Management
Report

2025

IFRS

Management Report | 2025

Net Income
R$ 16.8 billion

Provision for Expected Losses
R$ 66.6 biillion

Fee Income
R$ 34.7 biillion

Administrative and Personnel Expenses
R$ 38.6 billion

Capital Adequacy Ratio
15.13 %

CET1 Ratio
12.23 %

2025 was a year of adjustments. We acted responsibly to manage delinquency, drive new business opportunities and diversify revenues, while also advancing innovation and sustainability through consistent investments in people and the promotion of diversity.

We reaffirm our commitment to all stakeholders with whom we engage, aligned with our purpose of being close and relevant in people's lives at every moment. We continue to strengthen our role as the agribusiness bank—from small farmers to large exporters—supporting workers, families, companies and the public sector.

In December 2025, our assets reached R$ 2.5 trillion, the loan portfolio exceeded R$ 1.1 trillion with growth across all segments, and customer resources totaled R$ 898 billion. Our CET1 Ratio stood at 12.23%, a solid level to continue supporting the expansion of our operations.

The financial intermediation result reflected the increase in funding expenses, driven by the higher volume of deposits and the rise in the average Selic rate and the Reference Rate throughout the year, partially offset by the expansion of the loan portfolio and by securities income, which supported revenue growth.

Expected losses mainly reflected the increase in delinquency in transactions with rural producers. In this context, we acted with transparency and implemented effective mitigation measures, responding swiftly and decisively by revising collection workflows, enhancing guarantees and prioritizing disbursements in line with the resilience matrix.

In October, we began contracting under BB Regulariza Dívidas Agro and the BNDES Rural Debt Settlement Program, pursuant to Provisional Presidential Decree 1,314/2025, offering solutions for rural producers to settle or amortize working capital, investment and CPR-related debts. By December, R$ 22.6 billion had been contracted under the programs established by the Provisional Measure.

We also advanced in Crédito do Trabalhador, which since its launch has reached a portfolio of R$ 14.3 billion and more than 1.5 million transactions, strengthening the diversification of the portfolio mix with an improved risk-return profile and supporting our fair share in the payroll loan market.

Our engagement with the public sector intensified, reinforcing our position as a reference institutional partner and supporting structural projects, public management modernization and the expansion of service offerings to society.

We further strengthened the diversification of fee income, particularly in fund administration, consortia, and insurance, pension and capitalization commissions, demonstrating our commercial strength and the significant synergy and complementarity with the companies within our conglomerate.

Administrative Expenses increased in line with business activity, reflecting employee salary adjustments and investments in technology, artificial intelligence and cybersecurity.

As a result, net income for 2025 amounted to R$ 16.8 billion, and value added totaled R$ 44.4 billion, considering taxes, salaries, dividends and other components.

The results achieved throughout 2025 demonstrate Banco do Brasil's ability to navigate different scenarios with responsibility, discipline and execution focus. The initiatives implemented strengthened our operational, financial and capital foundations, positioning BB for a new cycle of sustainable growth. We remain committed to consistently creating value for our clients, employees, shareholders and all stakeholders, always with a long-term perspective and responsible conduct.

The main highlights of the period

Crédito do Trabalhador Program

Our private payroll loan portfolio under the Crédito ao Trabalhador (Worker Credit) Program reached R$ 14.3 billion, with more than 1.5 million transactions since its launch in March 2025.

BB in the Central Bank of Brazil Complaints Ranking

We have completed 14 consecutive quarters in the top position among the five largest banks within financial conglomerates, reinforcing our commitment to excellence in customer relationships.

Renegotiation of rural debts pursuant to Provisional Presidential Decree (MP) 1,314/2025

In October, we began the operationalization of the "BB Regulariza Dívidas Agro" and the "BNDES Rural Debt Settlement Program", both created under Provisional Presidential Decree (MP) 1,314/2025, which provide special conditions for the settlement or amortization of working capital, investment and Rural Product Bills (CPR) debts of rural producers. As of December 2025, contracted volumes totaled R$22.6 billion, benefiting more than 15 thousand rural producer clients.

Disbursements under PEAC FGI and Pronampe

In 2025, we strengthened our performance in credit lines backed by guarantee funds, prioritizing transactions with a better risk-return profile. Disbursements to micro, small and medium-sized companies supported by PEAC FGI and Pronampe totaled more than R$20 billion in the period, a 63% increase compared to 2024. We also advanced in the resilience matrix, expanding transactions secured by receivables and guarantees.

BB Ventures

We expanded the scope of our Corporate Venture Capital program, launched in 2020, to include the themes of bioeconomy, ESG and DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusion). To support this new phase, BB Ventures will have capital of up to R$500 million starting in 2026.

Omnichannel Service Model

In 2025, we enhanced our omnichannel service model by combining our physical network with digital channels to deliver smarter, more personalized and more effective customer journeys, with 93% of transactions already concentrated in digital channels and 35.8 million digital clients—while maintaining presence and proximity. This evolution was accompanied by the human-digital integration enabled through BB Customer Relationship Center (voice and text), phygital video service and WhatsApp BB, strengthening our scale with a human touch and increasing problem-solving capacity.

We also advanced toward lighter and more flexible service models and expanded partnerships through Ponto BB and our relationship hubs, connecting businesses and services—initiatives that reinforce our strategy of combining technology and human interaction to anticipate needs and deliver a hyper-personalized experience.

Estilo Repositioning

In 2025, we advanced in strengthening our High-Income model through the repositioning of BB Estilo, which introduced a new visual identity and a value proposition focused on enhanced benefits and personalized digital journeys, reinforcing sophistication, Brazilian identity and exclusivity. We expanded High Estilo, which now includes 21 specialized branches, while evolving the product portfolio with the launch of the Estilo – Altus Liv Card and the modernization of the app. In addition, we broadened our presence in exclusive experiences to strengthen relationships and engagement with high-income clients.

BB Empresas

In 2025, we also enhanced our service model for Micro and Small Enterprises, consolidating a more consultative, specialized and data-driven approach. With the largest service network in the country, 7.4 thousand dedicated professionals and human assistance via voice and text channels for 100% of retail business clients, we strengthened proximity and support to entrepreneurs. The evolution of digital journeys, the reinforcement of analytical intelligence and the launch of our first generative-AI conversational agent for corporate clients enhanced an integrated, human-centered and effective experience. In addition, the strategic repositioning of BB Empresas, developed in co-creation with our clients, reaffirms our commitment to supporting entrepreneurship in Brazil. These advancements have increased engagement and fostered business growth across the segment.

Carbon Credit Trading Desk

During COP30 in Belém, we launched our carbon credit trading desk, becoming the first major Brazilian bank to enable companies with emission targets to acquire credits from forest-conservation or clean-energy projects. It is estimated that more than five thousand economic groups will need to manage their emission inventories, and BB is positioned to meet this demand, both in the trading of credits and in the origination of decarbonization projects.

BEI Global Partnership

Also during COP30, we signed a commitment with the European Investment Bank (EIB Global) for a €350 million funding facility to support women-led businesses and renewable energy projects in the Legal Amazon region.

Women Entrepreneurship

We recognize women entrepreneurship as an essential driver of economic growth and social transformation. We serve 1.3 million women-led companies, representing 41% of our Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) client base and 36% of the loan portfolio allocated to small businesses. In 2025, we disbursed R$ 1 billion through exclusive credit lines for women, such as Giro Mulher and FCO Mulher Empreendedora, reaffirming BB's commitment to supporting and fostering women-led businesses.

Shareholders

We have a base of 1.6 million shareholders, of which 99.1% are local individuals. At the end of December, 34% of our free-float shares were held by these clients, 19% by local corporate investors, and 47% by investors residing abroad. Our shares (BBAS3) accounted for 2.85% of the Ibovespa in the last four-month period. On the last trading session of December, BBAS3 closed at R$ 21.92.

In September, we held BB Day in New York, sharing results, strategies and outlook with the market. The hybrid event brought together institutional investors, analysts, representatives from relationship banks and rating agencies, and was broadcast live on BB's YouTube channel. The event recording is available at this link.

In 2025, the payout ratio was 30%, totaling R$ 5.2 billion distributed as Interest on Shareholders' Equity (JCP), equivalent to R$ 0.907 per share.

Strategy and Corporate Governance

The Corporate Strategy of Banco do Brasil (ECBB) guides the institution's long-term positioning, translating our future vision, priorities, and strategic choices. With a five-year horizon and annual review, the ECBB 2026–2030 reaffirms our purpose—to be close and relevant in people's lives at all times—and our values, strengthening BB's commitment to sustainable value creation, innovation, and socio-environmental responsibility.

The update of the corporate strategy incorporated a scenario-based approach and the evaluation of possible futures, enhancing our ability to anticipate and adapt in an environment marked by greater complexity, accelerated digital transformation, regulatory evolution, and climate-related challenges. The process included broad employee participation, technical analyses, market trends, and an integrated customer perspective, ensuring that the strategy remains dynamic, data-driven, and aligned with society's needs.

Our organizational culture remains the central pillar of who we are, fostering continuous development, diversity, inclusion, and psychological safety. It is our employees and partners who bring the strategy to life, enabling the delivery of value, innovation, and proximity that define us.

The Corporate Governance framework ensures transparency, fairness, accountability, and responsibility in the management of the business. Since 2006, we have been listed on B3's Novo Mercado, the segment with the highest corporate governance standards. Our governance structure is composed of the General Shareholders' Meeting; the Board of Directors (BoD) and its advisory committees – the Audit Committee (Coaud); the People, Eligibility, Succession and Compensation Committee (Corem); the Risk and Capital Committee (Coris); the Technology and Innovation Committee (Cotei); and the Corporate Sustainability Committee (Cosem); the Executive Board; and the Fiscal Council.

The BoD, the body responsible for defining the overall direction of BB's businesses and those of its subsidiaries and controlled entities, includes independent members, in accordance with best corporate governance practices, including the B3 Novo Mercado Rulebook, applicable legislation, and article 18, paragraph 7 of the Bylaws. The BoD also has diversity in gender, race, and professional background and currently includes 50%

women in leadership positions, a practice strengthened by rules and indicators of racial and gender representativeness that enhance the performance and diversity of Banco do Brasil's Corporate Governance.

Technology that Transforms

In 2025, our technology continued to transform lives and businesses, contributing to value creation for our clients, for society, and for the market. With a robust and efficient technology infrastructure and close attention to market dynamics, we maintained our leadership position. We evolved our ways of working, enhanced our digital channels, expanded the use of Artificial Intelligence and Analytics, improved our financial education solutions, and broadened integration with multiple ecosystems, reinforcing Banco do Brasil's positioning as a reference in innovation within the financial system.

We invest continuously in technology and security to support organic growth, operational resilience, and the evolution of our services. These investments enabled significant advances in cloud architecture, cybersecurity, systems modernization, and scalability of solutions, ensuring reliability, agility, and flexibility for BB's operations, in line with best practices in the financial sector. Since 2016, these efforts have totaled R$ 43.7 billion in technology investments, with R$ 6.8 billion allocated in 2025 alone.

We are a technological and digital bank

In 2025, more than 93% of the transactions carried out by our clients were conducted through digital channels, reflecting the growing preference for simple, secure, and effective interactions. The base of active clients on digital channels reached 35.8 million, while 42.7 million unique clients used at least one of our channels. The BB Super App consolidated itself as the main digital touchpoint and ecosystem platform, bringing together financial and non-financial services in an integrated experience, with high satisfaction ratings in the major app stores. Throughout 2025, 34.1 million users accessed the BB App at some point, an increase of 12% compared to 2024. We remain among the leaders in satisfaction, with scores of 4.7 on Google Play and 4.8 on the Apple Store.

We also enhanced key journeys within WhatsApp BB, which has consolidated itself as a strategic relationship channel, incorporating features such as Pix payments supported by Artificial Intelligence resources, as well as digital solutions for debt renegotiation and regularization. The new Debt Solutions Center enabled fully digital recovery processes, with a significant increase in both the financial volume and the number of transactions initiated through the app, reinforcing a modern, accessible, and efficient journey.

We reaffirm our leadership in Artificial Intelligence and Analytics, supported by a robust, results-oriented data ecosystem. We currently have more than 1,800 cataloged solutions, including over 1,000 AI models, which support strategic decision-making, enhance client experience, drive revenue growth, and increase operational efficiency. These solutions are present across areas such as intelligent portfolio management, offer personalization, credit, investments, agribusiness, risk management, sustainability, and governance.

Innovation in the DNA of our business

We continue to foster open innovation through BB Ventures, our Corporate Venture Capital Program, which strengthens integration with startups and accelerates the development of new businesses. Since its creation, more than 1,000 startups have been mapped, and the current portfolio includes 53 invested companies. These integrations have generated efficiency gains, the launch of new solutions, and improvements in client experience, consolidating BB as a leading player in the innovation ecosystem.

