial solutions focused on water security and the modernization of aquatic infrastructure. The strategy was aimed at financing initiatives that promote water efficiency, pollution reduction, and climate change adaptation, totaling R$ 1.39 billion. By aligning financial innovation, environmental protection, and socioeconomic development, Banco do Brasil reinforced its commitment to an inclusive and resilient growth model, contributing to the regeneration of aquatic ecosystems and the creation of long-term value for communities, municipalities, states, and the broader economy.

Rationale for Banco do Brasil's Sustainable Finance Framework

In alignment with BB's Environmental, Social, and Climate Policy (PRSAC) and Sustainability Plan, the bank works to continuously develop financial solutions and business models that promote the transition to an inclusive green economy. In this context, Banco do Brasil aims to raise funds through green, blue, social or sustainability bonds and loans and presents its Sustainable Finance Framework, which was developed in accordance with the Green Bond Principles[11] (GBP) 2025, with June 2022 Appendix 1, the Social Bonds Principles[12] (SBP) 2025, the Sustainability Bonds Guidelines[13] (SBG) 2021, Pre-issuance Checklist for Green Bonds/Green Bond Programmes[14] 2023, Pre-issuance Check List for Social Bonds/Social Bond Programmes[15] 2023, the Green Loan Principles[16] (GLP) 2025, the Social Loan Principles[17](SLP) 2025, Sustainable Bonds for Nature Practitioner's guide 2025[18], the Guidelines for Blue Finance Version 2.0[19] (2025) and the guide Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy[20] (2023) and its guidelines:

i. **Use of Proceeds**
   a) **Eligible Green Categories**
      - **Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use**
      - **Renewable Energy**
      - **Energy Efficiency**
      - **Pollution prevention and control**
      - **Green Buildings**
      - **Green Urban Infrastructure**
      - **Clean Transportation**
      - **Sustainable tourism**
   b) **Eligible Blue Categories**
      - **Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management**
      - **Ocean-friendly products, marine biotechnology and chemicals (including circular economy adapted products)**
      - **Transport and shipping**
      - **Fisheries and aquaculture**
      - **Habitat restoration and protection of coastal, marine, and watershed environments**
      - **Tourism and recreation**

[11] Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2025-updates/Green-Bond-Principles-GBP-June-2025.pdf
[12] Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2025-updates/Social-Bond-Principles-SBP-June-2025.pdf
[13] Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2021-updates/Sustainability-Bond-Guidelines-June-2021-140621.pdf
[14] Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2023-updates/Pre-issuance-Check-List-for-Green-Bonds-Green-Bond-Programmes-June-2023-220623.pdf
[15] Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2023-updates/Pre-issuance-Check-List-for-Social-Bonds-Social-Bond-Programmes-June-2023-220623.pdf
[16] Available at: https://www.lma.eu.com/application/files/1917/4298/0817/Green_Loan_Principles_-_26_March_2025.pdf
[17] Available at: https://www.lma.eu.com/application/files/1317/4307/3886/Social_Loan_Principles_-_26_March_2025.pdf
[18] Alignment of projects restricted to the category "*Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use*" – Appendix. Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2025-updates/Sustainable-Bonds-for-Nature-A-Practitioners-Guide-June-2025.pdf
[19] Available at: https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf
[20] Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/Bonds-to-Finance-the-Sustainable-Blue-Economy-a-Practitioners-Guide-September-2023.pdf

c) Eligible Social Categories
   - Affordable Housing
   - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Financing and Financial Inclusion
   - Socioeconomic Advancement & Empowerment
   - Access to Essential Services – economic recovering from natural disasters

ii. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection
iii. Management of Proceeds
iv. Reporting

In addition to alignment with GBP, SBP, SBG, GLP, SLP, Sustainable Bonds for Nature Practitioner's guide, Guidelines for Blue Finance and Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy, Banco do Brasil has used other international best practices as benchmarks to develop its Sustainable Finance Framework. The Climate Bonds Standard and Sector Criteria Available for Certification of the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), as well as the European Green Bond Standard (EUGBS)[21] were consulted.

BB may seek and obtain CBI Certification by adopting the necessary requirements to issue green bonds and loans. The bank will appoint an Approved Verifier, who will assure that BB meets the requirements. Also, when funding green projects aligned with the EU taxonomy and the other key EU requirements, Banco do Brasil may issue green bonds with external review registered by the European Union. Banco do Brasil has also consulted the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB)[22] to ensure that the criteria defined in this framework are aligned with TSB guidelines, guaranteeing that the activities classified as sustainable comply with the requirements established within the Brazilian regulatory context.

Additionally, for blue categories, the Guidelines for Blue Finance Version 2.0 (2025)[23] by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the guide Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy (2023)[24], developed in collaboration by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Capital Market Association (ICMA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), were used as references, with the objective of ensuring that financial instruments dedicated to the blue economy are aligned with international best practices, promoting the conservation of marine ecosystems, the sustainable use of water resources, and the mitigation of climate impacts related to oceans.

Should Banco do Brasil decide to issue a nature bond or loan under this Framework, the thematic instrument will be aligned with the principles and recommendations of ICMA's Sustainable Bonds for Nature: A Practitioner's Guide. The bank will ensure a clearly defined Use of Proceeds, robust nature-positive eligibility criteria, the application of environmental and social safeguards, do-no-significant-harm assessments, stakeholder engagement processes, and comprehensive risk analysis and adaptive management procedures. In addition, the bank will commit to adhering to the guide's recommendations on impact reporting.

[21] Available at: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance/tools-and-standards/european-green-bond-standard-supporting-transition_en

[22] Available at: https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/cadernos

[23] Available at: https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[24] Available at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/Bonds-to-Finance-the-Sustainable-Blue-Economy-a-Practitioners-Guide-September-2023.pdf

I. Use of Proceeds

Objectives

The financial sector plays an important role in the transition towards an Inclusive Green Economy[25], directing financial flows to sectors having more environmental and socially positive impacts and mitigating risks from its operations. Since 2014, the Brazilian Banking Federation (FEBRABAN) has been working to measure how much capital has been invested by banks in Brazil to promote an Inclusive Green Economy. In 2020, FEBRABAN reviewed the methodology, considering the alignment of activities with sustainability standards such as the European Union's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative, Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles and ISO 14,030.

Banco do Brasil measures its sustainable business portfolio considering ERM (formally known as SITAWI) proprietary method to evaluate the portfolio, referenced by Green Bond Principles (GBP), Climate Bond Standards, European Union Finance Taxonomy for Sustainable Bonds, Social Bonds Principles, The Coolest Bonds[26], FEBRABAN's Green Taxonomy and other recognized sustainability standards[27].

ERM's assessments of the socioenvironmental additionality of the credit lines and activities within Banco do Brasil's Sustainable Credit Portfolio indicated that most of the portfolio balance is associated with financial instruments with high social and/or environmental additionality (rating A), evidencing the Bank's positive impact on sustainable development and on the transition to a low-carbon and inclusive economy.

In December 2024, the portfolio reached a balance of BRL 386.7 billion, representing a 12.7% growth over 12 months. BB's low-carbon agriculture[28] portfolio reached BRL 67.5 billion; socioenvironmental best practices[29], BRL 110.9 billion; social businesses[30], BRL 158.8 billion; and BRL 49.6 billion in other operations (corporate). In the first half of 2025, the balance of BB's sustainable portfolio had already reached approximately BRL 396.5 billion.

As one of Latin America's largest banks, Banco do Brasil aims to contribute decisively to Brazil's transition towards a Sustainable Economy. This Sustainable Finance Framework marks one of the bank's efforts to diversify its funding possibilities to finance projects with positive environmental (green and blue), social, and climate impacts.

Eligible Categories

This section presents the categories of eligible assets that generate environmental, social, and climate benefits that can constitute a basis for green/blue/social/sustainability bonds and loans raised by BB.

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[25] The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) defines "Green Economy" as a structure that enhances society's well-being and promotes equality, at the same time that reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcity, using lower carbon emissions, natural resources use efficiency and social inclusion as pillars. Renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable construction, sustainable transportation, water, fishing, forestry, sustainable agriculture, agribusiness, waste management, education, health, productive inclusion, and regional development are the sectors considered in the path for a Green Economy.

[26] Available at: https://esg.nintgroup.com/the-coolest-bonds

[27] https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/5760dff3-15e1-4962-9e81-322a0b3d0bbd/e3db9230-a89c-efaa-d99da552f8359575?origin=2

[28] Defined as per the governmental ABC Plan.

[29] Defined in accordance with UNEP FI Green Economy definition.

[30] Defined in accordance with UNEP FI Green Economy definition.

Any green/blue/social/sustainability bond or loan raised by Banco do Brasil will be based on the current green, blue and social credit portfolio and new projects that adhere to the practices established by this framework. We also highlight that the selected projects to be financed with proceeds from BB's green/blue/social/sustainability bonds and loans should contribute to one or more of the UN's SDGs.

