

**Social, Environmental, and  
Climate-related Risks and  
Opportunities Report**

**2025**



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## Introduction

The Social, Environmental, and Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Report (GRSAC Report) provides an integrated review of the key challenges and opportunities that impact the Organization's performance and sustainability.

The purpose of this Report is to provide information on how the Organization identifies, assesses, manages, and monitors risks and opportunities related to social, environmental, and climate factors. It addresses the governance of managing these risks, including the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved, the potential impacts of these risks on the business, strategies for risk and capital management, and the corresponding management processes. This information is in accordance with Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) Normative Instruction No. 153 and includes the following topics:

- Governance of social, environmental, and climate-related risk management (corresponds to the GVR Table of the BCB standard);
- Strategies used to address social, environmental, and climate-related risks (corresponds to the EST Table of the BCB standard);
- Social, environmental, and climate-related risk management processes (corresponds to the GER Table of the BCB standard).

This Report should be read alongside other documents published by the Organization, such as the Risk Management Report – Pillar 3 (Quarterly), the Integrated Report (Annual), ESG Report (Annual) all available on our Investor Relations website ([www.bradesco.com.br/en/](http://www.bradesco.com.br/en/)).

**Enjoy your reading!**

# **Governance of social, environmental, and climate-related risk management**

**(corresponds to the GVR Table of the BCB standard)**

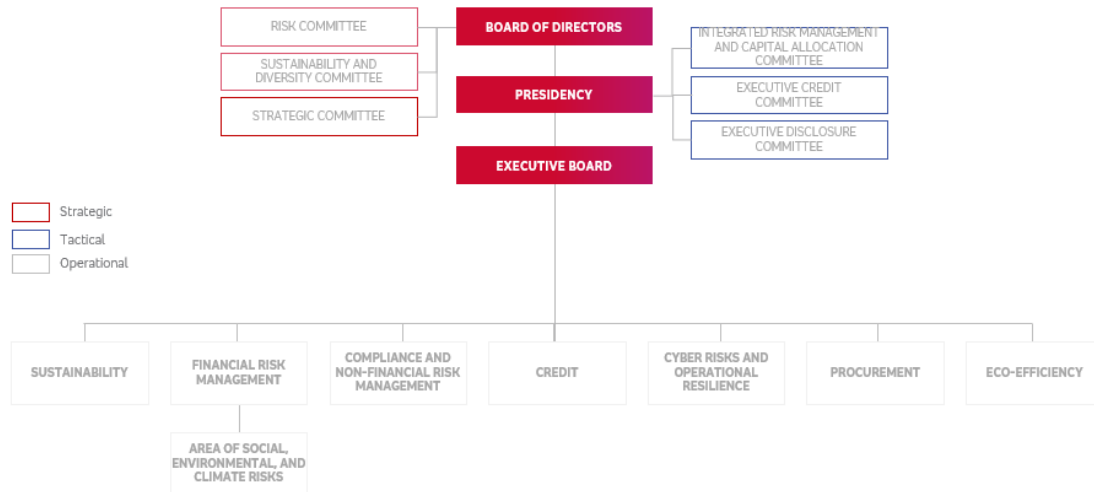


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**a) Governance authorities with duties involving the management of social, environmental, and climate-related risks.**

The management framework for social, environmental, and climate-related risks comprises various forums and departments that support the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), and the Executive Board of the Organization in the exercise of their duties.

Below, we highlight the main instances involved in this management:



**b) Responsibilities of the entities identified in item (a) and the relationships between them.**

**Strategic Level**

**i. Board of Directors**

A collegiate decision-making body whose primary responsibilities include establishing the Bradesco Organization's strategy in alignment with corporate governance best practices, reviewing business plans and policies to protect and maximize shareholder return, and overseeing the activities of the Executive Board while ensuring adherence to ethical principles. The Board of Directors is also responsible for approving and reviewing risk and capital management strategies, policies, and structures while considering the risk appetite and exposure limits for each type of risk. This includes evaluating stress testing programs, their scenarios, assumptions, and results.

The Board of Directors consists of six (6) to eleven (11) members.

**ii. Executive Board**

As a collegiate executive decision-making body, it is responsible for managing and representing the Organization, as well as defining and overseeing the execution of the strategic direction established by the Board of Directors.

It is the duty of the Executive Board member acting as Chief Risk Officer (CRO) to oversee the development, implementation, and continuous enhancement of the risk management framework. The CRO shall ensure that all policies, processes, reports, models, and systems are consistent with the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and the strategic objectives, be responsible for the capacity building of the risk management team, provide support for risk- and capital-related decisions, and maintain functional independence by reporting directly to the Risk Committee, the CEO, and the Board of Directors.

### **iii. Risk Committee**

A non-statutory body of a permanent and advisory nature, whose purpose is to advise the Board of Directors in conducting its duties related to risk and capital management.

Among its roles, the Committee evaluates the risk appetite levels outlined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and the strategies for managing them. It also oversees the performance of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and ensures that the Organization's Executive Board complies with the terms of the RAS.

Additionally, the Committee evaluates the alignment of the risk management framework processes with established policies and provides recommendations to the Board of Directors on risk management policies, strategies, structures, plans, scenarios, and limits. The parameters included in the corporate map, capital limits, stress testing, and contingency programs are considered, including but not limited to cybersecurity, money laundering prevention, compliance, the business continuity policy, and the capital and liquidity contingency plans.

The Risk Committee is made up of three (3) to five (5) members, all officially appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors, which is also responsible for designating its Coordinator.

### **iv. Strategic Committee**

A permanent non-statutory body whose purpose is to advise the Board of Directors in conducting its duties related to the Organization's strategic management.

Among its duties, the Strategic Committee supports the development of the Organization's strategy, pursuing alignment with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects, with the goal of protecting and maximizing shareholder return on investment.

The Committee monitors business plans, including the Organization's strategic actions considering the definition of short, medium, and long-term guidelines. It also monitors policies, guidelines, and market trends, seeking to identify new strategic demands.

The Strategic Committee is composed of three (3) to seven (7) members, all officially appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors, which is also responsible for designating its Coordinator.

### **v. Sustainability and Diversity Committee**

This permanent non-statutory body supports the Board of Directors by overseeing our sustainability strategy. It ensures that the implementation of our social, environmental, and climate-related goals is reported and managed through a holistic, integrated approach.

The Committee's mandate includes providing oversight for the sustainability strategy and the approval and periodic review of the Corporate Sustainability Policy and the Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC). It is also tasked with the validation of internal standards and instruments designed to mitigate social, environmental, and climate-related impacts.