We are further accelerating digital transformation by expanding the agile methodology across the entire organization. The Digital Acceleration Movement (MAD), which has already been driving a profound cultural and technological transformation, was strategically expanded and aims to have more than 10,000 employees across all strategic units of BB by the end of 2026.

By integrating technology and business around a shared vision, we become lighter, more adaptable, and better prepared to surprise, delight, and deliver real value in the client's time. More than implementing new technologies, we are promoting a new way of working, guided by data, collaboration, and customer-centricity.

These initiatives reinforce BB's commitment to efficiency, innovation, and business sustainability, offering clients a memorable digital experience.

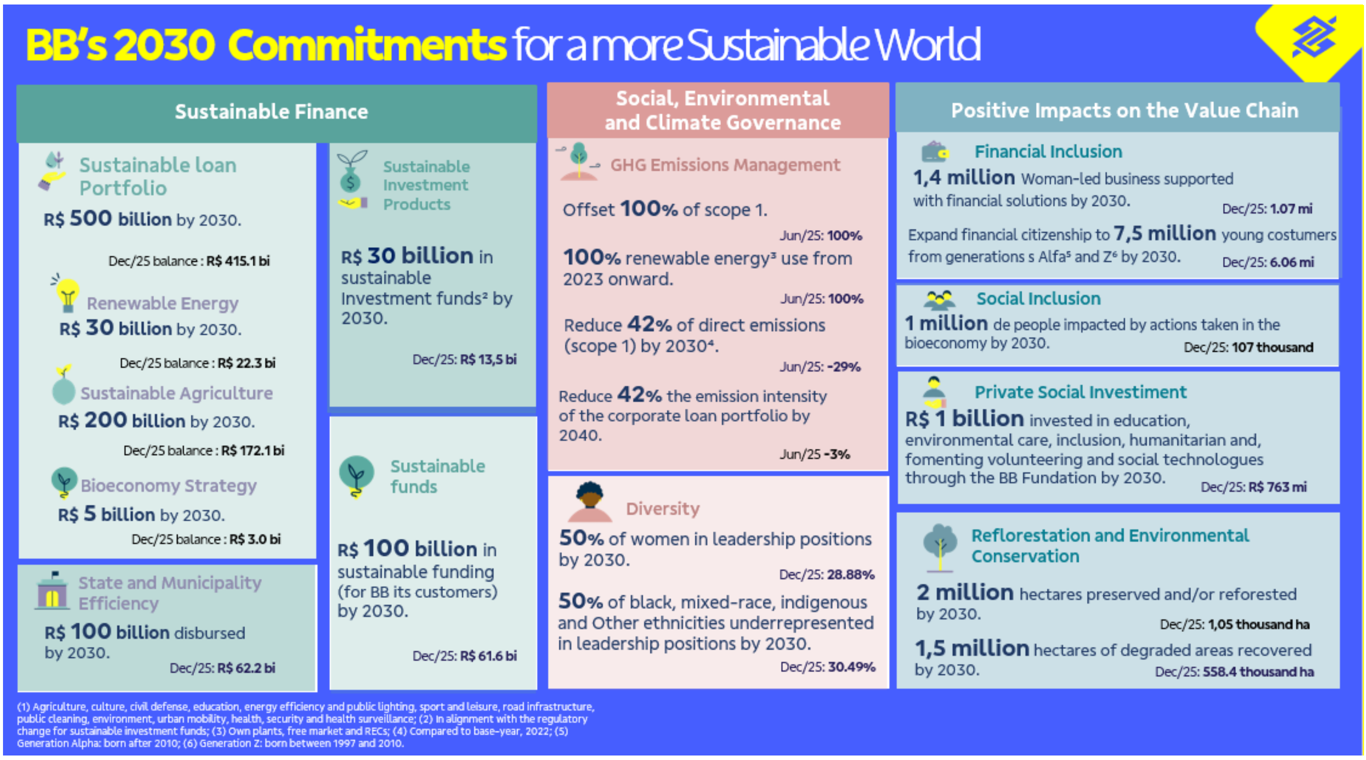
ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Agenda

We adopt leading Environmental, Social and Governance practices, guided by the identification, assessment, and management of risks and opportunities. These principles are embedded in the BB 30 Agenda, materialized in the BB 2030 Commitments—which establish long-term guidelines for a more sustainable world—and in BB's Sustainability Plan, which guides the execution of initiatives and the delivery of results.

The BB 2030 Commitments establish targets across three strategic pillars: sustainable finance; environmental, social and climate governance; and positive impacts across the value chain. These pillars reflect our engagement with global sustainable development priorities and reinforce the integration of the ESG agenda into business management, risk management, and long-term value creation for clients, shareholders, and society.

In this context, we have set clear and measurable objectives, including the establishment of a portfolio with R$ 500 billion in sustainable credit by 2030, encompassing R$ 200 billion directed to sustainable agriculture, R$ 30 billion for renewable energy financing, and R$ 5 billion to foster the bioeconomy.

In September 2025, together with the new Commitments, we launched the 10th edition of the Sustainability Plan, with 100 strategic actions for the 2025–2027 cycle, linked to 20 sustainability challenges. Over two decades of evolution in this Agenda, we have enhanced sustainable practices and businesses, focusing on the responsible management of natural resources, respect for human rights, and value creation for society and the environment.



Sustainable Funding

We reached R$ 45 billion in funding allocated to ESG initiatives. The funds were raised through the issuance of ESG-linked Bonds and transactions with multilateral institutions, investment banks and international commercial banks.

During COP 30, in Belém, we announced R$ 3 billion in funding aimed at promoting small businesses and women entrepreneurship, renewable energy, and the bioeconomy in the Amazon region.

Regarding the Eco Invest Brasil program, BB reached R$ 2.4 billion in contracts, achieving 50% of the amount planned for the first auction, which allocates funds to circular economy, energy efficiency, bioeconomy, and green infrastructure. In the last quarter of 2025, BB began receiving the funds related to the second auction, aimed to the productive recovery of degraded areas, with the objective of enabling the recovery of 275 thousand hectares and reaching R$ 6.8 billion in investments.

Sustainable Business

In line with BB's long-term commitments and aiming to support clients in the transition to a more sustainable economy, in 2025, the Sustainable Credit Portfolio balance reached R$ 415.1 billion in sustainable credit operations, a 7.3% growth in 12 months. This amount was contracted in credit lines with environmental and social focus or to finance activities and sectors with positive socioenvironmental impact, reinforcing BB's role in Brazil's development and in building a more sustainable future.

The Sustainable Credit Portfolio undergoes an independent assessment that considers major national and international ESG taxonomies in classifying clients and credit lines that compose the portfolio. The methodology is continuously updated to incorporate best practices and leading references from recent years, as well as to integrate new products with ESG attributes.

Carbon Market

We strengthened our role in the voluntary carbon market, supporting clients in the development of projects with high environmental additionality, greenhouse-gas (GHG) emission inventories, decarbonization plans, and the offering of carbon credits to compensate for residual emissions. We also facilitate the intermediation between buyers and sellers of credits and offer dedicated credit lines for renewable energy and energy-efficiency projects.

By December 2025, BB had supported the preservation or reforestation of more than one million hectares through carbon projects and credit operations. Forest conservation projects (REDD+) combine environmental preservation with income generation.

Bioeconomy and Value Chain

We have contributed to the development of biodiversity in Brazil by providing financial resources, specialized support, credit lines with attractive conditions, and financial advisory services to assist family farmers, associations, and cooperatives engaged in the bioeconomy. Our approach involves active listening and personalized service, with dedicated task forces to bring banking services to remote regions. We combine technology and tradition to overcome logistical and cultural barriers.

Through this work, we have consolidated our position as one of the main financiers of forest products and biodiversity, with R$ 3 billion allocated to bioeconomy projects in the Legal Amazon, positively impacting more than 100 thousand people.

In addition, with the purpose of fostering business within the corporate ecosystem and positioning ourselves as a strategic partner for medium and large companies, we offer specialized advisory services and customized solutions that promote sustainable value creation throughout the production chain. By connecting large companies, SMEs, cooperatives, rural producers, and end consumers, we strengthen commercial relationships across all links of the Value Chain through agreements and solutions that expand access to credit, increase the efficiency of financial flows, and contribute to greater sustainability of operations.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

We remain committed to Diversity. Currently, women represent 44% of the Executive Board (CD) and 50% of the Board of Directors (CA). In addition, two Executive Board members and one Board member self-identify as Black. Two members of the Executive Board and one member of the Board of Directors self-identify as belonging to the LGBTQIAPN+ community. Finally, the Board of Directors also includes one member who self-identifies as a person with disability (PwD). We have also established targets to increase diversity across all leadership positions at BB. Our goal is to reach 50% women in these positions by 2030, progressing from 25.9% in December 2023 to 27.5% in December 2024 and 28.9% in December 2025.

Below we present the evolution of the number of women holding positions in BB's Administration Bodies

	dec/24		dec/25	
	Number of Women	%	Number of Women	%
Board of Directors	4	50%	4	50%
Executive Board	4	44%	4	44%
Executive Management	9	28%	8	25%

% = Percentage of women by hierarchical level

We have one of the most diverse workforces in the market, recognized by B3 through the iDiversa index. We do not apply any gender-based distinction in compensation. Entry-level base salary, function-related compensation, and individual allowances are defined and calculated without any differentiation between men and women.

The table below presents the number and proportion of women at each hierarchical level at BB.

	dec/24		dec/25	
	Number of Women	%	Number of Women	%
Total Bank	**35,390**	**41%**	**34,689**	**41%**
Operational	18,612	45%	17,681	46%
Managerial	11,735	37%	11,334	37%
Advisory	4,338	35%	4,313	34%
Technical	683	54%	714	54%
Specialist [1]	22	13%	647	37%

% = Percentage of women by hierarchical level

[1] In January 2025, the position of Customer Service Supervisor at Retail branches was converted into Customer Service Specialist

Throughout 2025, we strengthened our efforts in diversity, inclusion, and sustainability agendas by participating in and promoting strategic events that broaden dialogue with different audiences and reinforce Banco do Brasil's positioning as an agent of positive impact in society.

In October, we took part in the 3rd edition of Future in Black, the leading business and leadership event led by Black leaders in Latin America. In the same month, we launched the first edition of the Chico Vive Award, an initiative that honors the legacy of Chico Mendes and recognizes efforts dedicated to environmental preservation and the protection of traditional communities' rights.

Also in October, attentive to generational engagement, we participated in Rec'n'Play 2025, in Recife, strengthening relationships with young audiences through Praça .BB, which combined financial education initiatives and digital experiences, contributing to the rejuvenation of our client base and to strengthening the brand across regions.

In November, we celebrated Black Consciousness Month with a series of initiatives across the country, which are not limited to this month but were intensified due to the relevance of the date, reinforcing our commitment to diversity, inclusion, and ethnic-racial equity. Through brand positioning and engagement initiatives with various audiences, we strengthened relationships with different social markers in a cross-cutting manner to race and ethnicity. Highlights include the Gastronomia Preta Festival at CCBB Rio de Janeiro, which brought together thousands of people and promoted Black entrepreneurship, and our participation in Afropunk Brazil, in Salvador, one of the largest Black culture festivals in the world, with activations focused on audience experience and the appreciation of the culture that connects us.

In the same month, we supported Expo Favela Innovation Brasil, promoting entrepreneurship in underserved communities. Through commercial initiatives to present financial solutions and services to micro-entrepreneurs (MEI), we participated in business roundtables with entrepreneurs to help boost their businesses and provide guidance on value-creation strategies, fostering greater autonomy, financial independence, and social impact. Finally, we hosted in Brasília the event "Anti-Racist Dialogues for Democracy – Green Employability and Racial Equity," expanding the discussion on a just ecological transition and inclusion in the labor market.

In December, we took part in the final stage of the Pink Economy Experience, in Rio de Janeiro, an initiative that highlighted the creative strength of Black, Indigenous, and LGBTQIAPN+ communities, reaffirming diversity as a driver of social and economic transformation.

Major Awards and Recognition

March

We received two awards at **Agile Trends 2025**, one of the largest agility and innovation events in the country. The two recognized cases demonstrate significant advances in automation, agile culture and digital transformation: Agiliza – Automation and Self-Healing Portal; Digital Acceleration Movement – Development and implementation of an agile Framework in a 216-year-old bank.

We were recognized in three categories at the **2025 AI in Finance Awards**, promoted by Global Finance magazine, which highlights the most innovative financial institutions in the use of artificial intelligence. The categories were:

- CONSUMER BANKING: Best Banks By Country – Brazil;
- CORPORATE BANKING: Best Banks By Country – Brazil;
- CORPORATE BANKING: Best Banks By Region – Latin America.