Nevertheless, it is important to underline that the contributions to the SDGs indicated in this framework imply the projects support, to some extent, the achievement of some of its respective targets and do not intend to fulfill the objective entirely by themselves.

a) Green Categories

Green Projects should fit into one of the following categories of the Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2025, and the Green Loan Principles (GLP) 2025: "Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use", – including climate change adaptation projects – "Renewable Energy", "Energy Efficiency", "Pollution prevention and control", "Green Buildings", " Green Urban Infrastructure[31]", "Clean Transportation" and "Sustainable tourism". The following types of projects and technologies will compose BB's green credit portfolio.

Category (GBP/GLP)	Type of eligible asset		Definition	Environmental benefits
Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	Low Carbon Agriculture (contributing to the ABC Plan) – proceeds will be directed to finance costs related to the sustainable practices	Notill farming systems	Notill farming systems investments.	- Biodiversity preservation and protection of terrestrial ecosystems - Climate change mitigation - Soil erosion reduction - Water pollution prevention - Resilience
		Soil recovery and restoration	Soil recovery and restoration of degraded pasture investments.	
		Integrated croplivestockforest systems and agroforestry systems	Integrated systems using sustainable forest management (ICLF/ICL/ICF/ILF) and agroforestry.	

[31] Defined in accordance with the Sustainable Taxonomy of Brazil. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/cadernos/02-8_tsb_servicos-sociais.pdf

	Biological Nitrogen Fixation	Processes that transform atmospheric nitrogen into assimilable forms for plants by microorganisms.	and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters
	Animal Waste Treatment	Biodigestion and composting of animal waste, including energy generation.	
	Other projects	Adaptation of productive systems and risk management in agriculture, including conversion to thirdparty certified production (BONSUCRO, FSC, PEFC, IFOAM/Orgânico Brasil-, BCI, Rainforest Alliance/UTZ, Fairtrade, 4C), drip irrigation, protected agriculture, and weather monitoring[32].	
Sustainable irrigation systems	Construction or upgrade of sustainable irrigation systems, such as pivot, flood, and highefficiency drip.		
Forestry	Commercial forests and sustainable forest management in accordance with international and national best practices[33] and certified by FSC or PEFC; and recovery of legal reserve, riparian forests and environmental preservation areas.		

[32] Except for vulnerabilities mapping and modelling projects already eligible, adaptation needs for project eligibility in this category will be assessed based on the AdaptaClima governmental tool (http://adaptaclima.mma.gov.br).

[33] BB subjects all forest projects and activities to an environmental and social screening process assuring alignment with international and

Renewable Energy	Solar Power Plants	Construction, development, operation and maintenance of solarpowered- electric energy generation plants[34].	- Climate change mitigation - Air pollution reduction
	Wind Power Plants	Construction, development, operation and maintenance of windpowered- electric energy generation plants[35].	
	Biomass Power Plants	Construction, development, operation and maintenance of waste biomass (residues) to electricity[36].	
	Hydropower Plants	Construction, development, operation and maintenance of small run-ofriver- hydropower facilities with up to 30 MW of installed capacity[37].	
	Associated Equipment	Installation of necessary equipment, systems and technology for implementation of micro/minigenerators, including dedicated transmission infrastructure only for renewable energy.	
	Biofuels	Ethanol production[38] in compliance with: a) BONSUCRO and b) Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions threshold established by Climate Bonds Initiative's Bioenergy criteria[39] and the GHG calculation tool RenovaCalc[40]. c) if non-certified, then the production of feedstock will	

national best practices (biodiversity and water sustainable management).

[34] Includes electric energy generation units up to 75 KW (micro generation) or between 75 KW – 5 MW (mini generation) under a distributed energy system, as defined by Resolution nº 482/2012 from the National Agency for Electric Energy (ANEEL). Available at: http://www2.aneel.gov.br/cedoc/bren2012482.pdf

[35] Includes electric energy generation units up to 75 KW (micro generation) or between 75 KW – 5 MW (mini generation) under a distributed energy system, as defined by Resolution nº 482/2012 from the National Agency for Electric Energy (ANEEL). Available at: http://www2.aneel.gov.br/cedoc/bren2012482.pdf

[36] Includes electric energy generation units up to 75 KW (micro generation) or between 75 KW – 5 MW (mini generation) under a distributed energy system, as defined by Resolution nº 482/2012 from the National Agency for Electric Energy (ANEEL). Available at: http://www2.aneel.gov.br/cedoc/bren2012482.pdf

[37] As defined by Resolution nº 875/2020 from the National Agency for Electric Energy (ANEEL). Available at: https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-normativa-n-875-de-10-de-marco-de-2020-248070610

[38] Ethanol production fully compliant with the Brazilian Forest Code, that do not compete with food production neither deplete existing terrestrial carbon pools, mainly sugarcane ethanol originated from plantations with mechanized harvest, which do not employ pre-harvest burning practices.

[39] Available at: https://www.climatebonds.net/standard/bioenergy

[40] Created by Law 13.576/2017, RenovaBio is the new Biofuel National Policy to foster biofuel production based on environmental, social and economic sustainability, aiming at GHG emissions reductions in the country.

		not take place on land with high biodiversity (at least last 10 years, for Brazil) nor deplete area with high carbon. Other liquid fuel derived from biomass, certified by ISCC EU. Palm oil certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).	
Energy Efficiency	Energy efficiency	Energy efficiency improvements in industry processes, facilities and buildings that deliver at least 20% over baseline, including: • Installation of more efficient public lighting or equipment • Energy-efficient Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems • Energy-efficient storage facilities and warehouses, for example drying processes using forest biomass or renewable energy. • Reduction of heat losses and increased waste-heat recovery in industrial processes not related to fossil fuel production or usage. • Smart grids for more efficient power systems. • Installation, maintenance, and operation of energy management systems — certified under ISO 50001, including for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. • Installation, maintenance, and operation of efficient electric technologies for steam, hot water, and process heating, including heat pumps and electric boilers that meet the latest PROCEL certification or are authorized to carry INMETRO's National Energy Conservation Label (ENCE), Level A.	- Climate change mitigation

		• Implementation of advanced data collection and analysis, including the installation of measurement and monitoring systems and the installation of smart controls for energy consumption management and optimization. • Adaptation or replacement of fossil fuel-based heat generation systems with heat generation systems powered by biofuels, including their installation, maintenance, and operation. • Installation, maintenance, and operation of cogeneration technologies (CHP — Combined Heat and Power and CCHP — Combined Cold, Heat and Power) that do not use fossil fuels. • Others: Additional energy-efficiency projects listed in the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB)[41] that demonstrate, through a recognized methodology, a minimum reduction of 20% in energy consumption compared to the baseline.	
Pollution prevention and control	Solid Waste	Waste prevention systems followed by reuse and recycling[42], including waste to energy technologies, as well as industrial recycling facilities	- Climate change mitigation
Green Buildings	Certified Buildings	Construction or upgrade of residential, industrial and commercial buildings with high-level certification, in accordance with the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB)[43]: • National Energy Conservation Label (ENCE) with an "A" rating for commercial buildings and a "B" rating for residential buildings, as part	- Climate change mitigation (in key areas such as urban centers)

[41] Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB), Manufacturing Industry chapter. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/cadernos/industria-de-transformacao-cnae-c

[42] Investments in industrial recycling facilities will include the processing of recyclable waste fractions into secondary raw materials, and facilities that collect, sort, clean, refurbish, recondition, and repair products.

[43] Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB), Construction chapter. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/cadernos/construcao-cnae-f

		of the Brazilian Labeling Program for Buildings (PBE Edifica) for commercial constructions. • Casa Azul Seal, Crystal level. • LEED V4 Certification or higher versions. • Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE) Certified. • AQUA Seal, "Very Good" level or higher, or best practices in Category 4: Energy. • GBC Casa & Condomínio Seal, Gold or Platinum level, by the Green Building Council (GBC) Brazil. • Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) – Pass or higher. • GBC Brasil Zero Energy	
Green Urban Infrastructure	Green Urban Infrastructure	Financing to Brazilian municipalities for the following uses of proceeds in accordance with the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB)[44] and the PEM mais+ Sustentável[45]: • Implementation and management of municipal parks and works to improve tree coverage in public areas. • Ecological restoration projects for urban water bodies. • Creation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), using rain gardens and bioretention basins. • Development and maintenance of green roofs and green walls in public or privately owned buildings with municipal incentives. • Installation of biodigesters.	- Biodiversity preservation and protection of terrestrial ecosystems - Climate change mitigation - Soil erosion reduction - Water pollution prevention - Resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters

[44] Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB), Social Services for Quality of Life and Planning chapter. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/cadernos/02-8_tsb_servicos-sociais.pdf

[45] BB's sustainable credit line aimed at the public sector. https://www.bb.com.br/site/setor-publico/credito/pem-mais-sustentavel/

Clean Transportation	Nonmotorized transport	Acquisition of bicycles and scooters, as well as pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and paths.	- Climate change mitigation - Air pollution reduction
	Electric and hybrid vehicles	Acquisition of electric buses, electric and hybrid vehicles[46], as well as development of electric car charging points.	
	Masstransit systems	Construction of metro, light rail and bus rapid transit systems certified by ITDP. Passenger rail with direct emissions threshold lower than 50gCO2e/pkm or 80.47gCO2/pmi	
	Rail	Construction of passenger and freight rail. Passenger rail with direct emissions threshold lower than 50gCO2e/pkm or 80.47gCO2/pmi. Freight rail with emissions threshold, for the portfolio, of less than 25gCO2/tkm or 40.23gCO2/tmi. Financing will be limited to freight rail where less than 25% of the rolling stock is dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels.	
Sustainable tourism	Sustainable tourism	Adoption of innovative technologies that enhance energy efficiency and sustainability, using IT in tourism-related facilities — such as energy management systems and smart grids. Adoption of energy projects aimed at preserving biodiversity and ecosystems, ensuring the maintenance of natural habitats, such as: • Renewable energy generation systems installed in existing tourism facilities, using rooftops, built areas, or parking lots, without removing native vegetation or intervening in natural habitats. Renewable energy projects in tourism facilities located in	- Climate change mitigation - Biodiversity preservation and protection of terrestrial ecosystems

[46] Vehicles that have the Selo CONPET with max tailpipe emissions of 75 gCO_2/km.

environmentally sensitive areas—such as coastal zones, areas near protected areas, or water bodies—provided they are implemented in already altered (anthropized) areas and supported by environmental studies and mitigation measures that avoid impacts on local biodiversity.