The Committee is advised by the Sustainability Commission—the Sustainability area acts as an advisory body, reviewing assessments and deliberating on specific situations. When applicable, it monitors and coordinates activities with the Risk Committee on matters related to social, environmental, and climate risks and opportunities, presenting information and reports to the Board of Directors, as outlined in the regulations.

The Sustainability and Diversity Committee is made up of five (5) members, all officially appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors, which is also responsible for designating its Coordinator.

## Tactical Level

### i. Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Committee (COGIRAC)

A permanent executive body with deliberative powers that aims to advise the CEO in the management of risks, incidents and crises, internal controls and compliance, information security, fraud and money laundering prevention, as well as other topics. It validates and submits the risk and capital management policies, the stress testing program, and impact mitigation actions for the review of the Risk Committee and for deliberation by the Board of Directors. COGIRAC also ensures compliance with risk management, performance, capital requirements and sufficiency policies, and assesses the effectiveness of internal controls.

In addition, the Committee evaluates and submits proposals for the creation or revision of policies and structures, reviews the feasibility of hiring under potential conflicts of interest, and makes decisions on matters related to financial citizenship and regulatory issues. It monitors topics such as information security, fraud prevention, and customer relations conduct, ensuring that all activities are in line with best practices and current regulations.

COGIRAC is composed of at least five (5) members, including Executives and one Coordinator.

### ii. Executive Credit Committee

A permanent executive body with deliberative powers whose purpose is to make collective decisions on inquiries regarding the limits or loan transactions of the Organization (including offshore branches), of Bradesco Financiamentos, Bradesco Promotora, and Bradesco Cartões, periodically reporting and formalizing relevant decisions to the CEO.

Among its duties, the Executive Credit Committee makes collective decisions, within its scope, on limit inquiries or transactions involving credit risk, based on proposals from Segments, Associated Companies of the Organization, and Offshore Branches. Requests are previously analyzed and include an opinion from the Credit Department and, upon request, a report on social, environmental, and climate-related risks.

The Executive Credit Committee is composed of at least five (5) members, including Executives and one Coordinator.

### iii. Executive Disclosure Committee

A permanent, non-statutory body with decision-making authority, whose purpose is to advise the CEO on the Organization's compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and specific standards. It provides support to the disclosure of material information about the Organization and ensures control, consistency, quality, and transparency in releasing information to the market.

The Executive Disclosure Committee is composed of at least five (5) members, including Executives and one Coordinator, all formally appointed by the CEO.

## Operational Level

### i. Financial Risk Management

The Financial Risk Management (GRF) area is responsible for advocating for and facilitating the process of financial risk management and capital allocation through robust and effective practices that ensure acceptable levels of risk in the Organization's processes.

The GRF area is supported by a specialized and focused team to identify, classify, control, and report social, environmental, and climate-related risks (RSAC), strengthening Corporate Governance in the

management of these risks. Key duties include: analyzing and issuing risk opinions on social, environmental, and climate-related risks in credit operations and real estate collateral; monitoring the credit portfolio's exposure to social, environmental, and climate-related impacts; evaluating scenarios related to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy; preparing reports and presentations to meet internal and regulatory demands; supporting the integration of social, environmental, and climate-related risk metrics into the Organization's risk management processes; and reporting risk analysis and monitoring data to Senior Management.

## **ii. Sustainability**

The Sustainability area is responsible for the cross-functional management of the Organization's sustainability strategy, covering the development, implementation, and monitoring of guidelines related to environmental, social, and climate dimensions, in accordance with the Social, Environmental, and Climate-related Responsibility Policy (PRSAC).

It is responsible for advising the collegiate bodies linked to the sustainability agenda, which includes the Board of Directors, the Sustainability and Diversity Committee, and the Sustainability Commission, as well as supporting institutional and business areas in adhering to PRSAC guidelines and adopting sustainability best practices. It is also responsible for reporting and disclosing sustainability information to the market, which is done through the creation, consolidation, and publication of the Integrated Report and other related reports, in line with applicable regulatory requirements and market practices.

## **iii. Compliance and Non-Financial Risk Management**

The Compliance and Non-Financial Risk Management area is tasked with protecting and ensuring the sustainability of the Organization, supporting business areas in identifying weaknesses that may cause exposure to compliance and non-financial risks, generating value and reliability for shareholders, employees, customers, and society.

## **iv. Credit**

The Credit area is responsible for efficiently managing the granting and maintenance of credit in a way that makes sure the Organization remains profitable while also promoting sustainable growth of its assets. Its duties include the analysis, granting, and maintenance of credit limits, as well as the management of collaterals, observing quality, agility, and security standards applicable to the entire Bradesco Organization. It is also tasked with the development and enforcement of the Credit Policy, ensuring that social, environmental, and climate-related criteria are integrated into the credit lifecycle in alignment with all relevant regulatory and internal frameworks.

## **v. Procurement**

The Procurement area is responsible for ensuring that the Organization makes the best possible acquisitions of products and services, making sure that the process is consistent and transparent. It handles everything from identifying needs to managing contracts and suppliers, adopting ethical practices to ensure competitiveness, quality, safety, legality, social and environmental responsibility, and continuous improvement.

## **vi. Eco-efficiency**

The Eco-efficiency area is responsible for managing the Organization's eco-efficiency and for the annual production of the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from operational activities, in accordance with market reporting standards. It promotes the management of corporate spaces,

mobility, logistics, and sale of the Organization's movable/immovable assets, with efficiency, innovation, and sustainable practices.

## vii. Cyber Risks and Operational Resilience – Operational Risk

The Cyber Risks and Operational Resilience area is responsible for the corporate management of operational risks, involving various areas with specific roles to ensure an efficient control structure. These risks are measured and monitored centrally and independently. Operational risk is defined as the possibility of losses arising from external events or from failures, deficiencies, or weaknesses in internal processes, people, or systems.

### c) Process and frequency of receipt by the Board of Directors and, in its absence, by the Executive Board, of information related to social, environmental, and climate risks.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board receive, whenever necessary and applicable, information related to social, environmental, and climate risks, in accordance with the governance framework established by the Organization. The forums where social, environmental, and climate-related risk topics are addressed are listed below and occur with the respective frequencies:

Forum	Frequency*
Risk Committee	Monthly
Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Committee	Monthly
Executive Credit Committee	Whenever necessary
Executive Disclosure Committee	Whenever necessary
Sustainability and Diversity Committee	Bimonthly
Strategic Committee	Whenever necessary

\*Forums that have a predefined frequency may also hold additional meetings whenever necessary.

### d) Description of the criteria used by the Board of Directors and, in its absence, by the Executive Board, to ensure that social, environmental, and climate-related risks are considered, whenever relevant, in the approval and review processes.