We were recognized in the Innovation category of the **100+ Innovators in the Use of IT 2025 award**, promoted by IT Forum, with the case Pix by Approximation.

We were one of the winners of the **Celent Model Bank Award 2025**, receiving recognition in the category "AI Innovation for Small Business" for the use of Generative Artificial Intelligence to provide personalized account insights to micro and small enterprises through ARI – the Intelligent Recommendations Area. This award adds to two others: Global Finance – The Innovators (Latin America) and the AI in Finance Awards in the categories Enhanced Customer Experience and Personalized Financial Advice.

BB Private was recognized as the **best private bank** in Brazil for sustainability at the **Euromoney Private Banking Awards 2025**, organized by the renowned specialized publication Euromoney. This is another unprecedented recognition for BB Private, reinforcing our commitment to initiatives that strengthen sustainability across our businesses.

April

We received the award for **Best Public Institution** of the Year at the II Social PPP Forum, granted by the PSP Hub – Infrastructure and Urbanism Studies research center and Hiria Nurnbergmesse Business. The award recognizes Banco do Brasil's leadership in strengthening the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and concessions ecosystem.

May

We were recognized in the "Finame 60 years" and "Corporate Excellence" categories at the **2025 BNDES Recognition Award**, for our performance in the disbursement of credit lines funded by the development bank. The event brought together the main financial institutions in the country.

For the second consecutive year, our Legal Vice President Lucinéia Possar was recognized as the winner of The Latin American Lawyer Women Awards in the category In House Counsel of the Year Banking & Finance.

June

We received our 11th recognition in the **Broadcast Analysts Award**, reaffirming our prominent position in the financial market.

August

We were broadly recognized by sell-side analysts in the Latin America Executive Team ranking, by Extel, achieving distinction across several individual and institutional categories. We ranked 2nd in the categories Best Investor Relations Team, Best Investor Relations Program, Best Investor Event and Best Board of Directors.

September

We received two gold awards and one bronze at the **2025 Stevie Awards**, one of the leading global recognitions for innovation in services. The awards acknowledge initiatives that enhance customer experience and highlight the work of our customer service teams. In the Accessibility Excellence category, we received the gold award for the case "BB App – Digital Inclusion." The functionality that allows font enlargement and expanded touch areas in the app is already active for more than 1 million customers. The case "BB Customer Service Center – People Caring for People" also received a gold award, in the category Best Innovation in Management Practices.

October

We reached a historic milestone by ranking 27th in the **World's Best Companies** 2025 list, compiled by TIME magazine in partnership with Statista, achieving the highest position among Brazilian companies in the ranking. This global recognition reinforces our commitment to ESG practices and inclusion.

In October, BB was also recognized in first place in two categories of the 10th edition of the **Best Performance Award**: "Excellence in Internal Communication and Organizational Culture" with the CEI Season – Compliance, Ethics and Integrity; and "Excellence in Customer Management: Retention" with the case "Agreements that Connect: Transforming disputes into value through banking products."

December

We received the award for **Best IR Practice and Initiative** – Large Cap at the **APIMEC IBRI Awards**, reinforcing our commitment to transparency and excellence in investor relations.

In the same month, we were recognized as a **Corporate Startup Star** in an award granted by **Mind The Bridge and the International Chamber of Commerce**, in Paris. This recognition places BB among the world's top 100 companies in the adoption of leading Open Innovation practices and in fostering strategic collaborations between corporations and startups. This achievement reflects the collective effort and engagement of several BB units that work in an integrated manner to strengthen our innovation culture, focusing on value creation for clients and sustainable results.

Still in December, we received the **Public Transparency Award 2025** for our solution Gestão Ágil— a digital platform that consolidates, in a single environment, information on the transfer of public funds, financial execution, expense documentation, and reporting, delivering greater transparency, standardization and efficiency to government programs. Granted by the Financial Oversight and Control Committee (CFFC) and the Executive Board of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, the award recognizes outstanding initiatives aimed at promoting transparency and strengthening oversight mechanisms in the administrative, asset and fiscal management of public resources in Brazil.

Independent Audit

BB strictly complies with all legislation and regulations applicable to independent auditing, ensuring transparency and compliance in its processes. KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. is the firm engaged to provide external audit services for the financial statements.

With respect to non-audit services provided by the firm within BB, they do not represent a conflict of interest nor compromise its independence in conducting the work. Information regarding non-audit service fees is disclosed annually in our Reference Form, in accordance with CVM Resolution 162/2022.

Additional Clarifications

In compliance with Article 243 of Law 6,404/1976, we inform that the Company's investments in associates and subsidiaries are presented in Notes 2 – Presentation of the Financial Statements and 14 – Investments.

We annually disclose the investments made in public policies in our Annual Letter on Public Policies and Corporate Governance, available at ri.bb.com.br.

Banco do Brasil, its shareholders, officers and members of the Fiscal Council are committed to resolving any and all disputes or controversies related to the Novo Mercado Rules through the B3 Arbitration Chamber, in accordance with the arbitration clause set forth in Banco do Brasil's Bylaws.

This Management Report was prepared based on the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Acknowledgements

We extend our deep appreciation to all our employees, who demonstrate commitment, dedication and the ability to innovate every day. Their effort to adapt, create and enhance solutions, while maintaining a strong focus on delivering excellent customer relationships, is essential to fulfilling our purpose. We also express our gratitude to our clients and shareholders, whose trust is fundamental. We reaffirm our commitment to generating sustainable value, balancing consistent results with social, environmental and ethical responsibility in all our actions.

IFRS Financial Statements

Dec 31, 2025

Contents

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated statements of income

For the year ended December 31,	Note	2025	2024
Interest income		319,462,104	273,505,274
Interest expense		(218,451,386)	(168,990,827)
Net interest income	**[7]**	**101,010,718**	**104,514,447**
Net (constitution)/reversal of expected credit losses with:		(66,633,285)	(47,705,982)
Interbank investments	[15]	(14,063)	(1,998)
Loan portfolio	[19]	(70,356,967)	(43,967,261)
Other financial instruments	[17],[18],[32]	3,737,745	(3,736,723)
Net interest income after allowance for losses		**34,377,433**	**56,808,465**
Non-interest income		**53,788,043**	**54,152,252**
Commissions and fee income	[8]	34,714,379	33,198,229
Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments:	[9]	(2,160,784)	3,691,682
Fair value through profit or loss		(2,689,368)	4,495,668
Fair value through other comprehensive income		528,584	508,177
At amortized cost		--	(1,312,163)
Net gains from equity method investments	[20]	7,851,177	7,476,884
Net income on foreign exchange and translation of foreign currency transactions		(1,547,285)	(3,350,977)
Other operating income	[10]	14,930,556	13,136,434
Non-interest expenses		**(82,551,840)**	**(83,250,128)**
Personnel expenses	[11]	(29,178,666)	(29,248,166)
Other administrative expenses	[12]	(9,455,529)	(9,729,298)
Contributions, fees and other taxes	[29]	(8,919,531)	(8,717,150)
Amortization of intangible assets	[23]	(2,709,568)	(2,467,259)
Labor, tax and civil lawsuits	[28]	(12,465,825)	(11,701,066)
Depreciation	[22]	(3,268,708)	(2,642,297)
Other operating expenses	[10]	(16,554,013)	(18,744,892)
Income before taxes		**5,613,636**	**27,710,589**
Income taxes	**[29]**	**11,168,302**	**1,460,975**
Current		(6,107,576)	(9,506,561)
Deferred		17,275,878	10,967,536
Net income		**16,781,938**	**29,171,564**
Attributable to shareholders of the Bank		13,698,124	26,358,860
Attributable to non-controlling interests		3,083,814	2,812,704
Earnings per share			
Earnings per share (R$) – basic and diluted		2.40	4.62
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted		5,708,696,148	5,708,392,262

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31,	2025	2024
Net income	**16,781,938**	**29,171,564**
Items that will or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,840,489**	**(3,947,073)**
Unrealized gains/(losses)	4,713,034	(6,020,646)
Realized (gains)/losses – reclassified to profit or loss	(528,584)	(508,177)
Tax effect	(1,343,961)	2,581,750
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	**453,101**	**(1,531,551)**
Unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVOCI	60,338	(734,529)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	(72,751)	53,796
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other comprehensive income	472,524	(1,134,848)
Tax effect	(7,010)	284,030
Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	**113,686**	**(195,177)**
Unrealized gains/(losses)	206,700	(358,805)
Tax effect	(93,014)	163,628
Foreign currency translation differences	**(2,482,898)**	**299,010**
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**115,373**	**(7,902)**
Unrealized gains/(losses)	206,446	(15,069)
Tax effect	(91,073)	7,167
Defined benefit pension plans	**(516,068)**	**2,092,539**
Gains/(losses) remeasurement related to defined benefit pension plans	(934,621)	3,811,098
Tax effect	418,553	(1,718,559)
Total other comprehensive income net of tax effects	**523,683**	**(3,290,154)**
Total comprehensive income	**17,305,621**	**25,881,410**
Attributable to shareholders of the Bank	14,746,979	23,863,526
Attributable to non-controlling interests	2,558,642	2,017,884

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated balance sheets

	Note	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and bank deposits	[13]	19,737,849	20,079,736
Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil	[14]	120,016,133	115,697,589
Financial assets at amortized cost, net		1,435,612,604	1,585,149,348
Interbank investments	[15]	189,464,519	399,792,192
Loan portfolio	[19]	1,133,069,621	1,030,007,106
Securities	[18]	47,261,092	88,445,564
Other financial assets	[24]	65,817,372	66,904,486
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	[16]	12,277,786	18,829,091
Debt and equity instruments		7,620,302	6,161,376
Derivatives		4,657,484	12,667,715
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	[17]	673,139,259	484,298,095
Non current assets held for sale		298,917	141,065
Investments in associates and joint ventures	[20]	21,916,589	21,823,293
Property and equipment	[22]	18,488,742	16,396,970
Use		13,700,864	11,962,858
Right of use		4,787,878	4,434,112
Intangible assets	[23]	12,053,148	11,350,419
Tax assets		101,756,821	89,176,130
Current		12,408,456	14,051,304
Deferred	[29]	89,348,365	75,124,826
Other assets	[24]	39,845,405	35,777,461
Total assets		**2,455,143,253**	**2,398,719,197**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		2,149,846,333	2,106,361,169
Customers resources	[25]	897,937,449	873,710,691
Financial institutions resources	[26]	727,039,247	724,024,327
Funds from issuance of securities	[27]	331,537,120	325,565,244
Other financial liabilities	[24]	193,332,517	183,060,907
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	[16]	4,474,734	8,266,681
Provisions		37,895,972	31,623,528
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	[28]	29,889,800	23,779,021
Other provisions		8,006,172	7,844,507
Expected losses for guarantees provided and loan commitments	[32]	793,913	2,319,992
Tax liabilities		21,834,537	25,216,450
Current		6,425,409	9,577,826
Deferred	[29]	15,409,128	15,638,624
Other liabilities	[24]	46,730,348	40,695,033
Total liabilities		**2,261,575,837**	**2,214,482,853**
Shareholders' equity	[30]		
Share capital		120,000,000	120,000,000
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital		4,100,000	5,100,000
Treasury shares		(258,497)	(263,523)
Capital reserves		6,643,763	6,638,527
Profit reserves		82,301,417	81,215,405
Accumulated other comprehensive income		(16,642,959)	(17,691,814)
Unallocated retained earnings		(6,936,049)	(15,375,577)
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank		**189,207,675**	**179,623,018**
Shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests		4,359,741	4,613,326
Total		**193,567,416**	**184,236,344**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**2,455,143,253**	**2,398,719,197**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity

	Attributable to shareholders of the Bank												
						Other comprehensive income							
	Share capital	Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Profit reserves	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Defined benefit plans remeasurement	Foreign currency translation	Gains/(losses) on hedge/ others	Unallocated retained earnings	Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank	Shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	**120,000,000**	**6,100,000**	**(268,255)**	**6,634,358**	**61,154,159**	**(1,726,992)**	**(7,793,139)**	**(5,292,551)**	**(383,798)**	**(9,188,503)**	**169,235,279**	**4,335,047**	**173,570,326**
Net income	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**26,358,860**	**26,358,860**	**2,812,704**	**29,171,564**
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	(4,322,689)	2,091,678	666,975	(931,298)	--	(2,495,334)	(794,820)	(3,290,154)
Total comprehensive income	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(4,322,689)**	**2,091,678**	**666,975**	**(931,298)**	**26,358,860**	**23,863,526**	**2,017,884**	**25,881,410**
Partial return of the Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	--	(1,000,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,000,000)	--	(1,000,000)
Share-based payments	--	--	4,732	4,169	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,901	--	8,901
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,279	10,279	(17,212)	(6,933)
Allocation of profit reserves	--	--	--	--	31,703,479	--	--	--	--	(31,703,479)	--	--	--
Interest on instruments qualifying as common equity (Note 30.c)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(214,184)	(214,184)	--	(214,184)
Distribution of interest on own capital and dividends	--	--	--	--	(11,642,233)	--	--	--	--	(3,532,506)	(15,174,739)	(2,338,436)	(17,513,175)
Change in non-controlling interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(89,923)	(89,923)
Hyperinflation adjustments in Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,893,956	2,893,956	705,966	3,599,922
Balance at December 31, 2024	**120,000,000**	**5,100,000**	**(263,523)**	**6,638,527**	**81,215,405**	**(6,049,681)**	**(5,701,461)**	**(4,625,576)**	**(1,315,096)**	**(15,375,577)**	**179,623,018**	**4,613,326**	**184,236,344**
Net income	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**13,698,124**	**13,698,124**	**3,083,814**	**16,781,938**
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	3,048,212	(516,068)	(1,874,375)	391,086	--	1,048,855	(525,172)	523,683
Total comprehensive income	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3,048,212**	**(516,068)**	**(1,874,375)**	**391,086**	**13,698,124**	**14,746,979**	**2,558,642**	**17,305,621**
Partial return of the Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	--	(1,000,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,000,000)	--	(1,000,000)
Share-based payments	--	--	5,026	5,236	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,262	--	10,262
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,443	27,443	54,318	81,761
Allocation of profit reserves	--	--	--	--	5,507,686	--	--	--	--	(5,507,686)	--	--	--
Interest on instruments qualifying as common equity (Note 30.c)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(35,267)	(35,267)	--	(35,267)
Distribution of interest on own capital and dividends	--	--	--	--	(4,421,674)	--	--	--	--	(762,165)	(5,183,839)	(2,883,979)	(8,067,818)
Change in non-controlling interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(231,165)	(231,165)
Hyperinflation adjustments in Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,019,079	1,019,079	248,599	1,267,678
Balance at December 31, 2025	**120,000,000**	**4,100,000**	**(258,497)**	**6,643,763**	**82,301,417**	**(3,001,469)**	**(6,217,529)**	**(6,499,951)**	**(924,010)**	**(6,936,049)**	**189,207,675**	**4,359,741**	**193,567,416**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated statements of cash flows

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Net income	**16,781,938**	**29,171,564**
Adjustments for:	**74,879,907**	**46,122,887**
Net expected loss	71,157,736	51,789,473
Provision for labor, tax and civil lawsuits	12,465,825	11,701,066
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	7,550,260	(13,813,379)
Depreciation	3,268,708	2,642,297
Amortization of intangible assets	2,709,568	2,467,259
Net (gains)/losses on foreign exchange and translation of foreign currency transactions	1,547,285	3,350,977
Net losses of capital in other assets	108,994	29,959
Impairment of other assets	50,962	32,961
Impairment reversals on payroll management rights	(83,224)	(174,670)
Net (gains)/losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(528,584)	(508,177)
Net gains from disposal of property	(531,137)	(307,933)
Adjustment of actuarial assets/liabilities and surplus allocation funds	(3,210,025)	(2,291,681)
Net gains from equity method investments	(7,851,177)	(7,476,884)
Income taxes	(11,168,302)	(1,460,975)
Other	(606,982)	142,594
Adjustments to net change in operating assets and liabilities	**67,592,244**	**51,913,647**
Deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil	(4,318,544)	(15,891,688)
Interbank investments	187,112,115	57,779,126
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,551,305	(4,655,787)
Loan portfolio	(177,770,222)	(160,227,263)
Non-current assets held for sale	(437,906)	(128,989)
Other assets	(13,095,289)	(8,115,618)
Customers resources	24,226,758	61,766,888
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,791,947)	5,756,939
Financial institutions resources	3,014,920	72,833,603
Funds from issuance of securities	909,841	43,955,082
Other liabilities	51,670,704	8,878,866
Income taxes paid	(6,479,491)	(10,037,512)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**159,254,089**	**127,208,098**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Continued	2025	2024
Investing activities		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(373,112,342)	(397,865,334)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	232,845,235	342,377,143
Acquisition of securities at amortized cost	(45,323,381)	(45,967,992)
Redemption of securities at amortized cost	16,192,932	6,425,414
Acquisition of property and equipment	(4,024,772)	(2,972,315)
Disposal of property and equipment	13,403	3,223
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,341,714)	(2,773,925)
Dividends and interest on own capital received	8,369,146	7,294,472
Capital investment - Broto S.A.	(15,000)	(13,500)
Disposal of interest in Galgo	3,458	--
Net cash used in investing activities	**(168,393,035)**	**(93,492,814)**
Financing activities		
Settlement of long-term liabilities	(10,331,266)	(11,071,945)
Issue of long-term liabilities	14,393,300	7,525,800
Repayments and extinguishments of lease liabilities	(1,309,310)	(1,038,927)
Dividends and/or interest on own capital paid to Bank's shareholders	(6,680,889)	(14,824,290)
Dividends and/or interest on own capital paid to non-controlling interests	(2,694,118)	(1,739,256)
Interest paid on additional equity instrument	(220,229)	(212,616)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(6,842,512)**	**(21,361,234)**
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(15,981,458)**	**12,354,050**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	83,167,243	56,999,814
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(7,550,260)	13,813,379
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	59,635,525	83,167,243
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(15,981,458)**	**12,354,050**
Complementary information about cash flow		
Interest paid	(214,247,514)	(163,389,477)
Interest received	271,772,030	272,357,332

Accounting changes not involving cash and cash equivalents		
Assets reclassified as non-current assets held for sale	(280,055)	(122,679)
Unpaid dividends and/or interest on own capital	1,234,747	2,731,797

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated statements of value added

	Note	2025	2024
Income		**298,765,685**	**272,474,660**
Financial intermediation		315,754,035	273,845,979
Service rendering		49,644,935	46,334,663
Net (constitution)/reversal of expected credit losses with:		(66,633,285)	(47,705,982)
Loan portfolio		(70,356,967)	(43,967,261)
Interbank investments		(14,063)	(1,998)
Other financial instruments		3,737,745	(3,736,723)
Financial intermediation expenses		**(218,451,386)**	**(168,990,827)**
Purchased inputs from third parties		**(37,752,969)**	**(39,251,420)**
Supplies, energy, and others	12	(8,280,927)	(7,937,279)
Outsourced services	12	(452,204)	(868,183)
Other		(29,019,838)	(30,445,958)
Adjustment of actuarial liabilities	10	(1,377,093)	(1,344,921)
Performance bonus paid to customers for loyalty	10	(1,695,491)	(1,376,665)
Operating losses	10	(380,711)	(257,484)
Other		(25,566,543)	(27,466,888)
Gross Value Added		**42,561,330**	**64,232,413**
Depreciation and amortization		(5,978,276)	(5,109,556)
Net Value Added produced by the entity		**36,583,054**	**59,122,857**
Value Added received in transference		**7,851,177**	**7,476,884**
Net income/(loss) from equity method investments		7,851,177	7,476,884
Total Value Added created		**44,434,231**	**66,599,741**
Distribution of Value Added created		**44,434,231**	**66,599,741**
Personnel	**11**	**29,698,178**	**29,858,070**
Wages and salaries		16,052,851	18,021,955
Benefits		5,474,227	5,194,681
FGTS		981,257	922,693
Other charges		7,189,843	5,718,741
Taxes, fees, and contributions		**(2,248,771)**	**7,256,175**
Federal		(4,684,083)	4,896,375
State		831	672
Municipal		2,434,481	2,359,128
Borrowed capital repayment		**202,886**	**313,932**
Rental	12	202,886	313,932
Own capital repayment		**16,781,938**	**29,171,564**
Interest on own capital - Brazilian Government	30	2,591,920	6,295,523
Interest on own capital - others	30	2,591,919	6,295,521
Dividends - Brazilian Government	30	--	1,291,848
Dividends - others	30	--	1,291,847
Non-controlling interest's dividends		2,883,979	2,338,436
Interest on instrument qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital		35,267	214,184
Retained earnings		8,479,018	10,969,937
Non-controlling interest on retained profit		199,835	474,268

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

1– The bank and its operations

Banco do Brasil S.A. (“Banco do Brasil”, the “Bank” or the “Group”) is a publicly-traded company subject to the rules of Brazilian Corporate Law. The Brazilian Federal Government controls the Bank. Its headquarters are located at Setor de Autarquias Norte, Quadra 5, Lote B, Edifício Banco do Brasil, Brasília, Federal District, Brazil.

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

The Group’s business activities include the following:

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

As an agent for execution of the Brazilian Federal Government’s credit and financial policies, Brazilian Law requires the Bank to perform the following functions under the supervision of the National Monetary Council (CMN):

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

217 years old, the Bank acts responsibly to promote social inclusion through the generation of jobs and income.

The Bank finances the production and commercialization of agricultural products; fosters rural investments such as storage, processing, industrialization of agricultural products and the modernization of machinery and implements; and finances improvements in rural properties to comply with the environmental law. Accordingly, the Bank supports the Brazilian agribusiness in all stages of the production chain.

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

In its financing of foreign trade, the Bank puts into effect government policy instruments to stimulate productive development, entrepreneurship, social and financial inclusion, including the Income Generation Program (Programa de Geração e Renda – Proger) and the Export Financing Program (Programa de Financiamento às Exportações – Proex).

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

More information about the subsidiaries is included in Note 2, while Note 4 contains a description of the Bank’s business segments.

2– Presentation of consolidated financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Bank's Board of Directors approved these consolidated financial statements and authorized for issuance on February 10, 2026.

All relevant information concerning the consolidated financial statements, and only them, are being disclosed and correspond to that used by the Board in its management.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian Reais, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Financial information is presented in thousands of Brazilian Reais (R$ thousand), unless otherwise indicated. The functional currency of the Group's subsidiaries is detailed in item "c" of this note.

c) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the Bank's branches and subsidiaries in Brazil and abroad. Significant account balances and transactions among the consolidated companies are eliminated. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses balances of the Bank and its controlled entities were combined based on similarity and transactions balances between the consolidated companies were eliminated. The following table demonstrates the Bank's ownership interest in the companies included in the consolidated financial statements by business segment.

No significant restrictions were identified for intra-group resource transfer.

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

The non-exclusive and open-ended funds, arising from the initial investment of BB Asset's own resources, are intended for external investors.

BB Asset does not intend to assume or substantially retain the risks and benefits in these investment funds, being consolidated only in the months in which the majority of the quotas are still in the hands of BB Asset, therefore, they are not presented in the table below.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Activity	Country	Functional currency	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
				% Total share	
Banking segment					
Banco do Brasil AG	Banking	Austria	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	Leasing	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC.	Broker	USA	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Securities Ltd.	Broker	England	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB USA Holding Company, Inc.	Holding	USA	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Cayman Islands Holding	Holding	Cayman Islands	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Banco do Brasil Americas	Banking	USA	American Dollar	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Patagonia S.A. [1]	Banking	Argentina	Argentinian Peso	80.39%	80.39%
Investment segment					
BB Banco de Investimento S.A.	Investment bank	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Segment of fund management					
BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. – BB Asset	Asset management	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Segment of insurance, private pension fund and capitalization					
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. [2]	Holding	Brazil	Real	68.26%	68.26%
BB Corretora de Seguros e Administradora de Bens S.A. [2]	Broker	Brazil	Real	68.26%	68.26%
BB Seguros Participações S.A. [2]	Holding	Brazil	Real	68.26%	68.26%
Segment of payment methods					
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	Service rendering	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	Holding	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Other segments					
Ativos S.A. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Credits acquisition	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Ativos S.A. Gestão de Cobrança e Recuperação de Crédito	Collection management	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	Consortium	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Marketplace Intermediação de Negócios e Serviços S.A. [3]	Service rendering	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Tecnologia e Serviços [2]	IT	Brazil	Real	100.00%	99.99%
Investment funds					
BB Impacto ASG I Fundo em Investimento em Multiestratégia Investimento no Exterior [4]	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Ventures I Fundo de Investimento em Participações Multiestratégia – Investimento no Exterior [4]	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
FIP Agventures II Multiestratégias [4]	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	55.08%	55.08%
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios – Bancos Emissores de Cartão de Crédito V [4]	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	--	77.36%

1 - Operates in a hyperinflationary economic environment since 2018.
2 - Refers to the percentage of the equity interest, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury.
3 - Former corporate name and corporate purpose: BB Tur Viagens e Turismo Ltda., a travel and tourism company.
4 - Investment funds in which the Bank substantially assumes or retains risks and benefits.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Summarized financial information of the subsidiaries with participation of non-controlling interests (NCI)

	Dec 31, 2025			Dec 31, 2024		
	BB Seguridade Participações S.A.	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Other	BB Seguridade Participações S.A.	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Other
Current assets	5,569,685	28,403,644	929,668	4,501,813	25,191,697	2,058,534
Non-current assets	9,774,806	3,877,565	410,843	9,604,518	9,149,805	221,287
Current liabilities	4,977,035	26,649,789	649,146	4,426,571	28,397,074	668,254
Non-current liabilities	1,386	230,334	--	592	90	--
Income	9,171,575	9,704,730	2,172,650	8,750,184	8,162,162	2,157,292
Net income	9,015,830	1,137,756	161,434	8,679,270	139,306	272,111
Comprehensive income	8,812,610	981,060	156,055	9,171,529	48,433	272,111
Non-controlling interest's dividends	2,626,250	67,868	--	1,679,182	60,074	--
Ownership interest held by NCI	31.74%	19.61%	--	31.74%	19.61%	--
Net income attributable to NCI	2,861,965	223,114	(1,265)	2,755,040	27,318	30,346
Accumulated shareholder NCI	3,290,582	1,059,153	10,006	3,072,435	1,294,463	246,428

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

Standards applicable from January 1st, 2025

Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability – In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to help companies assessing whether a currency can be exchanged into another currency and, when it cannot, in determining which exchange rate to use.