- Biogas or biomass systems that supply energy to tourism enterprises, using organic waste generated by accommodation, food service, or leisure activities, contributing to waste reduction, fossil fuel substitution, and decreased indirect pressures on natural ecosystems.
- Energy projects associated with sustainable tourism initiatives that integrate environmental requirements, such as the restoration of degraded areas, recovery of permanent preservation areas (APPs), efficient waste management, and environmental education aimed at visitors and local communities.

Implementation of modernization programs to adapt existing infrastructure to the use of energy-efficient technologies, thereby reducing total energy consumption. It includes projects that employ low-environmental-impact construction solutions and materials, integrated with the natural surroundings, which reduce emissions, resource consumption, and environmental degradation, and that may also contribute to the landscape or functional restoration of

previously degraded areas, in accordance with the project's environmental assessment.

Incorporation of high-performance energy-efficient designs and materials that actively restore or improve the surrounding natural environment.

Implementation of transportation solutions that protect or regenerate local ecosystems — for example, by reducing noise and air pollution near wildlife habitats. Projects must follow the criteria established in the Clean Transportation category.

Development of digital platforms that promote regenerative tourism experiences (focused on the active restoration of local ecosystems) and encourage environmentally responsible travel behavior, including real-time impact-tracking tools that allow users to monitor their contributions to restoration efforts. It may include digital platforms that provide transparent tools for tracking the impact generated by visitors, as well as solutions that enable continuous monitoring of environmental regeneration and engage visitors in environmentally positive practices.

Implementation of water-saving technologies that ensure at least a 25% reduction in annual water consumption, such as low-flow faucets, dual-flush toilets, and water-efficient appliances in tourist accommodations and food-service establishments.

Low Carbon Agriculture

ANNEX 2 presents a description of agricultural techniques and their benefits. Examples of the types of crops that benefit from low carbon agriculture techniques include soy, corn, wheat, beans, apple, yucca, garlic, rice, oat, potato, coffee, barley, grass, hay, orange and sugarcane (in accordance with BONSUCRO). Examples of types of activities related to soil recovery and restoration include poultry, swine, cattle, goat, horse and buffalo breeding.

Activities in this category that can be financed include: elaboration of technical project, georeferencing of rural area and environmental regularization, technical assistance, biofertilization, soil recovery, acquisition of seeds and seedling for pasture and forests, inputs acquisitions and services for project implementation and maintenance, acquisition, transportation, application and incorporation of agricultural rectifiers (limestone and others), delimitation and building of terraces and implementation of conservationist soil practices, acquisition of national machinery, construction and modernization of rural property, and labor expenses linked to the main investment financing[47]. The ABC Plan financed activities do not contemplate expansion or opening of farming areas.

Renewable Energy

The renewable energy projects include micro and mini power generation for the primary sector (Agri-energy credit lines) and power generation for industry, commerce, services and households, including associated equipment and technology for their proper functioning. Dedicated transmission lines to connect these renewable energy powerplants to the national grid system and projects that support the expansion of production of sustainable biofuels are also considered.

Investments for the purchase and implementation of micro and mini generators for agricultural and livestock activities, including associated equipment and technology for their proper usage and other installation costs, are covered by this category. BB's Agri-Energy Program comprehend financial operations in credit lines such as "Pronaf Eco", "Pronaf Agroindústria", "Prodecoop", "Inovagro", "Investe Agro", "Pronamp Investimento" and "FCO Rural Investimento Agropecuário".

Green Urban Infrastructure

This category was included in recognition of Banco do Brasil's role in supporting the public sector and its alignment with the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy[48], which encompasses activities related to the structuring, restoration, expansion, maintenance and operation of sidewalks, parks, squares and other green areas in urban zones with dense and concentrated tree cover. These initiatives contribute to carbon capture, improvement of the microclimate, and reduction of risks associated with landslides, flooding and inundations. The category also includes the implementation and management of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Green-Blue Infrastructure (IVAZ), such as urban green corridors, linear parks, the restoration of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) (conservation and recovering of springs and water sources), within urban locations, sustainable urban drainage and runoff water systems, as well as dense and concentrated tree-planting initiatives, the establishment of urban forests, and the restoration of native vegetation.

[47] The Rural Credit Manual (*Manual de Crédito Rural* - MCR) allows for the financing of other types of investments in rural activities within established limits of the total amount financed:
https://www3.bcb.gov.br/mcr/manual/09021771806f5013.pdf

[48] Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB), Social Services for Quality of Life and Planning booklet. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/cadernos/02-8_tsb_servicos-sociais.pdf

b) Blue categories

Blue Projects must fall into one of the following categories of the IFC Guidelines for Blue Finance Version 2.0 (2025) and the Guidance: Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy (2023): "Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management", "Transport and Shipping", "Fisheries and Aquaculture", "Habitat Restoration and Protection of Coastal, Marine, and Watershed Environments", and "Tourism and Recreation".

The following types of projects and technologies will compose BB's blue credit portfolio.

Category (IFC/Blue Economy Guide)	Type of eligible asset		Definition	Environmental benefits
Sustainable Water and Solid water Management	Water	Water efficiency technologies and equipment	Water extraction activities in several sectors (sanitation, food, pulp and paper, mining, chemical, and energy, with hydrogeological studies and water abstraction within sustainable limits) that are conducted based on a comprehensive assessment of freshwater availability and that ensure a balance between discharge and recharge, thereby preventing overextraction of water. Water efficiency technologies, equipment, and water management activities that reduce water footprints by at least 10% per unit of service from a documented baseline, including but not limited to systems and technologies such as: • Drip irrigation	- Climate change mitigation - Water pollution prevention

		• Rainwater retention and utilization • water recycling solutions • Sensors • Smart water metering agroecological techniques for water conservation.	
		Sustainable desalination plants that do not create carbon lock-in[49] and are not high emitters (lower than 100 gCO2e/KWh or powered by renewable energy sources), apply efficient and low-impact technologies, such as a membrane-based system, to help protect groundwater depletion and wetlands, promote reduction of abstraction from non-sustainable water sources, and avoid hypersaline pollution of the environment (including ISO standard 23446);	

[49] Carbon lock-in occurs when, due to technical, economic, or institutional factors associated with a given investment, an emissions-intensive asset is expected to continue to operate even after there are feasible—and economically preferable—lower-carbon options that could replace it. World Bank Group. "The World Bank Group and Paris Alignment". https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/paris-alignment/joint-mdb-paris-alignment-approach

	Sustainable water supply	New, expansion, rehabilitation, or retrofitting of sustainable water supply (for example, abstraction and treatment without exhausting water resources) infrastructure that would allow a significant reduction of the volume of water abstracted to satisfy a defined demand. The reduction should be characterized as representing an increase in the efficiency of the water supply system of a minimum of 10%.
	Water conveyance and distribution systems	Development, replacement, and/or rehabilitation of water conveyance and distribution systems (for example, pipeline and network) that document at least a 10% reduction in physical losses compared to a documented baseline[50].
Wastewater		Wastewater treatment plants and wastewater collection systems, including municipal, industrial, agri-business, commercial, and/or residential. Wastewater reuse projects that demonstrate reduction of water abstraction or contamination of water bodies, by at least 10% per unit of service from a documented baseline.