Social, environmental, and climate-related risks are addressed in different forums within the Organization based on guidelines established by the Board of Directors and led by the Executive Board in committees and risk management processes. Below is a detailed description of the main criteria applied across different processes in which these matters are considered relevant.

#### Risk Appetite Statement – RAS

Risk appetite refers to the types and levels of risks that the Organization is willing to accept in order to fulfil its business activities and objectives. The Organization defines and formalizes its risk appetite through the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which reflects its risk culture and serves as a framework for strategic and business planning, supports the budgeting process, and allows Senior Management to allocate capital efficiently within established risk limits and categories.

The Organization establishes control approaches that include processes and limits, while also accounting for key global aspects such as social, environmental, and climate-related dimensions.

RAS criteria are reviewed annually or whenever necessary.

## **Risk and Capital Management Policies, Strategies, and Limits**

To approve and review its risk and capital management policies, standards, and procedures, the Organization assesses its alignment with strategic objectives related to customer experience and business sustainability. It also considers compliance with laws and regulations set by supervisory bodies, as well as the ability to monitor and mitigate risks.

### **Stress Testing**

The Stress Analysis is intended to quantify the impacts of exogenous shocks on economic variables that could represent unusual or atypical situations for the Organization's business reality. The impacts related to social, environmental, and climate risks are part of one of the stress scenarios that the Organization considers for its Stress Testing. Its assumptions and respective impacts are defined and evaluated by specialists in order to provide an understanding and measurement of the economic consequences, which are then submitted for review by the areas involved in quantifying these impacts.

The analyses are submitted to the Technical Stress Testing Committee on an annual basis for evaluation, discussion, and approval, and these analyses are used in the projection of financial impacts and in the assessment of capital adequacy.

### **Business Continuity Management Policy**

Business Continuity Management plays a vital role in bolstering operational resilience, maintaining a constant state of readiness to mitigate and respond to incidents with the potential to disrupt regular business activities. As such, it acts to mitigate impacts on clients, safeguarding the interests of stakeholders as well as their reputations.

The Business Continuity Management guidelines are officially documented within the Organization's framework, and the Policy is approved by the Board of Directors, and the Standards are approved by Senior Management.

Among other provisions, these documents detail the Business Continuity Plan. In alignment with the Disaster Recovery Institute International (DRI), this plan is defined as a holistic management process designed to identify potential organizational threats and the subsequent impacts those threats could impose on core business operations. During the process of developing the Business Continuity Plan, processes, risks, assets, continuity strategies, and other essential information are mapped out to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements, best market practices, and internal standards.

### **Liquidity Contingency Plan**

For the approval and review of the Liquidity Contingency Plan, consideration is given to the effectiveness of the procedures adopted to ensure that liquidity risk exposure remains within the levels established in the applicable policies, as well as to the strategic planning aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainability of the business. Applicable legislation, rules and regulations governing the matter are also taken into account.

The Liquidity Contingency Plan is approved by Senior Management and outlines its activation whenever liquidity ratios reach pre-determined maximum tolerance levels, regardless of the cause of the decline in these ratios.

Social, environmental, or climate-related events can affect the bank's liquidity, either through loss of funding or receipt of assets. Therefore, social, environmental, and climate-related risks can be "triggers" for activating the Liquidity Contingency Plan.

## Capital Plan and Capital Contingency Plan

The Capital Plan and the Capital Contingency Plan are ongoing processes of planning, monitoring, and control, both in the current and future periods, and must be consistent with the strategic objectives of the Organization.

The Capital Plan should outline targets and growth projections for the Organization and its primary sources of capital, considering the threats and opportunities related to the economic and business environment, the profit distribution policy, and the terms of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) aims to evaluate the sufficiency and appropriateness of the capital held by the Organization, considering its strategic objectives and the various risks it faces, including social, environmental, and climate-related risks.

## Compensation Policy

The Organization's Compensation Policy, drafted by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors, includes several indicators that are observed in defining variable remuneration. These indicators include: **i)** return on average equity (ROAE); **ii)** efficiency ratio; **iii)** customer satisfaction; and **iv)** compliance with socio-environmental aspects, based on social and environmental performance in sustainability indices, which include climate change.

**e) Methods of monitoring strategic objectives by the Board of Directors and, in its absence, by the Executive Board, and, if applicable, the institution's goals related to social, environmental, and climate-related aspects.**

The Board of Directors continuously and systematically oversees social, environmental, and climate-related risks, in alignment with the Organization's governance guidelines and established risk appetite. Issues related to social, environmental, and climate risks are monitored through the committees that advise the Board of Directors, ensuring that these risks are considered in an integrated manner with strategic objectives, corporate policies, and the decision-making process. Periodic reports are created that, among other aspects, cover the monitoring of the concentration of the loan portfolio in economic sectors with potential social and environmental impact or relevant exposure to climate risks.

Complementarily, any material social, environmental, and climate-related issues or scenarios requiring strategic resolution are escalated to the Board of Directors. This ensures a comprehensive evaluation of potential impacts on the Organization's long-term strategy, capital allocation, and established risk limits.

The Board of Directors monitoring activities are performed in an integrated manner with the Organization's sustainability governance structure, which is implemented and monitored across the board, combining ESG aspects into operations and business decisions, aligned with the expectations of our stakeholders. The governance structure consists of the following elements:

- Board of Directors: defines the strategy and monitors the Organization's performance on the subject at regular meetings.
- Sustainability and Diversity Committee: main governance body on the topic, composed of members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board, including the CEO. It meets bimonthly and is responsible for monitoring the progress and implementation of the sustainability strategy.
- Sustainability Commission: made up of executive officers and directors of strategic areas. Provides guidance on decisions by the Sustainability and Diversity Committee and suggests improvements in sustainability processes. Meetings take place bimonthly.

Learn more about governance and the sustainability strategy: [Integrated Reporting and ESG – Bradesco IR](#).

# **Strategies used to address social, environmental, and climate-related risks**

**(corresponds to the EST Table of the BCB standard)**



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**a) Identification of social, environmental, and climate-related risk events that could lead to potential losses to the institution over various time frames.**

The social, environmental, and climate-related risks associated with financial institutions are primarily indirect and stem from business relationships maintained with customers, supply chain companies, and other related parties. These risks generally originate from activities such as loans, financing, suppliers, investments, and collaterals. These are instances in which the institution may be impacted by the social, environmental, or climate effects associated with the activities of borrowers and partners.

Financial institutions are likewise subject to direct risks stemming from social, environmental, and climate-related impacts associated with the internal operations of the Organization, including physical asset damage, business interruptions, labor matters, and extreme climate events impacting facilities and infrastructure. These risks, although monitored as part of operational losses, have low material relevance when compared to indirect risks, considering the financial business model, but still require proper monitoring and treatment.