There were no changes in the financial statements.

Standards to be adopted in future periods

Amendments to IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – In September 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 10 and to IAS 28 that address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements of these two standards, dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The date these amendments will be effective was postponed and it will still be determined and issued by the IASB.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements – In April 2024, the IASB issued the new standard which one replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces new concepts and promotes structural changes in the income statement, requires managerial performance measures, and extends grouping of information in the primary financial statements or in the notes.

At this replacement, it carries forward many requirements from IAS 1 unchanged, with some increments, which ones will not change the realizing or measurement in the financial statements' items. There are expected changes in the "operating profit".

This change is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with retrospective approach. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendment to IFRS 7 – Financial instruments: Disclosure and IFRS 9 – Financial instruments – In May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to the financial instruments' requirements. The changes include revised criteria for the derecognition of financial liabilities, updates to the SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) assessment for loan and similar contracts, and clarifications regarding the classification and presentation of issued financial instruments.

In December 2024, the IASB issued amendments introducing specific guidance for contracts indexed to electricity generated from sources dependent on natural conditions (e.g., wind, solar), where the variability in delivered volumes is inherent to the underlying generation profile.

This change is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability – In November 2025, the IASB introduced additional requirements for entities that present their financial statements in a hyperinflationary presentation currency, provided that their functional currency is not hyperinflationary.

This change is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS Improvements – Volume 11: On July 18, 2024, the IASB published in a single document Annual Improvements to IFRS – Volume 11. These improvements are limited to changes thar either clarify the wording in an IFRS or correct unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between Accounting Standards requirements.

This change is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

The Bank began evaluating the impacts of the new amendments adopting. Other impacts from the adoption of these standards, changes or interpretations are being evaluated and will be completed before they become effective.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Information for comparability purposes

We present below the effects of the adjustments made to the consolidated balance sheets, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of cash flows, and the consolidated statement of value added, arising from a voluntary change in accounting policy implemented to enhance the clarity and quality of financial information, in accordance with IAS 8. Consequently, the comparative amounts disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements have been restated:

Consolidated balance sheets

Dec 31, 2024	Original report	Adjustments	Restated balances
Assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	1,573,453,419	11,695,929	1,585,149,348
Interbank investments	409,247,199	(9,455,007)	399,792,192
Loan portfolio	1,020,552,099	9,455,007	1,030,007,106
Other financial assets [1]	55,208,557	11,695,929	66,904,486
Tax assets	86,619,721	2,556,409	89,176,130
Current	12,047,149	2,004,155	14,051,304
Deferred	74,572,572	552,254	75,124,826
Other assets	50,029,799	(14,252,338)	35,777,461
Total assets	**2,398,719,197**	**--**	**2,398,719,197**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2,102,659,213	3,701,956	2,106,361,169
Other financial liabilities	179,358,951	3,701,956	183,060,907
Provisions	23,779,021	7,844,507	31,623,528
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	23,779,021	--	23,779,021
Other provisions	--	7,844,507	7,844,507
Tax liabilities	22,451,418	2,765,032	25,216,450
Current	7,750,780	1,827,046	9,577,826
Deferred	14,700,638	937,986	15,638,624
Other liabilities	55,006,528	(14,311,495)	40,695,033
Total liabilities	**2,214,482,853**	**--**	**2,214,482,853**

1 - Includes the reclassification of expected credit losses related to credit risk, in the amount of R$ 3,634,237 thousand, from the "other assets" line item to the "other financial assets" line item, resulting from the restatement of the disclosure presented in the prior reporting period, in accordance with IAS 8.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated statements of income

2024	Original report	Adjustments	Restated balances
Net (constitution)/reversal of expected credit losses with:	(47,705,982)	--	(47,705,982)
Interbank investments	28,661	(30,659)	(1,998)
Loan portfolio	(43,997,920)	30,659	(43,967,261)
Non-interest income	**48,984,026**	**5,168,226**	**54,152,252**
Commissions and fee income	28,033,530	5,164,699	33,198,229
Other operating income	13,132,907	3,527	13,136,434
Non-interest expenses	**(78,081,902)**	**(5,168,226)**	**(83,250,128)**
Other administrative expenses	(9,124,925)	(604,373)	(9,729,298)
Other operating expenses	(14,181,039)	(4,563,853)	(18,744,892)
Net income	**29,171,564**	**--**	**29,171,564**

Consolidated statements of cash flows

2024	Original report	Adjustments	Restated balances
Interbank investments	58,863,399	(1,084,273)	57,779,126
Loan portfolio	(161,311,536)	1,084,273	(160,227,263)

Consolidated statements of value added

2024	Original report	Adjustments	Restated balances
Income	**267,306,434**	**5,168,226**	**272,474,660**
Service rendering	41,166,437	5,168,226	46,334,663
Net (constitution)/reversal of expected credit losses with:	(47,705,982)	--	(47,705,982)
Loan portfolio	(43,997,920)	30,659	(43,967,261)
Interbank investments	28,661	(30,659)	(1,998)
Purchased inputs from third parties	**(34,083,194)**	**(5,168,226)**	**(39,251,420)**
Supplies, energy, and others	(7,332,906)	(604,373)	(7,937,279)
Other	(25,882,105)	(4,563,853)	(30,445,958)
Other	(22,903,035)	(4,563,853)	(27,466,888)

3– Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied by the Bank and its subsidiaries during all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements reflect assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the Bank and its controlled entities. Control is determined when there is decision-making power over the investee, is exposed to or has the right to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect profit through its power over the investee.

In accordance with IAS 29, the Bank restates the Financial Statements of its subsidiaries whose functional currency is in a hyperinflationary economy, so that they are reflected in a coherent measurement unit at the end of the reporting period. The difference resulting from the monetary restatement of non-monetary assets, equity and items in the Income Statement are recognized by the Bank as a gain or loss on net monetary position, in other income/expenses. The restated Financial Statements of the investees, expressed in foreign currency, are converted at the closing exchange rates.

Business combinations – The acquisition of a subsidiary through a business combination is recognized on the acquisition date (the date on which the Bank obtains control) using the acquisition method. Under this method, on the acquisition date, identifiable assets (including intangible assets not previously recognized), liabilities assumed, and contingent liabilities are recognized at their fair value. A positive difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value of the identifiable net assets is recognized as goodwill. Negative differences (gains on a bargain purchase) are recognized in statement of income in the line-item other income.

Transaction costs incurred by the Bank as part of a business combination, except for costs related to the issuance of debt or equity securities, are recognized in the statement of income. Contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the acquisition date.

The financial statements of subsidiaries acquired during the period are included in the financial statements from the acquisition date. Financial statements from subsidiaries disposed of during the year are included in the financial statements through the date of disposal, or the date on which the control ceases.

Business combinations under common control – In a business combination under common control, assets and liabilities are not restated to their fair values. Rather, the Bank recognizes assets and liabilities at their pre-combination carrying amounts.

No new goodwill is recorded. Any difference between the cost of the transaction and the carrying value of the net assets is recorded in equity.

Changes of ownership interests in subsidiaries – Changes that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (i.e., transactions among owners acting in their capacity as owners). As a result, these transactions do not give rise to goodwill.

Loss of control – Upon the Bank's loss of control of a subsidiary, the Bank derecognizes:

i. the carrying amount of the subsidiary's assets (including goodwill) and liabilities; and

ii. the carrying amount of non-controlling interests in the former subsidiary, including any components of other comprehensive income attributed to these interests.

In addition, on the date control is lost, the Bank recognizes:

i. the fair value of consideration received, if any, originating from the transaction, event or circumstances that gave rise to the loss of control;

ii. the distribution of the subsidiary's shares to the owners (if the transaction resulting in the loss of control involved a distribution of shares);

iii. any investment held in the former subsidiary at fair value; and

iv. any difference as a gain or loss attributable to the Bank's shareholders.

Structured entities (SE's) – The Bank sponsors the creation of SE's, including investment funds, consortium groups and securitization vehicles, and it may or may not control the SE and reassesses the need to consolidate the SE if facts and circumstances indicate that there have been changes in one or more elements of control.

b) Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The Bank only offsets assets and liabilities or income and expenses if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and offsetting better represents the substance of the transaction. In all other situations, assets and liabilities and income and expenses are separately presented.

Financial assets and liabilities are only presented net if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and there is intent to settle on a net basis or to realize an asset and settle a liability simultaneously.

c) Translation of foreign currency transactions

Transactions and balances – Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, most of which are monetary in nature, are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. All foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, in the line item "net income on foreign exchange and translation of foreign currency transactions".

Translation to the presentation currency – The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into the Bank's presentation currency based on the following criteria:

i. assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date; and

ii. income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period (except Banco Patagonia, which is the exchange rate at the reporting date), for being in the context of a hyperinflationary economy.

Foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign entities whose functional currency is the Real are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as an integral part of net income on foreign exchange and translation of foreign currency transactions. For entities whose functional currency are not the Real, gains or losses on translation are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal or loss of control of the foreign subsidiary, accumulated foreign exchange differences are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period. Foreign exchange differences attributable to non-controlling shareholders are recognized as part of the interests of non-controlling shareholders in the balance sheet.

d) Revenue and expense recognition

Interest income and fee and commission income are recognized when the amount, related costs and stage of completion of the underlying transaction can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Bank. Considering the Bank's main revenue streams, these principles are applied as follows:

Net interest income – Interest income and expenses on interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities are recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis. The Bank uses the effective interest rate method for its financial instruments.

The effective interest rate method is used to calculate the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability (or group of financial assets or liabilities) and to allocate interest income or expense over the instrument's life.

The effective interest rate discounts the estimated cash flows over the expected life of a financial asset or liability. It is calculated when a financial asset or liability is initially recognized. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank considers all the contractual terms of a financial instrument to estimate cash flows.

The calculation includes commissions, transaction costs, discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs correspond to incremental costs directly associated with acquiring or issuing a financial asset or liability.

Fees and commissions – Recognition of fee and commission income considers the purpose of the fee and whether there is a financial instrument associated with the transaction. If there is a financial instrument and the fee is part of the effective interest rate calculation, revenue is recognized as interest income (except if the financial instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss). Otherwise, these revenues are recognized as the respective performance obligations are fulfilled.

The recognition of these revenues must be for an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of services to a customer. In line with the exit method and the intrinsic characteristics of the performance obligations involved, the fees for services provided during a specific period are recognized in that period according to the time elapsed. Fees for specific services or a significant event are recognized upon completion of the services or when the event occurs.

The Bank's main contract portfolios refer to the following services: checking account, electronic payment, billing, management of third-party funds, brokerage commission and collections.

General performance obligations involve, respectively: enabling the movement of funds through deposits, checks, withdrawals, money orders and / or transfers; facilitate the purchase of goods and services in accredited establishments as well as withdrawals in national / foreign currency; receiving amounts through the settlement of payment slips that can be paid at any bank; manage resources invested in investment funds; carry out operations with securities on the stock exchange; collect taxes and other revenues in favor of public institutions.

Regarding the transaction price of these contracts, tariffs, annuities, fees, and commissions are expected to be received in up to twelve months.

The main practical expedient adopted refers to the existence of a significant financing component. The financial component was not considered significant when the period between the moment when the promised service is transferred to the customer and the moment when the customer pays for that service is one year or less.