[50] Physical losses (real losses) refer to the portion of the Non-revenue Water (NRW) that results from leakages, pipe burst, and storage overflows within the supply network. Unlike commercial losses, physical losses represent water that is physically lost and cannot be recovered. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

		For wastewater management, projects must be within 100 km of the coast[51].	
Ocean-friendly products, marine biotechnology and chemicals (including circular economy adapted products)	Marine Biotechnology	The sustainable collection of excess natural organic (plant) or aquatic and marine origin material (such as Sargassum seaweed) and conversion to new sustainable products or substances with alternative use and value without disrupting local ecosystems. Projects must be certified under the ASC-MSC Seaweed Standard. Alternative low carbon and biodegradable fibers (such as Lyocell) substitute fossil-based fibers (for example, polyester) in the value chains of the medical, apparel, and other industries. The life-cycle assessment must demonstrate that the production and disposal of the fibers result in a lower carbon footprint and lower environmental impact than fossil-based alternatives.	- Climate change mitigation - Water pollution prevention - Biodiversity preservation and protection of marine ecosystems
	Chemicals	At least a 20 percent reduction[52] per unit of product or replacement of phosphate-based or nitrogen-based synthetic fertilizers with sustainable alternatives and biodegradable fertilizers and supplements,[53] in areas connected to rivers or coastal water basins.[54]	
	Circular Economy	Use of recycled or reused plastics (at least 20% of recycled material) for manufacturing in a circular economy approach in areas connected to rivers or coastal water basins.	

[51] Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy – A Practitioner's Guide (2023). https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/Bonds-to-Finance-the-Sustainable-Blue-Economy-a-Practitioners-Guide-September-2023.pdf

[52] In the case of a well-developed market or a mature entity already utilizing state-of-the-art products, the entity should demonstrate how the product meets such criteria, instead of illustrating a 20 percent reduction.

[53] The runoff of fertilizers into oceans cause eutrophication, which is the enrichment of nutrients in an ecosystem. Excessive amounts of nutrients encourage the growth of algae and other aquatic plants, which in turns leads to many negative effects, such as extensive growth of algae (algae blooms) and oxygen depletion in the sea. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[54] Areas close to a water body refer to areas that border the coastline or areas that have at least 50 percent of their surface within 50 kilometers of a coastline, or that have or are within 50 kilometers of rivers and lakes into which all nearby surface run-off flows. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

		Plastics collection and recycling facilities, substitution of plastic packaging with sustainable and biodegradable materials, and reusing or repurposing of plastics in areas close to a water body. It includes recycling facilities for the sorting and processing of separately collected non-hazardous waste, converting at least 30% by weight into secondary raw materials to replace virgin raw materials.	
Transport and shipping	Clean Maritime Transportation and Infrastructure – transport assets included in this category will not include those used for the carriage of fossil fuels	Electric vessels, wind-powered vessels, and other vessels using low-emission hydrogen-based fuels (including fuel cell vessels): for example, green ammonia and green methanol, derived from renewable energy sources. Associated enabling infrastructure such as charging infrastructure (including both renewable electric shore power and/or renewable offshore charging points) and storage and bunkering infrastructure for low emission hydrogen-based fuels (up to 7kg CO2eq/kg H2). Technology-based tracking, monitoring, mapping, and analytical tools and/or alternate routing practices to protect life under the water (for example, avoiding collision with large mammals). Ballast water treatment in vessels to comply with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention) to avoid the spread of invasive alien species[55] (including ISO standard 11711).	- Climate change mitigation - Air pollution reduction - Water pollution reduction - Biodiversity preservation and protection of marine ecosystems

[55] While ballast water is essential for safe and efficient modern shipping operations, it may pose serious ecological, economic, and health problems due to the multitude of marine species carried in ships' ballast water. These include bacteria, microbes, small invertebrates, eggs, cysts, and larvae of various species. The transferred species may survive to establish a reproductive population in the host environment, becoming invasive, competing with native species, and multiplying. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

		Non-chemical water treatment equipment and facilities (such as membrane bioreactors and UV radiation) for all blackwater and greywater generated from ports and vessels. Bilge water treatment systems and equipment in shipping vessels. Maritime noise pollution reduction technology, measurement, and equipment in shipping vessels.[56] Vessel recycling and/or repurposing. In line with the 2009 Hong Kong Convention[57] for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships. Systems, technology, and measurement that facilitate the improvement of oil (fuel) spill prevention, risks safeguard, and recovery facilities. Solid waste and other waste receiver facilities at ports and terminals for the collection and treatment of garbage and waste. Projects must ensure that the collected waste is disposed of and treated in an environmentally appropriate manner, in compliance with applicable legislation and waste management plans (where relevant), preventing negative impacts on the marine and coastal environment.	
Fisheries and aquaculture	Sustainable Fisheries and aquaculture	Establishment and maintenance of no-take zones (NTZs)[58]. Sustainable land-based aquaculture production of high	- Biodiversity preservation and protection of

[56] International Maritime Organization, Revised Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Radiated Noise from Shipping to Address Adverse Impacts on Marine Life (MEPC.1/Circ.906), MEPC.1/Circ. 906. https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/Documents/MEPC.1-Circ.906%20-%20Revised%20Guidelines%20For%20The%20Reduction%20Of%20Underwater%20Radiated%20NoiseFrom%20Shipping%20To%20Address...%20(Secretariat).pdf

[57] International Maritime Organization. https://www.imo.org/en/about/conventions/pages/the-hong-kong-international-convention-for-the-safe-and-environmentally-sound-recycling-of-ships.aspx https://moind.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moind.portal.gov.bd/page/66b4934c_1ad2_4ab3_a9f8_329331d9b054/3.%20The%20Hong%20Kong%20International%20Convention%20for%20the%20sage%20and%20Environmentallly%20Sound%20Recycling%20of%20Ships%2C%202009.pdf

[58] No-take zones (NTZs) are areas within or outside Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) where no extractive activities are taking place,

	value niche products, such as crustaceans, sea urchins, ornamental corals, and fish. Sustainable cultivation of bivalves for algae and nutrient removal in eutrophic coastal waters. Cold chain and storage for small and medium-sized fishing in areas with sustainable fishing quotas. Medium to large-scale processing and product development, with an emphasis on pelagic species, such as fish loins, sashimi-grade fish, and bycatch in jurisdictions with enforced sustainable fishing quotas. Small to medium scale biorefineries for fish processing byproducts (for example, oil, collagen, amino acid, and mineral production) in jurisdictions with enforced sustainable fishing quotas. Sustainable production of algae and other marine micro or macro-organisms to produce food, feed, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, or other bio-based products through biotechnological applications. Fisheries that meet, keep, or exceed the Marine Stewardship Council certification[59] standard (MSC) or equivalent. Aquaculture that meets, keeps, or exceeds the Aquaculture Stewardship Council[60] certification standard (ASC) or equivalent. Production, trade, or retail of seafood products with the blue Marine Stewardship Council label	marine ecosystems

therefore leaving ecosystems mostly undisturbed. https://www.wwfmmi.org/notake_zones_an_idea_whose_time_has_come/

[59] The blue Marine Stewardship Council label enables customers to trace products to a sustainable source. Independent surveillance audits and DNA testing prove this. The blue label is the world's most recognized and market-leading seafood certification program, endorsed by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and promoted by the World Wildlife Fund.

[60] The Aquaculture Stewardship Council assigns labels for responsibly farmed aquaculture products and is similar to the Marine Stewardship Council label.

		or Aquaculture Stewardship Council label. Traceability systems to ensure the sustainability of operations, facilities, and supply chains in the fishing industry. This investment should meet, keep, or exceed the Marine Stewardship Council certification for the chain of custody certification for suppliers of seafood products. Information systems, technology, and instruments deployed for monitoring, measuring, tracking, and reporting physical and chemical indicators of the water body to achieve sustainable fishery and aquaculture management. This could include systems with drones, autonomous sailing vessels, autonomous underwater vehicles, and ocean buoys, among other technologies. Fishery Improvement Projects[61] registered with the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation.[62]	
Habitat restoration and protection of coastal, marine, and watershed environments	Habitat restoration and protection of coastal, marine, and watershed environments	Field identification, extraction, and testing of water body and ocean organisms to expand knowledge of aquatic and marine biodiversity and the protection of these ecosystems.[63] Conservation, improvement, and restoration of freshwater, marine, and coastal ecosystems, preferably using an ecosystem management approach, including supporting innovative governance structures suitable for private and public investments. These systems	- Biodiversity preservation and protection of marine ecosystems - Climate change mitigation - Air pollution reduction

[61] A Fishery Improvement Project is a multi-stakeholder effort to address environmental challenges in a fishery. It utilizes the power of the private sector, including retailers, processors, producers, and catchers, to incentivize positive changes toward sustainability in a fishery and seek to make these changes endure through policy change. The project identifies environmental issues that need to be addressed, sets priority actions, and oversees the adopted action plan. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[62] For more information about the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation refer to https://www.iss-foundation.org/fishery-goals-and-resources/fishery-improvement-projects/fishery-improvement-projects/

[63] Under the BBNJ (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction) agreement, developed nations are obligated to share their marine knowledge and technologies with developing nations, fostering collaboration and equitable participation. The treaty also aims to ensure that benefits derived from marine discoveries are shared fairly and that the knowledge generated is openly accessible to all. United Nations. https://www.un.org/bbnjagreement/en

include, but are not limited to wetlands, coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass meadows, and tidal marshes.

Information systems, technology, and instruments deployed for monitoring, measuring, tracking, and reporting physical and chemical indicators of a water body to achieve water-related ecosystem restoration and disaster resilience. This could include systems with drones, autonomous sailing vessels, autonomous underwater vehicles, and ocean buoys, among other technologies.