As such, while indirect risks represent the largest portion of the Organization's effective exposure to social, environmental, and climate-related risks, direct risks complement this monitoring and reinforce the need for an integrated risk management approach.

To manage the indirect impacts that could potentially lead to losses, the Organization applies a variety of strategies: evaluation, monitoring, and projections.

In terms of credit analysis, sensitive aspects associated with the locations of production units, projects, and/or collaterals are evaluated through georeferencing and other variables. The goal is to identify potential impacts related to biodiversity, traditional communities, human rights violations, exposure to climate change, occupational health and safety conditions, legal compliance, and corporate social responsibility.

As part of strategic risk oversight, we monitor key metrics to evaluate the credit portfolio, specifically focusing on sectoral concentration by risk profile and the detection of material social and environmental events, ensuring continuous supervision.

At the same time, specific exercises are conducted to identify social, environmental, and climate-related risks, such as environmental risks, through the assessment of relevant environmental impacts in sectors classified as high risk. Also, climate risks are analyzed with the support of statistical models that forecast the occurrence of extreme events in different scenarios, including short, medium, and long-term time frames (up to 2050), supporting an integrated assessment of physical and transitional risks related to climate change.

In compliance with the requirements of integrated risk management, financial risk indicators influenced by social, environmental, and climate-related assumptions are monitored. This includes market, liquidity and credit, and they account for aspects such as new, more restrictive financing legislation, impacts of climate change, scarcity of natural resources, among others.

According to the monitoring process, based on different approaches and frames, it is possible to analyze how these social, environmental, and climate-related factors can influence the Organization's exposure. In terms of credit losses, it is important to point out that all sectors may be exposed, at a variety of levels, to mapped social, environmental, and climate-related risk events. However, it is not possible to establish a direct and/or exclusive relationship between these losses and such events due to the many different variables that can affect credit performance.

The Organization also has processes for monitoring the direct risk of operational losses arising from social, environmental, and climate-related aspects, which are collected by identifying administrative and judicial processes involving issues such as accessibility, slave-like and/or child labor, non-compliance with environmental legislation, or losses arising from floods.

In 2025, the Organization recognized R\$27.5 million in operational losses arising from social, environmental, and/or climate-related events, primarily associated with accessibility-related matters (priority service requirements) and adverse weather events (flooding and inundation).

The Organization has tools at its disposal that support a structured process of risk identification, in addition to using public reference sources, such as:

- CONAMA Resolution No. 237 (Environmental Licensing);
- Consema Resolution No. 01/2018 and No. 372/2018 (Environmental Licensing);
- IBAMA – Environmental Citations and Embargoes;
- ICMBio – Demarcation of an Area of Conservation;
- Funai – Demarcation of Indigenous Lands and Palmares Cultural Foundation;
- SMA Resolution No. 10/2017 (activities with the potential to generate contaminated areas);
- Public records of contaminated areas;
- FEBRABAN – Green Taxonomy;
- Risk classification by IFC and of S&P sector;
- Record of employers who have subjected workers to conditions akin to slavery;
- Transition scenarios of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS);
- Physical climate risk indices and indicators from the MCTI AdaptaBrasil Platform;
- Customer GHG emission volume based on the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standard;
- Deforestation alert systems (MapBiomas and Prodes);
- SNISB – National Dam Safety Information System; and
- CEMADEN – National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters.

**b) Identification of significant concentrations of the risks mentioned in item (a) in the institution's credit exposures, observing the provisions of art. 38-D, item V, of Resolution No. 4557 of 2017.**

Below is the exposure composed of loans, debt securities, and operations not accounted for in the prudential balance sheet (Dec/25 reference date), broken down by economic sector, geographic region, average period of exposure, and risk classification.

Details of RSAC exposure classification by geographic region in Brazil, economic sector, and average term

Economic Sector	Dec/25						
	Credit Exposure	Representativeness of the Exposure	Average Period of Exposure	Social Risk	Environmental Risk	Climate Risk <sup>1</sup>	
	BRL million	%	months				
Retail	78.657	4,73%	20	Low	Low	High	
Real Estate and Construction Activities	51.072	3,07%	38	Medium	Medium	Low	
Transportation and Concession	56.205	3,38%	35	Low	Medium	Medium	
Automotive	11.016	0,66%	16	High	High	Medium	
Financial	317.451	19,11%	34	Medium	Medium	Low	
Electricity	35.910	2,16%	28	Medium	High	Low	
Oil and Petrochemicals	19.016	1,14%	34	Medium	High	High	
Iron and Steel Industry	13.766	0,83%	24	High	High	High	
Food Products	29.174	1,76%	24	Medium	High	High	
Tobacco and Beverages	11.330	0,68%	13	Medium	High	High	
Pulp and Paper	5.791	0,35%	37	High	High	Medium	
Extraction	8.358	0,50%	20	Low	Low	Medium	
Telecommunications	14.228	0,86%	14	Low	Medium	Low	
Health	12.065	0,73%	43	Low	Medium	Low	
Chemical Industry	12.339	0,74%	20	High	High	High	
Construction Material	4.137	0,25%	23	Medium	High	Low	
Leisure and Tourism	7.568	0,46%	19	Low	Medium	Low	
Capital Goods	6.745	0,41%	20	High	High	Low	
Education	4.832	0,29%	32	Low	Low	Low	
Hygiene and Cleaning Products	2.413	0,15%	21	High	High	High	
Textiles	5.042	0,30%	21	High	High	Low	
Household Appliances and Electronics	4.979	0,30%	11	High	High	Low	
General Industry	5.101	0,31%	19	Medium	Medium	Low	
Trading	4.848	0,29%	21	Low	Low	Low	
Information Technology	5.793	1,00%	16	Low	Low	Low	
Agriculture	20.480	1,23%	33	Low	Low	Low	
Packaging	4.358	0,26%	18	Low	High	High	
Furniture and Wood	2.508	0,15%	24	High	High	Low	
Other Sectors	210.704	12,68%	24	Low	Low	Low	
Individuals	695.663	41,87%	37	Non-Assessed	Non-Assessed	Non-Assessed	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.661.552</b>	<b>100%</b>					
<b>Geographic Region</b>							
Southeast	840.058	50,56%	31				
South	159.395	9,59%	30				
North	51.547	3,10%	33				
Northeast	155.058	9,33%	35				
Midwest	348.173	20,95%	37				
Overseas	107.321	6,46%	25				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.661.552</b>	<b>100%</b>					

<sup>1</sup>Scenario used: Divergent Net Zero of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) for the 2030 horizon.