Net gains (losses) from equity method investments – Income/(expense) from equity-accounted investments (associates and joint ventures) is recognized in proportion to the Bank's interest in the results generated by the investees.

Dividends – Dividend income is recognized when the Bank has the right to receive the income. They are included in net interest income based on the classification of the underlying equity investment.

e) Financial instruments

The Bank classifies its financial assets according to its contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model used for management. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trading date, i.e., the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Classification of financial assets and liabilities is determined upon initial recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Business model – Refers to how the Bank manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Bank's Management evaluates, among other items:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, the way those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

The Bank evaluates the business model used to manage its financial assets, in order to determine if cash flows result from:

- collecting contractual cash flows;
- selling financial assets; or
- both.

Contractual cash flow characteristics - The Bank analyzes the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of its financial assets to verify if they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. If contractual terms expose the Bank to risks or volatility in cash flows not related to a basic loan agreement, cash flow do not represent SPPI. If contractual cash flows are not SPPI the financial instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

e.1) Financial assets

All financial instruments are measured at fair value, plus transaction costs (except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss) on the date of recognition and subsequently measured at fair value or amortized cost. The accounting policies applied to each class of financial instruments are as follows:

Amortized cost – An asset should be measured in this category when its contractual cash flows are SPPI and Management maintains it in a business model whose purpose is to collect only the contractual cash flows.

Assets measured in this category are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. Interest is recorded on an accrual basis and added to the principal amount in each period. Asset value is reduced by principal repayments, as well as the allowance for credit losses and eventual write-offs. The financial revenues are recorded in interest income.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Interbank investments – Interbank deposits that are recognized at their principal amount, plus accrued income, which includes interest and discounts.

Loan portfolio – Financial assets with fixed or determined payments.

Loan portfolio accounting value is reduced through an expected credit for losses account, which value is realized in the income as "Net (constitution)/reversal of expected loan portfolio". It shows the Management estimate as for the portfolio expected losses.

Securities purchased under resale agreements – The Bank invests in securities subject to resale agreements, comprised mainly of securities issued by the Brazilian government. These transactions are treated as collateralized financial investments and are recognized at the amount of cash paid plus accrued interest. The amount paid for securities subject to resale agreements (reverse repo's), plus the interest recognized, is recorded as an asset under reverse repurchase agreements. This reflects the economic substance of the transaction as a collateralized loan granted by the Bank. The reverse repo assets are separated among those that are:

i. guaranteed by securities that have not been repledged/re-sold; and

ii. guaranteed by securities that have been repledged/re-sold.

The Bank continuously monitors and evaluates the fair value of securities acquired under resale agreements and adjusts the amount of the collateral when appropriate.

Deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil – refers to reserve requirements on demand, time and savings deposits the Bank must hold. The National Monetary Council determines the proportion of compulsory deposits that banks are required to hold and the associated interest rates.

<u>Fair value through profit or loss</u> – An asset should be measured in this category when its contractual cash flows are not SPPI or when Management maintains it in a business model whose objective does not include holding the assets to receive the contractual cash flow.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Debt instruments – Instruments that provide to the holder, the right to receive principal and interest, according to terms and rates contractually defined. They include foreign and brazilian federal government securities, non-financial entities securities, among others.

Equity instruments – Any contract that provides residual interest in the assets of an entity, after deduction of all its liabilities. They include common shares, instruments that obligate an entity to deliver to another party a proportional portion of the entity's net assets in liquidation and some types of preferred shares, among others.

Derivatives instruments – Derivatives such as:

i. swaps, forwards, options, and other types of similar derivatives based on interest rates, exchange rates, stock and commodity prices and credit risk. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and disclosed as assets when the fair value is positive and as a liability when the fair value is negative;

ii. derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting, but which are used to manage exposure to market risks, mainly interest rates, currencies, and credit; and

iii. derivatives contracted at the request of its clients, with the sole purpose of protecting against risks inherent in its economic activities.

<u>Fair value through other comprehensive income</u> – An asset should be measured in this category when its contractual cash flows are SPPI and Management maintains it in a business model whose objective is both to obtain its contractual cash flows and for sale.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Debt instruments – Instruments that provide to the holder, the right to receive principal and interest, according to terms and rates contractually defined. They include foreign and brazilian federal government securities, non-financial entities securities, among others.

Equity instruments – Any contract of residual interest in the assets of an entity, after deducting all liabilities, for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring at fair value through other comprehensive income, with no subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to income upon liquidation of the asset being permitted.

e.2) Financial liabilities

An instrument is classified as a financial liability when there is a contractual obligation to settle it through the delivery of cash or other financial assets, regardless of its legal form.

Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss –They refer mainly to derivative financial instruments.

Liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost – The main liabilities measured in this category are:

Customer resources – Comprised of demand deposits, savings deposits, and time deposits, which are characterized for the most part in products with no defined maturity.

Repurchase agreements – The Bank raises funds by selling securities subject to repurchase agreements, comprised mainly of securities issued by the Brazilian government. These transactions are treated as collateralized financing and are recognized at the amount of cash received plus accrued interest.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements (repo's) are not derecognized, as the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash received, including recognized interest, is recorded as a liability for repurchase agreements. This reflects the economic substance of the transaction as collateralized financing. The repo liabilities are separated into:

i. own portfolio, representing securities not subject to resale agreements; and

ii. third-party portfolio, consisting of securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and subsequently transferred.

f) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets – A financial asset is derecognized when:

i. there are no reasonable expectations of recovery, based on observed historical loss curves;

ii. the contractual rights to its cash flows expire;

iii. the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to a third party; or

iv. the Bank transfers control of the asset, even if it retains a portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transaction.

When appropriate, the Bank recognizes rights and obligations retained in a transfer as separate assets and liabilities. The Bank continues to recognize the asset if control is retained, to the extent of its continuing involvement. This is determined by the extent to which it remains exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial liabilities – A financial liability is derecognized when the underlying obligation is eliminated, cancelled, or expires. If an existing financial liability is exchanged for another liability with substantially different terms (or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified), the transaction is treated as an extinguishment of the original liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Any difference in the carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

The Bank considers the terms substantially different if the discounted present value of cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different to the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If an exchange of financial liabilities or change of terms is accounted for as an extinction, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on termination. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinction, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

g) Hedge

The Bank uses derivatives to manage exposures to interest rates, foreign exchange variation and credit risk, including exposures created by forecasted transactions and firm commitments. In managing these risks, the Bank applies hedge accounting to certain transactions if they meet specific criteria.

On initial designation of the hedge, the Bank formally documents the relationship between the hedged item(s) and the hedging instrument(s). This includes the risk management objective and strategy of the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

On initial designation of the hedge, the Bank determines, assesses e monitors the methodology and strategies to be used to determine their effectiveness and ensure that they are highly effective, that is, the hedge compensate, in the same proportions, fair value variations attributed to the respective hedged items during the period established for the hedging relationship, aiming to mitigate risk factors.

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

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

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

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

The Bank keeps applying the IAS 39 hedge requirements, with possibility of prospective adoption of the IFRS 9, at the discretion of the Management.

h) Expected Credit Losses

IFRS 9 requires that the impairment methodology calculation uses the expected credit loss. Thus, all financial assets at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income may have impairment losses at origination which will increase if their risk situation deteriorates.

Financial assets subject to impairment are classified in three stages:

Stage 1 – Regular – Assets classified in this stage are considered in normal conditions and that have not incurred a significant increase in credit risk since their origination, while also having a delay in the payment of principal or interest of 30 days or less. Upon evaluation, the Bank may include in this stage instruments with delays of up to 60 days, provided there is evidence that there has been no significant increase in credit risk compared to that assessed at initial recognition. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the financial asset will become a credit-impaired financial asset within the next 12 months.

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

Stage 3 – In default – The assets classified in this stage are in either qualitatively (characterized by indicators that the customer will not fully honor the credit operation) or quantitatively (with a delay of more than 90 days) in default. It also includes restructured credits. In this case, the expected loss is calculated up to the end of the asset's life.

The asset's stage classification is reviewed periodically, according to the Bank's risk monitoring processes, to capture possible changes in the client's financial capacity. Migrations of operations between stages may occur when analysis indicates an improvement or worsening of the credit risk of the loan.

The Bank uses internally developed econometric models, qualitative data, and prospective macroeconomic scenarios to the measuring of the expected credit loss estimate. The main macroeconomic variables are: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), basic interest tax (Selic), exchange rate, and Bacen Economic Activity Index (IBC-Br).

The final amount of expected credit loss takes in account a set of assumptions, distinct econometric assessments, and qualitative analysis.

Determination of a significant increase in credit risk – The migration from Stage 1 to Stage 2 occurs when there is a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of a financial instrument since its initial recognition. SICR generally includes delays exceeding 30 days, sharp deterioration in risk parameters, and the existence of restructuring of other obligations of the counterparty.

Default on contractual payments – In general, the migration to Stage 3 occurs when the asset is delayed in its contractual payments for more than 90 days and this classification only changes when the asset is written off or after 12 months from the settlement of this delay, in which the operation is considered cured. In addition to the quantitative assessment, we use the qualitative concept of anticipating non-compliance through customer characteristics that indicate a high probability of its occurrence, as an example the indications of civil insolvency, bankruptcy, and judicial recovery.

Calculation of the expected credit losses – The calculation of expected credit losses is based on an estimate weighted by the probability of credit losses. A combination of three parameters is used:

i. Probability of Default (PD);

ii. Loss Given Default (LGD); and

iii. Exposure at Default (EAD).

The calculation of the expected credit loss considers the weighting of prospective scenarios, to anticipate a potential increase in the level of losses in the worst moments of the economic cycle, providing the necessary inputs for an initiative taking management of risks and business. The expected credit loss estimate considers:

- historical data available (obtained without cost or undue effort on the reporting date on past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions),

- financial aspects (time value of money) and the probability different macroeconomic scenarios.

PD – It is the probability that the instrument will not be honored by the counterparty (default) in the observed time horizon. For financial instruments that do not have a significant increase in credit risk, non-compliance is observed over 12 months (PD 12 months). For those who have a significant increase in credit risk, characterized by the allocation in stages 2 and 3, the PD is adjusted to consider the default behavior for the maximum contractual period of the asset (PD lifetime). In addition, PDs are adjusted, based on the weighting of economic scenarios, to better reflect the behavior of non-compliances in the period of the subsequent year.

LGD – Is an estimate based on the history of observed accounting losses weighted by the respective non-compliance rates of the different portfolios. It represents the proportion of the amount not recovered by the creditor compared to the amount exposed to the risk at the time of default.

EAD – It is the estimated exposure of the operation if the customer enters a situation of default. In the case of unilaterally non-cancelable limits, currently related to overdraft, the Bank uses the Credit Conversion Factor (FCC) methodology, which corresponds to an estimate based on historical observation of the use of the limits so far of possible non-compliance, as a way of obtaining a projection of the balance that will be used by the client at the time the non-compliance occurs.

The allowance for expected credit loss is determined based on the expected risk of contracts with similar characteristics (risk groupings and products, economic sector, and guarantees) and the estimated future loss. The Bank's view on current and future economic conditions is incorporated into the estimate of credit losses, by applying weighted macroeconomic scenarios.

The Bank punctually uses individual analyzes to assess credit risk in certain exposures monitored by Management, which consider relevant aspects of the knowledge of specialists, based on financial indicators and qualitative aspects of the companies, the business environment, and the financial instruments.

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

The Bank provides financial guarantees to third parties covering loan agreements with clients. Financial guarantee contract issuers are required to make payments to a creditor on behalf of the third-party debtor when the debtor misses payments under the terms of the debt instrument.

When a financial guarantee is granted, a liability is recognized for the fair value of the premium received under the contract. This amount is recorded as income over the life of the contract. After initial recognition, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount recognized initially, less amortization, and the Bank’s best estimate of its financial obligation under the contract.

i) Investments

Joint ventures – The Bank's investments in joint ventures are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently, are accounted for using the equity method. The investment is increased (or decreased) to recognize the Bank's share of the investee's profit or loss after the acquisition date. The Bank's share of the investee's profit or loss is recognized on the reporting date in the statement of income. Adjustments to the carrying amount may be required to reflect changes in the Bank's proportionate interest in the investee due to gains or losses recognized in the investee's other comprehensive income. The Bank's share of these changes is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity.

Upon investing in a joint venture, any positive difference between the cost of the investment and the Bank's share of the net fair value in the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as goodwill. This goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Amortization of that goodwill is not permitted. Any excess in the Bank's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is recognized as income in the statement of income.

If the Bank's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its investment in the joint venture, the Bank discontinues recognizing its share of future losses. If the Bank's interest is reduced to zero, it provides for additional losses and recognizes a liability to the extent that it has incurred a legal or constructive obligation or has made payments on behalf of the joint venture. Subsequently, if the joint venture reports profits, the Bank recognizes its share of the profits to the extent that they exceed the amount of previously unrecognized losses.