New restoration techniques, such as artificial reef restoration structures using biodegradable potato starch, mangrove and seagrass planting, and coral reef restoration projects.

New technology, such as marine robotics,[64] to control invasive species, including but not limited to plankton, crustaceans, and mollusks.

Critical coastal ecosystem-based adaptation activities, including protection, restoration, and sustainable management of coastal blue carbon ecosystems.

Establishment, expansion, and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) for coastal conservation, marine habitat protection, and restoration.

Systems, technology, and measurement that facilitate the identification and prevention of illegal marine wildlife/species trade (including corals).

[64] Marine robotics can NOT be used to support oil and gas production.

	Conservation, improvement, and restoration of natural hydrological and sediment flows. **Offshore wind energy facilities[65], such as wind farms that do not harm marine ecosystems[66], with measures promoting marine biodiversity[67].** **Other projects that increase contribution of marine and offshore renewable energy to energy mix and renewable energy projects that support other sectors while safeguarding the marine environment. These include:** • **Wave** • **Tidal** • **Floating solar** • **Ocean thermal energy conversion[68].**

[65] Offshore wind farms included in the IFC's Guidelines for Blue Finance are subject to the condition that additional elements such as no-fishing zones and artificial reefs contributing to natural resource conservation and biodiversity are added through local marine spatial planning to the project design and that comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment baseline surveys are conducted over a full year in addition to regular environmental monitoring of the area during operations. The facilities can NOT be associated with the offshore oil and gas sector due to the potential contribution to a continuous lock-in to a fossil-based economy and greenhouse gas emissions. The facilities also cannot be associated with the marine extraction of seabed minerals sector, as the associated activities could potentially be damaging to ocean and marine life. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[66] Based on their extensive experience assessing environmental risk of offshore wind power projects, some technical experts recommend locating offshore wind farms at least 20 km from the coastline, but this may change depending on the specific marine ecosystem. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[67] Suitable sites must be informed by biodiversity sensitivity mapping and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Furthermore, no offshore wind projects should be situated in Legally Protected Areas or Internationally Recognized Areas with protected status. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[68] Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy – A Practitioner's Guide (2023). https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/Bonds-to-Finance-the-Sustainable-Blue-Economy-a-Practitioners-Guide-September-2023.pdf

Tourism and recreation	Sustainable tourism	Nature-based freshwater and marine visitor centers, certificates, and/or programs showcasing the environment and biodiversity, and disseminating research and knowledge about rivers, lakes, wetlands, reefs, and other aquatic ecosystems. Eligible projects include visitor centers, certification programs, and research initiatives that generate indirect environmental benefits by promoting sustainable practices and reducing pressures on ecosystems. Licensed certified[69] sustainable tourism in areas close to a water body[70] and coastal regions with inclusive livelihood elements and business opportunities, such as resorts, hotels, boat operators, sailing schools, and diving centers.	- Biodiversity preservation and protection of marine ecosystems

c) Social Categories

Social Projects should fit into one of the following categories of the Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2025 and the Social Loan Principles (SLP) 2025: "Affordable housing", "Employment Generation Including through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance", "Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment" and "Access to essential services". The following types of projects will compose BB's social credit portfolio.

Category (SBP/SLP)	Type of eligible asset	Definition	Social benefits
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable housing units for families with monthly income up to BRL 8,600[71], depending on the gross family income range.[72]	- Safe and affordable housing

[69] Examples of licensed certified sustainable tourism refers to tourism with an accepted certification that includes ocean protection and water management within its audit criteria, officially licensed in accordance with the law. This includes, but it is not limited to, the Preferred-by-Nature certification and others based on the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) Criteria for Hotels and Tour Operators. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[70] Areas close to a water body refer to areas that border a coastline or areas that have at least 50 percent of their surface within 50 kilometers from the coastline, or that have or are within 50 kilometers from rivers and lakes into which all nearby surface run-off flows. https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2025/guidance-for-blue-finance-v2-0.pdf

[71] Correspond to approximately 5.3 minimum wages (2026 value). https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2025/decreto/D12797.htm

[72] Governmental Program Minha Casa Minha Vida (MCMV), available at: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/habitacao/programa-minha-casa-minha-vida/sobre-o-minha-casa-minha-vida-1

MSME Financing and Microfinance	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Financing and Financial Inclusion	Companies, cooperatives and institutions with annual revenues up to USD 3 million[73].	- Employment Generation - Financial inclusion
Socioeconomic Advancement & Empowerment	Family Rural Production	Small rural producers with annual revenues up to BRL 500,000[74] in selected subprograms such as[75]: Pronaf Mais Alimentos, Pronaf Agroindústria Familiar, Pronaf Cotas-Partes, Pronaf Mulher (agricultoras familiares), Pronaf Agroecologia and Pronaf Eco[76].	- Empowerment and socioeconomic advancement of low-income rural communities and women - Food security
	Accessibility Technology	Technological goods and services intended for people with disabilities[77], traditional communities, and low-income populations. Technological goods and services directed to public schools and health posts located in municipalities with low HDI. Digital literacy initiatives, as well as digital infrastructure for public services, including digital platforms aimed at low-income populations and/or municipalities with a low HDI.	- Empowerment and socioeconomic advancement of people with disabilities - Social inclusion - Digital inclusion
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Financing and Social Inclusion	Company qualifies as a woman-owned business enterprise if: (a) 51% is owned by a woman/women; or (b) 20% is owned by a woman/women; and (i) it has ° 1 woman as CEO/COO (Pesident/Vice President); and	- Employment Generation - Financial inclusion - Social inclusion

[73] According IFC´s definition of micro and small companies, the annual revenue threshold for this segment is USD 3 million. https://www.ifc.org/en/what-we-do/sector-expertise/financial-institutions/definitions-of-targeted-sectors

[74] As established by the governmental Rural Credit Manual: https://www3.bcb.gov.br/mcr/completo

[75] The selected subprograms are financed with Banco do Brasil's own funding.

[76] Credit approval is subject to compliance with ZARC (Climate Risk Agricultural Zoning), determined by the Ministry of Agriculture since 1996 with approved methodology by EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation).

[77] Financing of wheelchairs, hearing aids, orthosis, prosthesis, walkers, housing adaptations and other Technologies for disability assistance.

		(ii) 30% of the board of directors is composed of women where a board exists[78]. OR Companies that contribute to Objective 9 of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB) — Reduction of socioeconomic inequalities, considering racial and gender aspects — by achieving a minimum score of 50% of the total points (27 points) in the Gender and Race Index[79].	- Reduction of social inequalities
Access to Essential Services	Healthcare Facilities and Equipment	Health clinics and dentistry facilities and equipment located in municipalities with HDI below the Brazilian average[80].	Access to health services
Access to Essential Services	Emergency Services and Social Reliefs	Support to municipalities affected by natural disasters, with a public calamity declared.	Social inclusion

II. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

The selection of projects that will constitute the institution's portfolio backing green/blue/social/ sustainable to verify the adherence of projects to the Framework project's eligibility categories; the evaluation of the environmental and social benefits of the projects and the alignment with the social and environmental responsibility policy and exclusion criteria of the Institution will be carried out by the management areas of the Sustainable Finance Framework, being the Finance Division and the ESG Unit and other Strategic Units, as needed. The deliberation of these subjects will occur, at least, in the Unit's Committees of Management, composed of Executive Managers and Directors, or in Strategic Collegiate of BB (superior instance).

The actions and results of the Sustainable Finance Framework will be monitored, periodically, by the BB Sustainability Forum, composed of Executive Managers from several Strategic Units. In turn, semi-annual accounts are given for the matters discussed in the Sustainability Forums to the Sustainability Committee and to the

[78] According IFC´s definition of woman-owned enterprise. https://www.ifc.org/en/what-we-do/sector-expertise/financial-institutions/definitions-of-targeted-sectors

[79] The Gender and Race Equity Index is part of the "Addressing Inequalities" chapter of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB). It aims to assess and classify the contribution of organizations to promoting gender and racial equity across three levels of action: (i) policies; (ii) processes; and (iii) metrics and targets. The Index comprises 33 specific qualitative and quantitative criteria (metrics), structured as binary indicators (yes or no), with a maximum score ranging from 51 to 54 points, distributed across five dimensions. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/cadernos/enfrentamento-das-desigualdades

[80] The Human Development Index (HDI) is metric ranking geographies by average achievements in health (life expectancy), education (schooling years), and standard of living (GNI per capita), with values ranging from 0 to 1. The most recent data available at the municipal level are based on the 2021 Census: https://www.undp.org/pt/brazil/desenvolvimento-humano/painel-idhm.

Board of Officers.

The Sustainable Finance Framework is approved by the Sustainability Committee, composed of BB's Vice Presidents and Directors.

Portfolio Categorization

BB has a credit portfolio funded by direct deposits and other treasury instruments that cover several items highlighted in section I (Use of Proceeds). The financing lines with which the bank currently works and others that may arise can finance projects that compose their portfolio of sustainable projects, provided that they meet the eligibility, categorization and evaluation criteria established in this document.