The sectors identified as being most vulnerable to these risks include food products, automotive, capital goods, household appliances and electronics, packaging, tobacco and beverages, furniture and wood, pulp and paper, oil and petrochemicals, hygiene and cleaning products, chemical industry, iron and steel industry, textiles, and retail. The credit exposure of these thirteen (13) sectors represents seven percent (7%) of the portfolio, with an average term of maturity of twenty-two (22) months.

**c) Description of how the events mentioned in item (a) are accounted for in the institution's business, strategies, and capital management, detailing the timeline and the criteria adopted in prioritizing the assessed risks.**

The Organization constantly works to incorporate social, environmental, and climate-related risk assessments into business, strategy, and capital management, aiming to support decision-making and the sustainable development of businesses and society.

Below, we highlight the incorporation of the events mentioned in item (a) into our business (credit, investments, and insurance), strategy, and capital management.

**Business**

When granting loans, the Organization evaluates clients in industries with potential impacts and that have significant credit exposure, or those with social and environmental violations based on internal criteria. This assessment includes the analysis of the social, environmental, and climate-related risks and results in the issuance of a rating that is appraised and discussed in the respective credit deliberation forums. It is important to highlight that the entire credit granting processes requires an opinion from the social, environmental, and climate-related risks area comply with the Organization's established guidelines and policies, which provide for, among other measures, restrictive and prohibitive criteria applicable to certain sectors or activities.

Regarding investment initiatives, Bradesco Asset employs a methodology for analyzing ESG factors for the assets under management, including both private and public securities. In the case of private securities, the material topics of each sector are considered to identify the risks and opportunities that companies face.

In addition, we monitor official lists of work analogous to slavery and controversies related to social, environmental, and climate issues that feed back into the analysis of assets.

For government securities, the methodology considers indicators that assess regulatory quality and public policies aimed at ensuring the provision of essential services to the population, promoting nature conservation, deforestation control, climate action, and the reduction of social inequality. In this way, socio-environmental aspects are integrated into Bradesco Asset operations, with the mission of delivering superior and sustainable returns in managing the customers' investments. Regarding private equity transactions, the Organization has a wide range of investment opportunities, offering flexibility in terms of sectors, types of assets, investment amounts, periods, and structures. The origination, investment, and monitoring processes consider social, environmental, and climate-related risk assessment.

Within the scope of insurance operations, Bradesco Seguros Group incorporates ESG aspects into its business by providing solutions, products, and services aimed at fulfilling its commitment to contribute to the sustainable development of the country. The Group is part of the Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI), a voluntary commitment to the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) that seeks to constantly assess the demand for financial and insurance products that offer appropriate solutions to customers, both to boost the low-carbon economy and to protect them from the impacts or adapt to the transformations stemming from climate change. Bradesco Seguros Group also publishes an annual Sustainability Report, available at [www.bradescoseguros.com.br/sustentabilidade](http://www.bradescoseguros.com.br/sustentabilidade).

## Strategies

The risk management activity is highly strategic due to the growing complexity of products and services and the globalization of the Organization's business. As such, the Organization exercises corporate control of risks in an integrated and independent manner, fostering a collaborative decision-making environment and developing and implementing methodologies, models, and tools for measurement and control.

The risk management structure consists of various committees, commissions, and departments that assist the Organization's Board of Directors, the CEO, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), and the Executive Board in conducting their duties, as outlined in item (a) of the GVR table. In this context, the management of social, environmental, and climate-related risks is particularly emphasized, with the scope of analysis encompassing loan and financing operations, collateral analysis, suppliers, and investments (see the GER Table for further details).

The Organization's strategic and business plans are supported by several factors, with a strong emphasis on the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which outlines the types and levels of risks the Organization is willing to bear to achieve its objectives. In the RAS, the social, environmental, and climate-related risks are represented by a set of prohibitive and restrictive guidelines concerning

sensitive sectors, controversial activities, and socio-environmental infractions, all of which are considered in the Organization's business decisions.

## Capital Management

Capital management is conducted in such a way to ensure the Organization can achieve its strategic objectives and address the risks inherent in its activities, including social, environmental, and climate-related risks. This management aims to consistently maintain a strong capital base to support activity development and mitigate risks, whether in normal or challenging conditions, resulting in the establishment of minimum capital buffers in line with regulatory requirements. In its capital management, the Organization adopts a 3-year forward-looking approach, considering potential changes in the economic landscape driven by various factors, including social, environmental, and climate-related events, as well as expectations related to its business operations. To prevent potential declines in capital and/or liquidity levels, the Organization has a Recovery Plan that outlines strategies for extreme adverse scenarios. It also includes a Capital Plan and a Contingency Plan, both integral components of the Recovery Process under the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

### **d) Description of the predicted changes in climate patterns and transition to a low-carbon economy used in scenario analysis, within the framework of the stress testing program.**

The Organization's journey in analyzing the impacts of climate change began in 2017 through its participation in the UNEP-FI pilot programs. The objective of the multiple rounds of these programs is to develop methodologies for assessing the impacts of climate-related risks. Efforts have recently been intensified to improve the capacity to assess climate-related risks and their potential effects on the Organization.

Among these efforts, the stress testing program stands out, utilizing various methodological approaches to broaden the knowledge base on this issue. Methods were designed to evaluate scenarios related to shifts in climate patterns and the transition to a low-carbon economy, with the goal of enhancing the understanding of their potential impacts.

#### **I- Scenario Analysis**

The year 2025 saw a noticeable rise in Pacific Ocean temperatures starting in the second half of the year, causing a La Niña climate event with low intensity until the end of December. Rainfall patterns from September to December were lower than the historical average in the South-Central region, with elevated temperatures above the historical average in most of the country during this period. These climate events had an impact on water supply reservoirs and hydroelectric plants, causing delays in grain crops. These types of events can bring about multiple macroeconomic impacts, such as an increase in prices for both food items and fuel due to crop failures. This perspective has been incorporated into the Organization's stress testing program. In the hypothetical scenario designed, the increasing occurrence of extreme weather events, such as a super El Niño, was considered. This phenomenon, characterized by the warming of Equatorial Pacific waters, is expected to impact the GDP, exchange rates, interest rates, and inflation. These effects are assessed using a macroeconomic equilibrium model for a stressed scenario developed through a collaborative effort between the economic research, business, and financial risk management teams.

Business areas assess macroeconomic scenarios by incorporating macroeconomic variables and estimating outcomes across various products. This approach aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of potential impacts on portfolios, financial results, and capital and liquidity ratios.

## II- Sensitivity Analysis

From a complementary perspective, to gauge the direct impact on customers, sensitivity analyses were conducted on a sample of operations involving legal entities in sectors highly exposed to physical and transition climate risks.