Associates – The Bank's investments in associates are initially recorded at cost. Subsequently, they are accounted for using the equity method. Other accounting policies applicable to associates are equivalent to those Applied to joint ventures.

Non-monetary contributions to associates and joint ventures – When the Bank contributes non-monetary assets in exchange for an equity interest in an associate or jointly controlled entity, it recognizes a gain or loss on the transaction to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. No gain or loss is recognized if the contribution lacks commercial substance.

j) Property and equipment

Property and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are recognized at acquisition cost less impairment and accumulated depreciation, which is calculated using the straight-line method, which systematically allocates the depreciable amount of property, plant, and equipment over its estimated useful life. Land is not depreciated.

The Bank derecognizes property and equipment when it no longer expects to realize future economic benefits from its continued use or through disposal. Gains or losses on disposal are recognized in other income in the period in which the asset is disposed of, impacting profit or loss for the period.

k) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill on the acquisition of equity investments is calculated based on the fair value of the acquired company's assets and liabilities on the acquisition date. Goodwill is not amortized. It is tested at least annually for impairment. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The useful life of an intangible asset is considered either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated economic lives and presented at cost, less accumulated amortization, and impairment. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are presented at cost, less impairment.

Costs related to the acquisition, production and development of software are capitalized and recognized as intangible assets. Costs incurred during the research phase are recognized as an expense. Capitalized personnel costs include salaries, social security costs and benefits paid to employees directly involved in the software development.

Amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss for the period in the line-item amortization of intangible assets. Impairment losses are recorded as an adjustment to the recoverable amount under the line-item other expenses in the statement of income.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

Annually, the Bank performs an annual impairment test for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and, at each reporting date, the Bank determines if there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. This evaluation is based on internal and external sources of information. If there are indications of impairment, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value minus selling costs or its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset falls below the carrying amount, the asset's carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it occurs, in the line-item other operating expenses.

At each reporting date, the Bank also determines if there is indication that an impairment loss recognized on an asset in a previous period may no longer exists or have decreased (except for goodwill). The Bank estimates the recoverable amount of assets for which there is indication of impairment. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income for the period as other operating income/expenses.

The primary categories of non-financial assets subject to impairment testing are described below:

Property for use

Land and buildings – To determine the recoverable amount of land and buildings, the Bank rely on assessment that considers market indexes, statistical methods based on sales of properties and technical evaluations prepared in accordance with the standards of the ABNT (Brazilian Association of Technical Standards).

Data processing equipment – To determine the recoverable amount of data processing equipment, the Bank uses market values for similar items, substitutes or analogous using internal or external sources. When market values are not readily available, the Bank considers the amount recoverable by using the asset in its operations. Recoverable amount is calculated based on cash flow projections for the asset over its useful life, discounted to present value using the CDI (interbank deposit certificate) rate when the Bank considers that the future benefits expected by the use of this assets still justify its maintenance.

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

Investments in associates and joint ventures and goodwill arising from business combinations

The Bank applies IAS 28 requirements to determine the need to recognize any additional impairment loss on total net investment. Since goodwill is included in the investment's carrying amount in associates and joint ventures, and not recognized separately, it is not separately tested for impairment under IAS 36

The recoverable amount of investments in associates and joint ventures (including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment and goodwill arising from business combinations), is calculated using a discounted cash flow model based on the investments' expected results. Assumptions used in estimating the results consist of:

- the company's operating projections, results and investment plans;
- macroeconomic scenarios developed by the Bank; and
- internal methodologies to determine cost of capital under Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM).

Other intangible assets

Rights due to the acquisition of payrolls – The recoverability of acquired payroll contracts is determined based on the contribution margin of the client relationships generated under each contract. The objective is to determine if the projections that justified the initial acquisition correspond to actual performance. An impairment loss is recognized on underperforming contracts. For contracts that do not achieve expected performance, a provision for impairment loss is recognized.

Software – The Bank continuously invests in the modernization and adequacy of its internally developed software to accompany new technologies and meet the demands of the business. Since there is no similar software in the market, and because of the significant cost associated with developing models to calculate value in use, the Bank evaluates the ongoing utility of its software to test for impairment. Any software not being used is written-off.

Acquired through business combinations – At each reporting date, the Bank evaluates intangible assets acquired in business combinations (mainly brands and rights related to clients and contracts) to determine if there are indicators of impairment. If there are indicators, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the assets. The recoverable amount is calculated by determining the present value of the intangible asset's estimated cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market conditions and specific risks associated with the asset.

m) Leases

Bank as lessee – The Bank has operating lease commitments that, according to IFRS 16, are considered:

Right of use assets - Essentially relate to offices and branches rental agreements used in administrative and banking operations derived from operational lease agreements. Generally, these contracts are made under usual terms and conditions, including options to extend the lease term and annual price readjustments, based on Brazil's official inflation indexes.

Lease liability – Arise from the right to use the assets mentioned above and represent the amount to be paid in relation to the lease installments, discounted by an equivalent interest rate that the lessee would have to pay when borrowing, for a similar term and guarantee, the resources necessary to obtain the asset with a similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment, term and warranty. The Bank used the incremental rate that represents the cost of its institutional funding equivalent to a Subordinated Letter of Credit. The Bank used unified discount rates for a similar portfolio considering those terms.

The installments contractually defined, are projected until the end of their contract term. Variable payments, linked to indexes will be remeasured on annual readjustments on the anniversary dates of the contracts. The clauses do not impose any restrictions on the Bank for the payment of dividends, contracting debts or entering into additional lease agreements.

The other leased items besides properties, are essentially equipment, whose lease terms have the duration up to 12 months. For these items, the Bank adopted a practical expedient, and its rental payments are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense over the lease term.

n) Employee benefits

Employee benefits related to short-term benefits for current employees are recognized on the accrual basis as the services are provided. Post-employment benefits, comprising supplementary retirement benefits and medical assistance for which the Bank is responsible, are assessed in accordance with criteria established by IAS 19. The evaluations are performed semiannually, which may be applicable in a shorter period.

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

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

The Bank recognizes the components of defined benefit cost in the period in which the actuarial valuation was performed, in accordance with criteria established by IAS 19, as follows:

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

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

o) Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets, and legal liabilities

The Bank recognizes a provision when:

i. the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;

ii. it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and

iii. the amount of the obligation can be reasonably estimated.

The Bank recognizes provisions based on its best estimate of the probable losses.

The Bank continually monitors lawsuits in progress to evaluate, among other factors:

i. the nature and complexity;

ii. the progress of the proceedings;

iii. the opinion of the Bank's lawyers; and

iv. the Bank's experience with similar proceedings.

In determining whether a loss is probable, the Bank considers:

i. the likelihood of loss resulting from claims that occurred prior to or on the reporting date that were identified after that date but prior to issuance of the financial statements; and

ii. the need to disclose claims or events occurring after the reporting date but prior to the issuance of the financial statements.

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

The Bank recognizes tax liabilities for taxes that are the object of legal discussions regarding their constitutionality. In these cases, the Bank recognizes an obligation to the government and a judicial deposit in the same amount, however, no payment is made until the Courts reach a final decision.

p) Income taxes

As a financial institution in Brazil, the Bank is subject to income and social contribution taxes (known as IRPJ and CSLL, both of which are income taxes as defined in IAS 12). Taxpayers owe income tax to the state when a tax-generating event occurs. Taxes are calculated by applying the applicable rate to the tax calculation basis.

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

Taxes	Rate
Income tax (15.00% + additional 10.00%)	25%
Social Contribution on Net Income - CSLL	20%

Income taxes (IRPJ and CSLL) consist of current and deferred taxes and are recognized in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity under accumulated other comprehensive income. Taxes initially recorded in shareholders' equity are recognized in the statement of income when the associated gains and losses are realized.

Current taxes – Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid. The amounts are calculated based on the tax rates and tax laws in effect on the reporting date.

Deferred taxes – Deferred tax assets from income tax and social contribution losses and temporary differences are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which temporary differences can be deducted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will not be available for use of either a portion or all the deferred tax assets, the Bank reduces the amount of the asset. When it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available, the reduction is reversed.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply in the year in which the asset will be realized or the liability settled. These rates are based on tax rates (or tax law) that are effective on the reporting date.

q) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated using two different methods: (i) basic earnings per share; and (ii) diluted earnings per share. The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to the Bank's shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each of the periods presented.

The diluted earnings per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of shares is adjusted to reflect potential common shares resulting from the conversion of outstanding convertible securities.

4– Significant judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Bank's Management to make judgments and use estimates that affect the recognized amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Significant classes of assets and liabilities subject to estimates and the use of assumptions are generally those measured at fair value. The following components of the consolidated financial statements require the highest degree of judgment and use of estimates:

a) Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and liabilities cannot be determined based on prices from an active market, they are measured using valuation techniques based on mathematical models. When possible, the inputs to these models are derived from observable market data. However, when market data is not available, the exercise of judgment is required to determine fair value. Note 31 describes the fair value measurement methodologies for certain financial instruments.

b) Allowance for losses associated with credit risk

The Bank periodically reviews its financial assets portfolio to determine the value of expected credit losses to be recognized which requires judgment and the use of estimates. The process involves reviewing factors that may indicate a change in the risk profile of the Bank's loan balances or customers and the quality of the guarantees, which could negatively impact the expected cash flows.

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

The expected credit loss seeks to identify the losses that will occur in the next 12 months or that will occur during the life of the operation, considering a prospective view, encompassing the assessment of financial instruments in 3 stages, being subject to quantitative and qualitative analyzes for the appropriate framework.

The qualification stage is systematically reviewed considering the Bank's risk sensing processes, to capture changes in the characteristics of the instruments and their guarantees and in the client's behavioral information, which result in the worsening or mitigation of credit risk, carried out through prospective economic scenarios. These estimates are based on assumptions. Accordingly, actual results may vary, generating future reinforcements or reversals of losses.

During the period, the Bank reviewed the individualized analysis' scope and some criteria for classifying financial instruments by stage, considering risk management processes' improvement and greater knowledge regarding portfolio's behavior. The impact from changes in estimates were recognized in the result of the period.

Other information on the calculation methodology and assumptions used by the Bank for the evaluation of impairment losses on financial assets and the amounts recorded as expected credit losses are disclosed in Notes 3.h, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 32 e 34.e.

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

When there is an indicator that a non-financial asset may be impaired, the Bank calculates the asset's recoverable value. Losses recognized are subject to reversal in further periods, except for goodwill.

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

See Note 3.l for additional information on this topic.

d) Income taxes

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

Brazilian tax authorities can review the calculations made by the Bank and its subsidiaries for up to five years after the date on which a tax becomes due. During this process, the tax authorities may question the procedures adopted by the Bank, mainly with respect to the interpretation of tax legislation.

e) Recognition and evaluation of deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are calculated on temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards. They are only recognized when the Bank expects to generate sufficient taxable income in the future to offset the amounts. The expected realization of the Bank's deferred tax assets is based on projections of future income and technical analyses in line with prevailing tax legislation (Note 29).

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

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

f) Pension plans and other employee benefits

The Bank sponsors defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial valuations for defined benefit plans are based on a series of assumptions, including:

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

Additional information can be found in note 37.

g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Liabilities for lawsuits are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the risk of loss of a legal or administrative proceeding is considered probable, an outflow of financial resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The loss probability is based on the nature and complexity of the lawsuit, the opinion of legal advisors, Management's opinion, and experience with similar cases. Lawsuits are evaluated when judicial notification is received and monthly reviewed, as follows:

<u>Collective assessment</u> – For cases that are similar and recurring in nature for which the amounts involved are not individually significant. Provisions are based on statistical data regarding the Bank's labor, tax and civil cases (except for labor claims filed by unions and cases considered strategic). In this category, the probable amount of the settlement may not exceed R$ 1 million, as determined by the Bank's legal advisors. The collective assessment covers all processes, regardless of the evaluation done by legal advisors.

<u>Individual assessment</u> – For cases considered unusual or whose value is considered significant, as determined by the Bank's legal counsel. The provision is based on the amount of the claim, probability of an unfavorable decision, evidence presented, legal precedents, other facts raised during the case, judicial decisions while the case is being heard and the classification and risk of losing legal motions.

Contingent liabilities evaluated individually, for which the risk of loss is considered possible, are not recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. However, they must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Claims for which the risk of loss is remote are neither provided for nor disclosed.

5– Acquisitions, disposals and corporate restructuring

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

6– Operating segments

The segment information was prepared based on internal reports used by the Bank's Executive Board to assess performance and make decisions about the allocation of funds for investment and other purposes. The framework also takes into account the regulatory environment and similarities between goods and services.