The proceeds raised through green/blue/social/sustainable bonds or loans will be allocated to (i) reimbursement of projects originated before any issuance, considering the remaining balance of the contract; and (ii) projects that will be financed by BB after any issuance, up to the total amount of the financing.

Environmental and Social Risk Management

BB's Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESMS) is in compliance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4943/2021 and Febraban's self-regulatory norm SARB 14/2014, Resolution of the National Monetary Council 4.945, of September 15th, 2021 and has the objective to identify, measure, mitigate and monitor the direct and indirect risks related to environmental, social and climate issues of the Bank's processes, products and businesses.

In addition, the bank has developed sustainability guidelines for lending to agribusiness and forestry activities as well as electric energy[81]. The guidelines observe environmental, labor, health and safety legislation and adoption of best practices, such as water, soil and forestry sustainable management, rational use of pesticides and care for animal well-being for the agricultural sector and fostering a low-carbon economy and providing special conditions to renewable energies for the electric sector.

For agricultural operations, the bank is also required by law to demand the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)[82] of farmers in order to provide credit. The CAR is a mandatory electronic registry for all rural properties with the goal of building a strategic database for the control, monitoring and remediation of deforestation in Brazil, as well as for environmental and economic planning of rural properties. The producer also informs the polygonal of the financed area of the property and the bank sends this information to the Central Bank of Brazil for area and credit control.

All BB financing operations that involve rural areas have the geodetic coordinates of the financed activity's polygon marked. BB uses a geospatial verification system to check whether land parcels/CAR linked to financing proposals overlap with public cartographic datasets, including hydrography, soil types, and biome information. Through its Geo Social and Environmental Diagnostic tool, the bank ensures that financed areas are not located in legally restricted zones, such as embargoed areas, Indigenous and Quilombola lands, or Conservation Units, and also screens for illegal deforestation alerts using MapBiomas. If any overlap with restricted areas is detected

[81] https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/5760dff3-15e1-4962-9e81-322a0b3d0bbd/908d07e0-8fd0-c433-4cfe-65ff3cf6c23f?origin=2

[82] The Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), created by Law 12,651/12 (the Forest Code), includes data of the owner or person directly responsible for the rural property, the georeferenced map of the perimeter of the property, areas of social and public utility, information on the location of remnants of native vegetation, consolidated areas, Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), Areas of Restricted Use (AUR) and Legal Reserves (RL). The CAR is managed by Brazilian Forest Service – SFB, a government agency responsible to manage public forests, with the mission to promote knowledge, sustainable use and expansion of forest cover, making the forest agenda strategic for the country's economy. Its duties include supporting the implementation, management and integration of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) databases.

during the pre-approval analysis, the credit process is immediately halted. The social, environmental, and climate compliance is monitored throughout the entire credit process, from the initial proposal submission to loan repayment.

For investment projects defined within the Renovagro (Financing Program for Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems) and other lines that withhold resources that fall into the Renewable Energy category for agriculture (Agri-energy), the bank has internal procedures of project evaluation that comprises a technical review by qualified agronomists who are BB employees. For energy projects, BB incorporates social and environmental mitigation and compensation measures to the financing conditions according to the operation's size and impacts.

BB has also internal guidelines for controversial activities, listed in Annex 3, restricting financing to activities as follows:

- Excluded Activities: activities that do not abide to the law or the principles and values of Banco do Brasil, in which the bank does not invest or finance; we consider as excluded activities those in which the Bank does not assume credit risk due to legal impediments or because they are not in line with BB's guidelines.
- Restricted activities: we consider as restricted activities those ones in which the Bank assumes credit risk under certain conditions. Among the documents necessary for the evaluation of specific socio-environmental restrictions are, for example, but are not limited to, Environmental Impact Studies and their associated documents, Economic- Ecological Zoning, Analysis of Socio-environmental Responsibility within the credit limits and projects when applicable, Grant of Right to Use Water Resources and Forest Source Document, when applicable, without prejudice to other additional requirements necessary to ensure compliance with the Bank's Socio-environmental Guidelines and Credit Policy.

BB is the only bank that joined the Soybean Moratorium, a multi-stakeholder agreement to avoid the commercialization of soybeans from deforested areas of the Amazon biome. The bank is also a member of the Brazilian Round Table on Sustainable Livestock (GTPS) and signatory of the PRI, Equator Principles, UN Global Compact, Anti-Slavery Pact, and CDP (former Carbon Disclosure Project).

The process of identifying, measuring, and evaluating social, environmental, and climate risks involves various areas of the company and utilizes multiple tools to ensure a comprehensive analysis. These include automated records, specific questionnaires (QRSAC) for large clients and sensitive projects, media monitoring, social vulnerability indices, public lists of penalties and contaminated areas, consultations with registers of offending employers, site visit reports, systems for monitoring policy and regulatory changes, as well as supplier due diligence processes and socio-environmental and climate responsibility assessments. All of this comprises a structured workflow to continuously improve the management of these risks[83].

Exclusionary Criteria

Projects or credit operations that fall into one or more exclusion criteria described below cannot be allocated to the green/social/sustainability bonds and loans by Banco do Brasil:

[83] More information available at: https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/5760dff3-15e1-4962-9e81-322a0b3d0bbd/7556f888-c305-0121-5bcc-c429d3651629?origin=2

- Working capital lending exclusively for big companies[84];
- Refinancing of operations that had used funds from Development Banks, Multilateral Agencies and government agencies.
- Projects whose financing maturity is in the same year of issuance.
- Tobacco crop.
- Firearm weapons production or trade.
- Alcohol production or trade.
- Activities or production on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous People, without full documented consent of such peoples.
- Businesses directly linked to fossil fuel and tobacco production, distribution or commercialization.

In addition, according to BB's guidelines for controversial activities, the following cannot be financed:

- Companies that have legal restrictions or affect the bank's reputation.
- Activities that are proven to practice sexual exploitation of under-aged people and/or child labor.
- Gambling.
- Clients that submit workers to degrading working conditions or maintain them in conditions similar to slavery.
- New sugarcane areas after October 28th, 2009 in the Amazon and Pantanal biomes or the Alto Paraguay basin.

III. Management of Proceeds

Funds raised from green/blue/social/sustainable bonds and loans by Banco do Brasil will be managed by the Bank's Finance Division in a portfolio approach. The proceeds will be received in the Bank´s cash account and kept, until the actual allocation, in this account and/or high liquidity and low risk instruments, such as government bonds. The proceeds, in any case, will not be used in investments that are not considered to be aligned with green/blue/social/sustainable bonds and loans goals, as per the eligibility and exclusionary criteria of this Framework. Allocated proceeds are continuously monitored for alignment with the Framework, and if any controversy or misalignment is identified, the Bank promptly reallocates the net proceeds to eligible projects.

Proceeds obtained from any green/blue/social/sustainable bond or loan will be used exclusively to finance projects that meet the eligibility criteria described in this document. In addition, the allocation of proceeds used will be reviewed by annual external audit.

The bank currently has internal procedures for managing and marking operations backed by governmental funds. Similar procedures will be used for marking the green/blue/social/sustainable bonds and loans portfolios. The tracking of projects and accounts backing these bonds and loans will be executed by the Corporate Sustainability Executive Management that will keep an updated database including

[84] Companies with annual revenues over USD 3 million (according to IFC's definition). Working capital for micro and smalls enterprises (annual revenues up to USD 3 million) are eligible once they present clear social benefits, including employment generation and maintenance, as well as financial inclusion.

account number, client name, use of proceeds, contracted amount, amount outstanding, loan maturity and other information to record the allocation of proceeds.

The monitoring process will ensure that the total funding required for eligible projects is greater than the outstanding principal amounts due on green/blue/social/sustainable bonds and loans and that eligible projects are not securing other 'use of proceeds' obligations.

The bank has internal procedures to verify the allocation of proceeds to designated projects that involves field credit audit performed by a specialized technician of the bank.

Funds raised through sustainable instruments under this Framework will be allocated to finance new projects or refinance existing projects in BB's portfolio. In the latter case, BB will apply a maximum 36 months of look-back period.

IV. Reporting

BB will prepare and disclose annual, until full allocation of proceeds, allocation and impact reports, ensuring that the information provided is aligned with the relevant impact indicators and the methodological guidance included in the ICMA Handbook for Impact Reporting related (ICMA) and the Guidelines for blue finance (IFC).

Allocation Report

Banco do Brasil will annually disclose the use of proceeds of issued green/blue/social/sustainable bonds and loans on aggregated level (portfolio approach) until their full allocation, indicating:

- The number of beneficiaries.
- The average loan amount.
- The disbursement amount for each green/blue/social/sustainable category that composes the portfolio.
- The amount of proceeds not yet allocated.
- Percentage of proceeds allocated in refinancing.
- The regional distribution of proceeds.

The report will also demonstrate whether proceeds have been allocated to existing projects in the green/social/sustainable portfolio at the date of issuance or in projects contracted at a later date. The annual reported values and allocations will be validated by external audit. The report will be available at BB's IR website (www.bb.com.br/ir).