To ensure the analyses capture different narratives regarding the behavior of climate-related variables that may impact businesses, the Organization utilized three Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios:

**Delayed Transition:** this scenario considers that these types of well-developed policies will not begin to be implemented until 2030. As a result, an abrupt and more severe adjustment will be needed to keep global warming below 2°C. This involves high transition costs, volatility in carbon prices, and significant risks for emission-intensive sectors.

**Current Policies:** it assumes that the existing policies will continue without any new regulatory efforts to curb greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This emissions pathway results in rising atmospheric GHG concentrations, exacerbating long-term physical risks. These include acute extreme weather events and chronic shifts in precipitation patterns, posing significant threats to infrastructure and global supply chains.

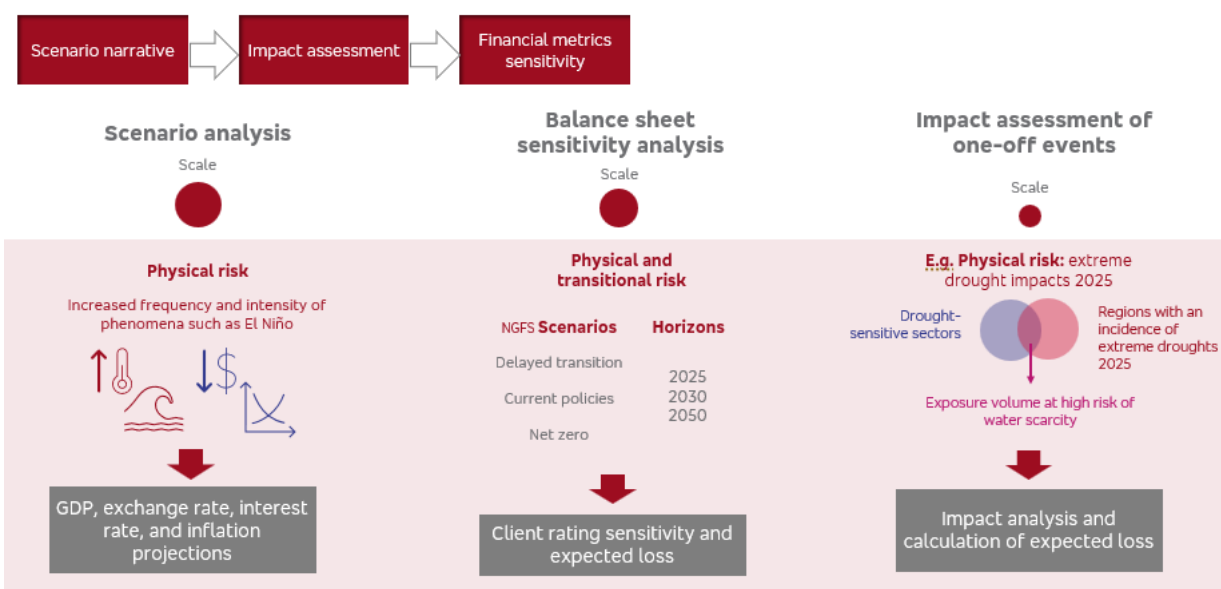
**Net Zero:** it represents an orderly scenario, where there is global coordination to implement measures consistent with the commitments of the Paris Agreement. Policies are introduced early and gradually, which help to facilitate a planned transition to net-zero emissions by the end of the century. This approach minimizes physical risks and reduces economic uncertainties, favoring stability in the markets and less exposure to regulatory shocks.

Analysis results were used to simulate potential impacts on variables such as the companies' credit ratings in each climate scenario. It is important to note that the models used to assess these impacts are still in the process of methodological development, with significant limitations in the coverage of variables and estimated risk factors. Therefore, there will be a constant need to improve these methodologies, in addition to the use of complementary methods for the adequate management of the risks in question.

Given the forward-looking nature of the assessment of potential impacts of climate change, the analysis frames a more distant than usual planning timeframes adopted by financial institutions. In the context of Bradesco's risk management, the physical and economic climate impacts from 2026 onward are evaluated through the stress testing conducted. Additionally, the impact of climate risk in 2030 and 2050 is also analyzed due to its significance for the global climate change mitigation agenda and, consequently, for tracking the Organization's commitments.

## III- Preventive Risk Monitoring

In addition to the established monitoring and management processes, preventive monitoring of climate change-related issues is conducted in response to specific situations that are identified. In 2025, intense and prolonged droughts in several municipalities impacted several sectors, with emphasis on agriculture. Aiming to manage this shock in the bank's loan portfolio, an assessment was conducted based on the sectoral and territorial sensitivity of customers.



**e) Description of the institution's adaptation capacity, considering the hypotheses mentioned in item (d).**

Considering the methodology and assumptions applied, the analysis results did not reveal any material risks. We can highlight that, in all scenarios evaluated, the Organization demonstrates solidity and financial resilience to face the stress scenarios applied, without breaching the capital and liquidity management limits. The results suggest the importance of monitoring market conditions and adopting a business strategy that allows anticipating and avoiding more severe consequences for the Organization.

It is important to emphasize that any exercises conducted will be influenced by methodological and data limitations, which may introduce uncertainty regarding the risks to which the Organization is exposed. However, regardless of identifying the materiality of risks in the assessments, the Organization aligns its strategy with these risks and continuously updates its methodological approach, in line with its commitment to business sustainability and its goal of contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

To support the mitigation of such risks and increase the Organization's resilience, goals were established to promote green businesses, characterized by operations that contribute to more sustainable economic development. Aiming for alignment between business and compliance with the Paris Agreement, a proposal was made to decarbonize the loan portfolio by supporting customers in their transition to a low-carbon economy, according to the Organization's commitment to the Decarbonization agenda.

The assessments conducted reveal the Organization's ability to accommodate the impacts of climate change into its capital structure, while the climate strategies being implemented seek to bring greater protagonism and resilience to the business.

# **Social, environmental, and climate-related risk management processes**

**(corresponds to the GER Table of the BCB standard)**



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## a) Description of the process for identifying, measuring, and evaluating social, environmental, and climate-related risks.

Based on the principles of proportionality and relevance outlined by the BCB, the Organization defined the scope for the process of identifying, evaluating, and classifying the social, environmental, and climate-related risks. This scope includes the review of activities related to **i)** loans and financing; **ii)** project financing; **iii)** collateral; **iv)** suppliers; and **v)** investments, which are detailed below.

In parallel with these reviews, the Organization identifies and evaluates social, environmental, and climate-related risks based on studies and the development of models on the topic. Throughout the year, methodologies and processes for monitoring dam flood spots were developed to support the client risk assessment process. These studies resulted from an agreement with the Euvaldo Lodi Institute (IEL) – SENAI with the purpose of connecting the market and academia, generating innovation in facing the Organization's challenges.

### Credit Granting

To assess social, environmental, and climate-related risks, the Organization considers risk factors associated with the economic sectors in which customers operate (inherent risk) and the credit exposure of these customers within each sector. Customers operating in sectors with medium or high inherent risk and who have material credit exposure are included in the scope of the assessment.

An environmental, social, and governance performance assessment is conducted for customers within this scope. This assessment is conducted through the application and review of a questionnaire that covers aspects related to potential risks, including questions about impacts on biodiversity and traditional communities, human rights violations, exposure to climate change, occupational health and safety, and legal compliance, all stemming from the activities conducted by clients.

The intersection between the sector's inherent risk and the performance assessment results in a specific customer rating, which may be one of the following risk levels: Minimal, low, medium, high, and very high.

As part of a continuous improvement process, the Organization monitors updates and new legislation related to matters relevant to social, environmental and climate-related risks.

### Projects

The scope of project analysis is defined based on the loan transaction. Project analysis is conducted through sectoral checklists, which include the evaluation of licenses, environmental impact studies, as well as prevention, mitigation, control, and impact compensation programs.

This process also includes media research and consultations of internal and public databases, such as the registry of employers who have subjected workers to conditions akin to slavery, the list of embargoes from the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), and public registries of contaminated areas. The project's risk rating is generated based on this analysis, and it comprises five levels: Minimum, low, medium, high, and very high.

The Organization has also been a signatory to the Equator Principles since 2004, which aim to ensure that financed projects are conducted in a socially responsible manner and adhere to the best environmental, social, and climate management practices outlined in the Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), as well as the World Bank's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines. The eligible projects are rated in categories A, B, and C and assigned a project risk

rating, as previously described. Projects that present potential material impacts, action plans are drawn up and periodic audit processes are established to assist in the management and assessment of social and environmental compliance.

The Organization is committed to aligning its activities with initiatives that promote sustainable development and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. As such, the Organization currently evaluates projects within the framework of the Eco Invest Brasil Program, created by the Brazilian Federal Government to attract private investments geared towards the ecological transformation of the country.

In the analysis of the projects classified in this category, climate, environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria are considered, as well as adherence to current public policies and the contribution to sustainable development, subsidizing the risk management of operations.

### **Real Estate Collateral**

The scope of the analysis of real estate collateral includes rural properties with identified restrictions, urban properties showing signs of contamination located in industrial areas, warehouses storing potentially contaminating materials, properties with fuel tanks, and vacant land in large urban centers.

Properties within this scope are subject to a process of identifying social, environmental, and climate-related risk factors. This process involves approved appraisal companies that are engaged to review the physical characteristics and use of the property and to assess the existence of environmental liabilities and assets in the property and surrounding area, among other aspects. In addition to this process, a geospatial study is conducted to validate and check the criteria evaluated in the studies carried out.

The property assessment results in one of the following classifications: Cleared, restricted, and prohibited.

### **Suppliers**

Suppliers within the scope of social, environmental, and climate-related risk analysis go through the Bradesco Most Sustainable Supplier Program (FSBRA), which involves the audit process carried out by a company specialized in the sustainable management of the supply chain. The program is used to assess the level of management of suppliers.

An assessment is made through a checklist and interviews addressing three dimensions: **i)** Environmental; **ii)** Social; and **iii)** Governance. These dimensions include aspects related to ethics, labor issues, human rights, supply chain management, environmental policies, licensing, solid waste management, and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as occupational health and safety, among other topics.

After the audits, if necessary, the supplier establishes an action plan for each improvement opportunity and non-conformity identified. Considering the audit results, the supplier gets a low, medium, high, or very high-risk rating.

### **Investments**

Social, environmental, and climate-related aspects are incorporated into the Bradesco Asset business, whose mission is to deliver superior and sustainable returns in managing customers' investments. As a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and the Association of Capital Market Investors (AMEC), it employs cross-cutting methodologies that analyze risks, opportunities, and potential impacts arising from ESG aspects on the performance of assets. Bradesco Asset applies a methodology that assigns different weights to the monitored aspects that

extend to all asset classes (variable income, fixed income — private and public bonds — and investment funds) and weights that vary according to the specificities of each sector.

To address climate issues in asset management, greenhouse gas emissions associated with investments are analyzed using the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology. This assessment is important to identify portfolio exposures and provide guidance on possible strategic actions and engagement with highly-emissive sectors.

Bradesco Asset engages with companies and business partners to adopt the best practices in its segments, in addition to addressing potential sector risks. To this end, it also takes part in collective engagement initiatives related to climate and biodiversity promoted by the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI).

With the aim of ensuring greater adherence to the commitments assumed, private equity operations are subject to social, environmental, and climate-related risk analysis, in order to identify any implications related to work analogous to slavery, child labor, sexual exploitation, embargoed areas, contaminated areas, and environmental infractions that may impact the Organization's image and reputation. Based on this assessment, investment deals are rated into one of three risk levels: low, medium, or high.

**b) Description of the criteria used to classify exposures in terms of social, environmental, and climate-related risks accounting for the economic sector, geographic region, and average exposure period.**

To classify exposures to social, environmental, and climate-related risks, the Organization has developed criteria where each risk considers specific components assessed based on the characteristics of the economic sector and geographic region for climate risk. This approach enabled the classification of risks as having high, medium, or low potential impact.

The social risk criteria include international benchmarks such as the IFC and S&P, as well as records of assessments, accidents, and child labor in Brazil. The environmental risks of an industry are rated based on criteria from the IFC and S&P, as well as definitions from FEBRABAN and records from regulatory agencies. Given the lack of mandatory disclosures, of a regulatory body, or of a legal framework that allows specific monitoring, the criteria for assessing climate-related risks depend on the characteristics of the sector of activity and geographic region regarding potential exposures to physical or transition factors.

Regarding climate factors, physical risks are assessed based on the customer's sector and geographic region, considering exposures to acute risks, such as potential damage to structures from extreme events, or chronic risks, such as the reliance on natural resources in the production process. In terms of the transition to a low-carbon economy, market risks are assessed, such as the use of carbon-intensive inputs; reputational risk, such as damage to the image of companies in the sector due to climate events; regulatory risk, such as the implementation of carbon pricing in the international market; and technological risk, such as the availability of substitute technologies for the product in question. All components are consolidated to form a common metric that allows risk to be rated as high, medium, or low.

The respective rating is used to create a matrix comprising two axes: Potential impact of the customer and relevance of their exposure in the loan portfolio for periodic monitoring of this exposure.