Impact Report

Alongside the allocation report, Banco do Brasil will also publicly disclose annually, until full allocation of proceeds, the aggregated impacts (portfolio approach) of each bond/loan issued with information per use of proceeds category, presenting selected indicators and relevant case studies, when available. Greenhouse gases reductions or capture and other environmental or social benefits will be estimated with proper methodology disclosed. The outcome and impact indicators will be selected from the list below.

Eligible Category	Eligible Assets	Output Indicators	Impact Indicators
Green	No-till farming systems	Farming area subject to sustainable practices (ha); Number of benefited producers	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Soil recovery and restoration	Soil and pasture recovered area (ha); Number of benefited producers	GHG captured (t CO2 eq.)
	ICLFS/AFS systems	ISLFS/AFS area (ha)	GHG captured/avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Biological Nitrogen Fixation	Reduction in fertilizer consumption (t)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Animal Waste Treatment	Treated waste (t); Generated biogas (m3); Generated biofertilizer (t)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Sustainable irrigation systems	Water use before and after (m3)	% of water reduced/avoided
	Forestry	Forest area (ha)	GHG captured (t CO2 eq.)
	Other agricultural projects	Benefited farming area (ha)	Avoided financial losses
	Renewable Energy (solar, wind, biomass, hydro)	Installed capacity (MW)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Biofuel	Biofuel production volume (m3)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Energy efficiency	Reduction in energy consumption (kWh/yr)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Solid Waste	Expanded solid waste capacity (m3/year)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Green Buildings	Number of certified buildings	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)

	Green Urban Infrastructure	Number of projects implemented; Number of equipment installed; Reduction in energy consumption (kWh/yr); Total area restored, reforested, or created (m² or hectares).	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.) Green area created, restored, or maintained (m² or ha)
	Non-motorized transport	Number of non-motorized vehicles	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Electric and hybrid vehicles	Number of electric/hybrid vehicles provided	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Mass transit systems	Length of low-carbon systems (km)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Rail	Rail length (km)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
	Sustainable tourism	Number of sustainable tourism projects; Number of equipment installed; Reduction in energy consumption (kWh/yr); Number of jobs created in sustainable tourism operations.	Number of beneficiaries/projects
Blue	Water efficiency technologies and equipment	Water use reduction or water saving (m3 / year)	% of water reduced/avoided
	Sustainable water supply	Expanded treatment/distribution capacity (m3/year)	Population with access to water services
	water conveyance and distribution systems	Length of improved infrastructure, extent of water grid (m or km)	Water consumption reduction or water saving per user or service (m3/year)
	Wastewater	Expanded wastewater treatment capacity (m3/year); Percentage of wastewater reused (%)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.) Population with access to wastewater services

Marine Biotechnology	Percentage of ocean and water-friendly products against other products (%) Production capacity that meets criteria (tons)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.) Number of people served/benefiting (#/year)
Chemicals	Weight of fossil fuel-based products replaced (tons / year) Weight and/or volume and percentage of fertilizers/plastics replaced (tons / year; %)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
Circular Economy	Capacity for plastic recycling (weight or volume) (tons / year)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
Clean Maritime Transportation and Infrastructure	Number of systems / facilities established; Percentage of electric vessels in the fleet (%)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)
Sustainable Fisheries and aquaculture	Sustainable production in weight (tons/year); Aquatic area protected (m2/year)	GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.); Volume of fishery and aquaculture products produced under sustainability certifications (tons/year); Aquatic area protected (m2 or ha)
Habitat restoration and protection of coastal, marine, and watershed environments	Length of river or area of aquatic ecosystem conserved, improved, and/or restored (km or m2 / year); Installed capacity of an offshore wind farm with biodiversity features (MW)	% of area aquatic ecosystem conserved, improved, and/or restored; GHG avoided (t CO2 eq.)

	Sustainable tourism	Number of sustainable tourism projects; Number of jobs created in sustainable tourism operations; Percentage of certified facilities (%)	Number of beneficiaries/projects
Social	Affordable housing	Number of residences financed	Number of beneficiaries
	MSME financing	Number of beneficiaries	Estimated jobs supported;
	Family rural production	Number of benefited producers; Number of women producers financed	Estimated annual revenue generated
	Accessibility technology	Number of services and equipment financed	Number of beneficiaries
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Financing and Social Inclusion	Number of beneficiaries	Number of women-led enterprises financed; Number of people within the target populations who have received grants, loans, or other financial service.
	Healthcare facilities and equipment	Number of healthcare units financed	Estimated number of beneficiaries
	Healthcare Facilities and affordable housing	Number of healthcare units financed; Number of families attended	Estimated number of beneficiaries

External Review

A recognized Second-Party Opinion (SPO) provider will review BB's Sustainable Finance Framework. The SPO will be published on the institution's investor relations' website (www.bb.com.br/ir). The bank will also receive post-issuance assurance from a recognized service provider. The post issuance report will be published within 12 months of the issuance of bonds and/or loan approval and annually until the full allocation in BB's IR website.

ANNEX 1 – Agenda 30 BB Challenges in Sustainability

Theme		Challenge
1	Climate Change and Decarbonization	Anticipate and adapt to climate change and enhance the management of opportunities; Work to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from the Bank's own operations, as well as financed and investment-related emissions.
2	Sustainable Business	Develop and offer financial solutions and business models that incorporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) aspects, fostering the transition to a low-carbon, green, inclusive, and diverse economy.
3	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion	Promote diversity, equity, and inclusion and combat any form of discrimination in the workplace and in interactions with all stakeholder groups.
4	Well-being, Health and Workplace Safety	Promote a healthy and safe work environment ensuring employee well-being and quality of life.
5	Innovation and Technology	Anticipate market trends, promote continuous innovation, and integrate emerging technologies to increase operational efficiency and ensure the Bank's competitiveness.
6	Social, Environmental and Climate Risk	Enhance governance and management of social, environmental and climate risk across the Bank's businesses, processes and commercial relationships.
7	Cybersecurity, Privacy and Data Protection	Enhance internal processes and structures for preventing cyberattacks and ensure data protection and customer privacy, operating in compliance with national and international legislation and standards.
8	Talent Attraction, Retention, Satisfaction and Development	Promote programs and initiatives related to talent attraction and retention and to the development of human capital, in order to increase productivity, business competitiveness, and employee satisfaction.
9	Biodiversity	Develop initiatives aimed at strengthening the bioeconomy and increasing the financing of reforestation and conservation projects across Brazilian biomes, particularly the Amazon.
10	Financial Inclusion and Financial Health	Promote financial inclusion and improve the financial health of clients, employees and users through initiatives offering access to banking services and financial education.
11	Corporate Risk Management	Continuously improve the Bank's corporate risk management processes, ensuring business stability and resilience.

12	Customer Relationship and Satisfaction	Enhance customer relationship management, increase satisfaction and retention levels, and encourage the adoption of sustainable practices and responsible behaviors.
13	Ethics, Integrity and Compliance	Enhance policies, programs, and processes related to ethics, integrity, and transparency, and adopt increasingly effective control mechanisms that oversee and discipline internal practices.
14	Human Rights in the Value Chain	Enhance the management of human rights by assessing and mitigating impacts in the workplace, in business operations, and across the value chain.
15	Economic Value Generation	Enhance the Bank's ability to generate and distribute value, promoting the country's development in a sustainable and inclusive manner.
16	Sustainability Culture	Foster a culture of sustainability through commitments and initiatives that encourage the adoption of responsible behaviors among all stakeholder groups.
17	Environmental Management and Eco-efficiency	Improve environmental management and increase the efficient use of natural resources to minimize environmental impacts and contribute to sustainable development.
18	Corporate Social Investment and Local Development	Strengthen the integration between Private Social Investment and the Bank's business strategy, generating positive contributions to society and the environment.
19	Sustainable Supplier Management	Incorporate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria into the management of the supplier chain, in order to ensure ethical and responsible business relationships.
20	Corporate Governance and Transparency	Reinforce best practices in corporate governance and transparency in order to ensure business sustainability, accountability, and trust, while promoting dialogue with stakeholders.
21	Water, aquatic ecosystems and hydric safety	Develop initiatives to preserve, recover and rehabilitate aquatic ecosystems and their surroundings; improve and expand water supply and wastewater and waste management; and promote awareness of efficiency and best use of water resources.

ANNEX 2 – Low Carbon Agriculture Techniques

No-till Farming Systems

According to the Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency (Embrapa), no-till farming systems (Sistema de Plantio Direto) are characterized by a set of technologies, processes, products and services that provides a lesser degree of disturbance in the productive agricultural system, when compared to other forms of management that employ soil mobilization. It is based on the diversification of species, less soil mobilization (only in the sowing line or pit), permanent maintenance of soil cover and minimization of the interval between harvest and sowing, aiming to establish the continuous harvest-sowing process. This technique requires fewer machines and equipment, less labor power and less fossil energy and favors the biological activity of the soil and the biological control of pests, diseases and weeds. In addition, it virtually eliminates erosion, improves fertilizer use, increases flocculation and soil aggregation, and reduces organic matter decomposition, establishing synchronization between nutrient availability and the growth of life forms present in soil.

According to the Portfolio of Good Agricultural Practices – Water Brazil Program (Banco do Brasil and WWF, 2015), no-till farming systems provide the following benefits:

- Reduction of soil loss by erosion, since it is protected by a layer of straw. The straw makes the water seep into slowly and prevents silting.
- Conservation and increase of organic matter content in the soil by reducing plowing and grilling and providing an accumulation of organic matter. Associated with this, when the straw is maintained, the degradation of this material increases the soil fertility content.
- Conservation of water in the system, since the straw decreases evaporation.
- Lower soil temperature because it is not exposed to radiation even at warmest times of the day.
- Reduced production cost, mainly of due to the decrease in plowing, grading and labor used in these processes.
- More time to sow, since the soil is kept moist by longer time after raining.
- Greater stability and balance of physical, chemical and biological properties of soil, since it is less mobilized.
- Productivity increase associated with higher moisture, mainly during of prolonged drought.
- Increase in carbon storage in the soil.

Soil Recovery and Restoration of Degraded Pasture

Soil fertilization and correction are fundamental for the national agribusiness to reach the necessary productivity to produce food without opening new areas. In livestock farming, liming and soil repair practices, combined with good management of pasture and fertilization, allow longer pasture longevity and increase in the production of meat and milk per hectare. It is estimated that, for each hectare recovered pasture, about two hectares are preserved from deforestation.[85]

Benefits of the activity include:

- Improvement of fodder production.

[85] www.infoteca.cnptia.embrapa.br/infoteca/bitstream/doc/1042092/1/DOCUMENTOS418.pdf

- Improvement in milk or meat production.
- Soil conservation and erosion prevention, with better soil cover.
- Decrease in pressure to expand pasture productive areas.
- Reduction of erosive processes, because it improves the soil cover.

Integrated Cropland-livestock-forestry Systems (ICLFS) and Agroforestry Systems (AFS)

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Agency (Embrapa) defines Integrated Cropland-livestock- forestry Systems as production systems that integrate trees, pasture and crops in either rotation, combination or succession in one same area.[86]

Agroforestry systems are defined as systems with collective use of land, with woody perennials (like trees, shrubs, palms and others) and agricultural crops and/or animals. This can happen with only crops and forestry (agrisilvicultural systems); forestry and animals (silvopastoral systems) or the three elements combined (agrosylvopastoral systems). Thus, agroforestry systems are comprised in the Integrated Cropland-livestock-forestry Systems concept.[87]

Benefits of the activity include:

- Recovery of degraded areas and the ability to exploit the soil economically all year long.
- Reduces the need for deforestation and favors increase in grain, meat and milk yield at lower costs because of the combined effect of the activities.
- Reduction of methane emissions through bovines, due to trees aid in emission neutralization.
- Reduction of nitrous oxide due to reduced need for fertilization and tillage.

Biological Nitrogen Fixation

According to Embrapa, Biological Nitrogen Fixation is a process that transforms atmospheric nitrogen into assimilable forms for plants, a mechanism that can be used to obtain nitrogen for plant nutrition. The process is carried out by microorganisms with the enzyme nitrogenase, transforming nitrogen into water soluble ammonia absorbed by plants. The use of the technique reduces nitrous oxide (GHG) emissions, due to more effective fertilization and reduced fertilizer use.[88]

Animal Waste Treatment

Animal Waste Treatment combines techniques such as biodigestion and composting. The biodigestion of the waste, conducted by microorganisms in an environment without oxygen, results in biofertilizer and biogas. The latter can be combusted to further reduce its warming potential (further reducing the amount of methane in its composition) with an open or confined flare or used to generate energy. The composting of the waste, also conducted by microorganisms but in an environment with oxygen, results in compost (nutrient-rich soil- additive) and biofertilizer. The techniques provide reduction of the waste's GHG emissions and polluting potential and reduction of use resources for fertilization.[89]

[86] https://www.embrapa.br/en/tema-integracao-lavoura-pecuaria-floresta-ilpf/nota-tecnica.

[87] https://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/spi/scpi-home/managing-ecosystems/integrated-crop-livestock-systems/en/

[88] https://www.embrapa.br/en/tema-fixacao-biologica-de-nitrogenio

[89] https://www.embrapa.br/documents/1355242/0/Biog%C3%A1sFert+-+Tecnologias+para+o+tratamento+de+res%C3%ADduos+de+animais.pdf

ANNEX 3 – Environmental and Social Controversial Activities Procedures

Excluded Activities	Restricted Activities
Activities that do not abide to law or principles and values of Banco do Brasil, in which the bank does not invest or finance. 1. Gambling or Wagering Activities 2. Sexual Exploitation. 3. Dangerous Substances (Amianto, Asbestos) 4. Violation of Human Rights • Forced labor/ slave labor- labor analogous to slavery is characterized by degrading working conditions, exhaustive working hours, forced labor and debt bondage. In Brazil there is a predominance of labor analogous to slavery in economic activities developed in rural areas, such as livestock, coal production and agricultural crops. However, this situation may also be present in urban centers, such as in the textile industry and civil construction sector, among others. • Child Labor - according to the lnternational Labor Organization, "child labor" is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and is detrimental to their physical and mental development. In Brazil, work is prohibited for people under 16. Work as an apprentice is allowed only from the age of 14. Night work, dangerous, unhealthy work or activities on the TIP (worst forms of child labor) list are prohibited until the age of 18. Brazil has a risk of child labor in activities such as trade, maintenance, industry and agriculture. • Race and Gender Discrimination- based on article 3, item 11, Law no 9029/95. 5. Religious Entity 6. Political Party 7. Professional Sporting Club, Federation and Confederation 8. Activities in Rural Properties	Activities that have environmental impacts and that require impact assessment studies (EIA and RIMA) in its process of licensing, as well as the environmental license. 1. Energy and Fossil Fuels 2. Sugar-Energy Sector. 3. Mining and Mineral Resources Extraction. 4. Fishing. 5. Agrochemicals and Pesticides. 6. Agricultura and Livestock Activities in the Amazon Biome. 7. Third party activities on lndigenous Lands. 8. Third party activities on land occupied by remaining groups of quilombo communities 9. Other Activities Requiring ElA / RIMA (Environmental lmpact Study / Environmental lmpact Report) 10. Activities subject to Environmental Licensing. 11. Activities subject to the Grant of Rights to Use Water Resources (Water Grant). 12. Activities using Native Forest Wood for Commercial and Industrial Purposes.

Embargoed 9. Production or commercialization activity, directly or indirectly, of firearms and ammunition 10. Mineral Coal (extraction and generation of thermoelectric energy) 11. Illegal activities 12. Human trafficking 13. Landmines 14. Weapons of mass destruction 15. Oil and non conventional gas • Tar sands • shale oil and gas • Arctic oil and gas – fracturing and drilling	

ANNEX 4 – SDG and Specific Targets Supported by the Sustainable Finance Framework

SDG	Specific targets supported by eligible projects	Eligible Category
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	• Affordable housing • SMEs financing • Family rural production • Accessibility technology • Healthcare facilities and equipment • Pollution prevention and control
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	• Low carbon agriculture • Family rural production
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being. 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous	• Healthcare facilities and equipment • Pollution prevention and control • Climate Change Adaptation

	chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	
	5.1 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	• Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Financing and Social Inclusion
	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity. 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate. 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. 6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies. 6.B Support and strengthen the participation	• Pollution prevention and control • Green Urban Infrastructure • Sustainable tourism • Tourism and recreation • Chemicals

	of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	
	7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	• Renewable energy • Green Urban Infrastructure
	8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	• SMEs financing • Family rural production
	9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries. 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets. 9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	• Renewable Energy • SMEs financing • Energy efficiency • Clean Transportation • Green Buildings • Pollution prevention and control • Marine Biotechnology

	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	• Family rural production • Accessibility technology • Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Financing and Social Inclusion
	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	• Affordable housing • Clean Transportation • Green Buildings • Pollution prevention and control
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	• Low carbon agriculture • Forestry • Renewable Energy • Marine Biotechnology
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	• Low carbon agriculture • Forestry • Renewable Energy • Energy efficiency • Clean Transportation • Green Buildings • Green Urban Infrastructure

		• Pollution prevention and control • Transport and shipping • Habitat restoration and protection of coastal, marine, and watershed environments • Sustainable tourism • Marine Biotechnology • Chemicals
	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution. 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans. 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and implement science-based management plans to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics. 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information. 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade	• Habitat restoration and protection of coastal, marine, and watershed environments • Fisheries and aquaculture • Sustainable tourism • Tourism and recreation • Marine Biotechnology • Chemicals

	Organization fisheries subsidies negotiations.	
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world. 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species. 15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems. 15.B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.	• Low carbon agriculture • Forestry • Green Urban Infrastructure • Habitat restoration and protection of coastal, marine, and watershed environments • Sustainable tourism • Tourism and recreation • Pollution prevention and control

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