**c) Description of the mechanisms used for the timely identification of political, legal, or regulatory changes that may have an impact on the climate transition risk incurred by the institution.**

The Organization has a structured process in place to recognize and convey information about any changes in policies, laws, and regulations that might affect its activities, including climate transition risk. Specialized platforms that automatically capture laws, regulations, and resolutions are used to facilitate monitoring. After analysis, they are then forwarded to the responsible areas to evaluate the possible impacts and, if necessary, define actions and prepare adaptation plans, with oversight. This monitoring covers federal legislation, acts of regulatory and self-regulatory bodies, such as the Central Bank, CVM, ANBIMA, ABECS, FEBRABAN, COAF and OAB Federal, in addition to standards issued by the Brazilian National Congress, Legislative Branch, Executive Branch and Ministries.

The Organization also actively participates in discussions and public consultations on topics related to the climate agenda and legal measures under consideration at various levels of the government that may impact the financial sector.

In addition, all managers, including the units abroad, are responsible for verifying, evaluating, and implementing the necessary measures to ensure that activities comply with the applicable laws and regulations, always observing the legislation and the requirements of the local jurisdiction.

**d) Description of the mechanisms used to handle interactions between social, environmental, and climate-related risks within the scope of integrated risk management, and between these and other risks incurred by the institution.**

Social, environmental, and climate-related risks are intrinsically connected and require management processes capable of addressing these interconnections while preserving their particularities. To address this reality, the Organization has adopted a stress program that aims to assess its conditions for dealing with situations of uncertainty caused by factors of social, environmental, and climate-related origin.

To understand the interactions among social, environmental, and climate-related risks, a stress scenario was developed that encompasses events arising from these risks simultaneously. Through this exercise, the implications of the social, environmental, and climate-related risk scenario on the Organization's key material risks are considered. As described in item (d) of the EST Table, this process involves estimates of impacts across various business areas. By considering such impacts in their respective planning, the areas allow the assessment of estimated results for their products, portfolios, and assets in relation to social, environmental, and climate-related risk factors.

Given the scope of the stress exercise, the macroeconomic consequences of the scenarios are considered, allowing the assessment of fluctuations in interest rates, asset market prices, and potential fluctuations that constitute market risk. As defined in the process, projections are consolidated for a broad analysis of immediate consequences and future effects on the Organization in an integrated manner.

Macroeconomic variables affect portfolio projections and stress exercise results, considering, among other factors, market risks associated with interest rate variations and the impacts of marking securities to market, in addition to asset and liability mismatch management (Asset Liability Management – ALM). Similarly, possible difficulties in negotiating positions at market prices and the ability to honor obligations safely and in a timely manner must be factored in when considering the liquidity risk that social, environmental, and climate-related risk events may cause.

The stress testing program allows the assessment of the Organization's ability to navigate through adversities arising from unfavorable scenarios. A business scenario compromised by social, environmental, and climate-related risks would have consequences on counterparties' operations that affect the credit risk assessed under the program. Its implications on projected results, capital, and liquidity ratios form the basis of the Organization's contingency plans and strategy.

In addition, isolated exercises were conducted, still within the scope of the stress program, to analyze the consequences of specific events with implications for liquidity, market risk, and credit risk arising from causes related to social, environmental, and climate issues. Components of this exercise include sensitivity analyses of social, environmental, and climate-related risks, through explorations of environmental accidents and different climate scenarios.

Furthermore, in 2025, the sectoral and territorial sensitivity study was conducted again with a focus on potential exposures associated with water scarcity. While localized impacts were identified, the observed magnitude did not trigger a rating downgrade progress or the revision of limits. The ongoing nature of this monitoring underscores our commitment to continuously improving risk assessment methodologies and demonstrates our diligence in anticipating climate events that could affect our clients' credit quality, allowing for broad discussion of their impacts and consideration in plans and strategies.

Within the scope of insurance operations, the Bradesco Seguros Group conducts studies to measure the financial impact of various topics defined as material to the Insurance Group's social, environmental, and climate-related risks and their consequences on the Underwriting Risk of each company, with social, environmental, and climate-related risks already being partially included as a component of its risk. The amount for each topic is measured by means of specific stress scenarios. The additional amounts, not included in the Underwriting Risk, are considered as a component and part of the capital buffer for material risks, which make up the Insurance Group's overall risk appetite.

**e) Description of social, environmental, and climate-related risk management processes, emphasizing monitoring, control, and mitigation of these risks.**

The social, environmental, and climate-related risk management processes include the stages of identification, classification, monitoring, and mitigation of these risks throughout the entire business.

For credit operations—specifically those that involve financing for clients, projects, and real estate collateral—the internal social, environmental, and climate-related risk classification methodology is applied. This assessment may include a questionnaire (as described in item (a) of this Table), reviewing public lists, georeferencing analyses, and news search. Risk monitoring takes place through the periodic review of the socio-environmental rating, whose frequency is defined according to the relevance and degree of risk. The higher the level of risk, the shorter the period for reviewing the rating and the more robust the safeguards required for granting the financing.

The monitoring also includes an alert system that identifies news related to social, environmental, and climate aspects. The most relevant occurrences may impact the social, environmental, and climate-related risk rating and its validity, requiring additional diligence with the client.

The Organization has a standard contractual clause that provides for the early expiration of contracts if any non-compliance issues with obligations related to risk mitigation are discovered. Specifically for project finance transactions classified under the Equator Principles, the Organization incorporates specific contractual provisions into the financing agreements and adopts enhanced monitoring procedures, such as site inspections and periodic reviews. In addition, action plans are established to address the prevention, control, mitigation, and compensation of socio-environmental impacts associated with the projects.

Finally, studies and analyses of the loan portfolio allow the identification of risks and their future projections in order to quantify potential risks to which the Organization will be exposed over time and in different scenarios. To this end, the Organization participates in forums to discuss risk scenarios. It also relies on expert consultants on the subject and integrates these assessments with relevant financial indicators.

**f) Description of the mechanisms used to monitor concentrations in economic sectors, geographic regions, or segments of products and services that are most likely to undergo or cause social, environmental, and climate-related impacts.**

The Organization monitors concentrations in economic sectors through metrics to monitor the concentration limits of loan transactions for the Economic, Sector, and Transfer groups (concentration by country).

Specifically for sectors more susceptible to social, environmental, and climate-related risks, the concentration of credit exposure is assessed monthly by the Risk Committee, enabling an evaluation of how resources are being allocated to these sectors (see item (b) of the GVR Table).

Information on physical threats made available on the AdaptaBrasil and CEMADEN portals is used to assess the loan portfolio's geographic vulnerability. Using this public data, which includes current occurrences and projections of threats like floods and extreme droughts, it is possible to identify the risk of regional and sectoral concentration in highly vulnerable areas.



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