The Bank's operations are divided into five reportable segments: banking, investments, fund management, insurance (including insurance, private pension funds and capitalization) and electronic payments. The Bank also engages in other activities, including its consortium business and operational support services (aggregated in "Other").

Management (and the Chief Operating Decision Maker) use accounting information prepared in accordance with the laws, standards, and accounting practices (recognition and measurement) applicable to financial institutions in Brazil, as determined by Bacen, to evaluate performance and allocate resources. As a result, the Bank presents its segment results in accordance with these standards, which it refers to internally as the 'consolidated managerial' financial information.

The following accounting policies and estimates used to prepare the segment information represent the main differences with IFRS accounting principles:

- In the current period, the recognition of expected losses associated with credit risk includes the calculation of minimum provisioning thresholds, carried out according to the days overdue and the classification of financial instruments in portfolios defined by Bacen;
- In the comparative period, the recognition of losses due to impairment of loan portfolio was based on an expected loss model, using regulatory limits defined by Bacen. Loan portfolio were classified in ascending order of risk levels, ranging from AA risk (lowest risk) to H risk (highest risk). The amount of losses on loan portfolio was accrued monthly and could not be less than the total resulting from the application of minimum percentages, which varied from 0% for AA level operations to 100% for operations classified at level H;
- In the comparative period, the revenues from fees and commissions charged for the origination of loans to clients were recognized as revenue at the time of receipt;
- the amount of goodwill resulting from the acquisition of control of a company is amortized if it is based on expectations of future profitability; and
- prohibition of monetary correction in the financial statements resulting from an entity that operates in a hyperinflationary economy.

The segment information includes all the revenue and expenses as well as all assets and liabilities of companies included in the segment, as shown in Note 2 and Note 20. No revenue or expenses are allocated between the segments.

Inter-segment transactions are conducted at the same terms and conditions as those practiced with unrelated parties for similar transactions. These transactions do not involve any unusual payment risks.

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

a) Banking

This segment is responsible for the most significant portion of the Bank's results, primarily from the operations in Brazil. It includes a wide array of products and services, including deposits, loans and other services provided to customers through different distribution channels.

The banking segment's activities include transactions in the retail, wholesale, and public sectors, which are carried out by its network and customer service teams. It also engages in business with micro-entrepreneurs and other activities through its banking correspondents.

b) Investments

This segment engages in the structuring and distribution of debt and equity instruments in Brazil's primary and secondary capital markets, in addition to providing other financial services.

Net interest income/(expense) in this segment is based on accrued interest on investment securities less expenses from third party funding costs. Non-interest income is derived from economic/financial advisory services from underwriting fixed and variable income securities and the provision of services to associated companies.

c) Fund management

This segment is involved in the purchase, sale and custody of securities, portfolio management and the structuring, organization and management of investment funds and clubs. Income consists mainly of commissions and management fees charged to investors for services provided.

d) Insurance

This segment offers products and services related to life, property and automobile insurance, private pension and capitalization plans.

Income in this segment consists mostly of commissions and fees, insurance premium revenue, contributions to private pension plans and capitalization bonds, and investments in securities. These amounts are offset by selling costs, technical insurance provisions and expenses related to benefits and redemptions.

e) Electronic payments

This segment provides capture, transmission, processing, and financial settlement services for electronic payment transactions (credit and debit cards). Revenue comes from commissions and management fees charged to businesses and financial institutions in exchange for services provided.

f) Other

This segment consists of the operational support services and consortium business, neither of which is individually significant. Revenue is generated mainly from the provision of services not provided by the other segments, including: credit recovery; consortium management; development, manufacturing, sale, rental and integration of digital electronic systems, peripherals, programs, inputs and computing supplies.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Financial information by reportable segment reconciliated with the consolidated IFRS results

	2025									
	Banking	Investments	Fund management	Insurance and related	Electronic payments	Other	Intersegment transactions	Consolidated management statement	Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest income	317,717,709	175,294	429,026	1,160,468	460,937	1,912,335	(2,848,082)	319,007,687	454,417	319,462,104
Interest expense	(220,187,712)	(301,585)	--	--	--	(703,045)	2,835,130	(218,357,212)	(94,174)	(218,451,386)
Net interest income	**97,529,997**	**(126,291)**	**429,026**	**1,160,468**	**460,937**	**1,209,290**	**(12,952)**	**100,650,475**	**360,243**	**101,010,718**
Expected losses	(61,729,977)	6,137	--	--	--	(120,044)	--	(61,843,884)	(4,789,401)	(66,633,285)
Net interest income after expected losses	**35,800,020**	**(120,154)**	**429,026**	**1,160,468**	**460,937**	**1,089,246**	**(12,952)**	**38,806,591**	**(4,429,158)**	**34,377,433**
Non-interest income	**33,938,695**	**1,297,103**	**4,155,054**	**11,022,083**	**2,175,919**	**6,053,529**	**(3,163,069)**	**55,479,314**	**(1,691,271)**	**53,788,043**
Commissions and fee income	20,885,485	530,653	4,140,695	5,636,203	47,006	5,627,725	(2,051,164)	34,816,603	(102,224)	34,714,379
Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments	(2,479,703)	542,153	2,081	--	7	(30,771)	--	(1,966,233)	(194,551)	(2,160,784)
Net gains/(losses) from equity method investments	1,039,519	25,809	--	5,324,689	1,926,614	--	--	8,316,631	(465,454)	7,851,177
Other operating income	14,493,394	198,488	12,278	61,191	202,292	456,575	(1,111,905)	14,312,313	(929,042)	13,383,271
Non-interest expenses	**(78,513,566)**	**(244,577)**	**(695,941)**	**(1,222,887)**	**(100,878)**	**(3,644,537)**	**3,176,021**	**(81,246,365)**	**(1,305,475)**	**(82,551,840)**
Personnel expenses	(28,328,339)	(43,546)	(168,572)	(99,622)	(4,721)	(630,129)	6,714	(29,268,215)	89,549	(29,178,666)
Administrative expenses	(11,308,363)	(43,921)	(109,268)	(291,021)	(1,619)	(626,296)	2,199,026	(10,181,462)	725,933	(9,455,529)
Contributions, fees and other taxes	(7,010,247)	(76,430)	(296,914)	(721,872)	(42,244)	(819,916)	--	(8,967,623)	48,092	(8,919,531)
Amortization of intangible assets	(2,705,829)	--	--	(119)	--	(4,537)	--	(2,710,485)	917	(2,709,568)
Labor, tax and civil claims	(12,402,121)	(32,670)	(4,457)	(3,412)	(192)	(22,973)	--	(12,465,825)	--	(12,465,825)
Depreciation	(2,101,351)	--	--	--	--	(96,971)	--	(2,198,322)	(1,070,386)	(3,268,708)
Other operating expenses	(14,657,316)	(48,010)	(116,730)	(106,841)	(52,102)	(1,443,715)	970,281	(15,454,433)	(1,099,580)	(16,554,013)
Income before taxes	**(8,774,851)**	**932,372**	**3,888,139**	**10,959,664**	**2,535,978**	**3,498,238**	**--**	**13,039,540**	**(7,425,904)**	**5,613,636**
Income taxes	**13,283,336**	**(403,652)**	**(1,538,048)**	**(1,924,038)**	**(196,964)**	**(1,126,045)**	**--**	**8,094,589**	**3,073,713**	**11,168,302**
Current	(771,641)	(396,217)	(1,539,891)	(1,922,965)	(137,352)	(1,358,767)	--	(6,126,833)	19,257	(6,107,576)
Deferred	14,054,977	(7,435)	1,843	(1,073)	(59,612)	232,722	--	14,221,422	3,054,456	17,275,878
Net income	**4,508,485**	**528,720**	**2,350,091**	**9,035,626**	**2,339,014**	**2,372,193**	**--**	**21,134,129**	**(4,352,191)**	**16,781,938**
Attributable to shareholders of the Bank	4,048,950	528,720	2,350,091	6,167,781	2,339,014	2,373,457	--	17,808,013	(4,109,889)	13,698,124
Attributable to non-controlling interests	459,535	--	--	2,867,845	--	(1,264)	--	3,326,116	(242,302)	3,083,814
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**6,726,892**	**357,736**	**--**	**8,196,501**	**5,104,738**	**--**	**--**	**20,385,867**	**1,530,722**	**21,916,589**
Non-current assets	**29,283,687**	**--**	**--**	**1,914**	**--**	**413,262**	**(1,852)**	**29,697,011**	**844,879**	**30,541,890**
Total assets	**2,453,123,724**	**4,955,881**	**4,537,881**	**22,433,985**	**12,405,070**	**18,044,728**	**(63,880,561)**	**2,451,620,708**	**3,522,545**	**2,455,143,253**
Total liabilities	**2,262,644,094**	**4,175,411**	**3,109,682**	**12,615,097**	**2,473,070**	**15,160,334**	**(40,662,275)**	**2,259,515,413**	**2,060,424**	**2,261,575,837**
Total equity	**190,479,630**	**780,470**	**1,428,199**	**9,818,888**	**9,932,000**	**2,884,394**	**(23,218,286)**	**192,105,295**	**1,462,121**	**193,567,416**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	2024									
	Banking	Investments	Fund management	Insurance and related	Electronic payments	Other	Intersegment transactions	Consolidated management statement	Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest income	269,090,153	400,327	303,486	679,757	470,330	1,576,793	(2,313,618)	270,207,228	3,298,046	273,505,274
Interest expense	(164,612,398)	(390,621)	--	--	--	(821,194)	2,313,618	(163,510,595)	(5,480,232)	(168,990,827)
Net interest income	**104,477,755**	**9,706**	**303,486**	**679,757**	**470,330**	**755,599**	**--**	**106,696,633**	**(2,182,186)**	**104,514,447**
Expected losses	(37,078,907)	--	--	--	--	--	(2,588)	(37,081,495)	(10,624,487)	(47,705,982)
Net interest income after expected losses	**67,398,848**	**9,706**	**303,486**	**679,757**	**470,330**	**755,599**	**(2,588)**	**69,615,138**	**(12,806,673)**	**56,808,465**
Non-interest income	**31,188,593**	**1,340,940**	**3,700,166**	**10,831,880**	**1,749,187**	**5,621,725**	**(2,696,343)**	**51,736,148**	**2,416,104**	**54,152,252**
Commissions and fee income	19,832,659	522,431	3,687,318	5,531,463	44,892	4,967,945	(1,553,600)	33,033,108	165,121	33,198,229
Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments	3,733,631	625,407	--	--	(5)	(10,724)	--	4,348,309	(656,627)	3,691,682
Net gains/(losses) from equity method investments	952,847	51,299	--	5,282,941	1,501,610	--	--	7,788,697	(311,813)	7,476,884
Other operating income	6,669,456	141,803	12,848	17,476	202,690	664,504	(1,142,743)	6,566,034	3,219,423	9,785,457
Non-interest expenses	**(75,860,837)**	**(346,963)**	**(630,406)**	**(1,131,488)**	**(115,882)**	**(3,496,849)**	**2,698,931**	**(78,883,494)**	**(4,366,634)**	**(83,250,128)**
Personnel expenses	(28,041,426)	(39,089)	(157,772)	(89,665)	(4,503)	(532,069)	6,230	(28,858,294)	(389,872)	(29,248,166)
Administrative expenses	(11,447,479)	(47,075)	(103,329)	(275,455)	(1,427)	(714,207)	1,865,575	(10,723,397)	994,099	(9,729,298)
Contributions, fees and other taxes	(6,633,770)	(82,726)	(259,731)	(671,982)	(53,205)	(761,387)	--	(8,462,801)	(254,349)	(8,717,150)
Amortization of intangible assets	(2,464,495)	--	--	(904)	--	(3,866)	--	(2,469,265)	2,006	(2,467,259)
Labor, tax and civil claims	(11,551,873)	(116,068)	15,979	(21,629)	(56)	(27,419)	--	(11,701,066)	--	(11,701,066)
Depreciation	(1,414,555)	--	--	(12)	--	(40,342)	--	(1,454,909)	(1,187,388)	(2,642,297)
Other operating expenses	(14,307,239)	(62,005)	(125,553)	(71,841)	(56,691)	(1,417,559)	827,126	(15,213,762)	(3,531,130)	(18,744,892)
Income before taxes	**22,726,604**	**1,003,683**	**3,373,246**	**10,380,149**	**2,103,635**	**2,880,475**	**--**	**42,467,792**	**(14,757,203)**	**27,710,589**
Income taxes	**1,269,780**	**(425,964)**	**(1,336,594)**	**(1,707,636)**	**(236,099)**	**(935,105)**	**--**	**(3,371,618)**	**4,832,593**	**1,460,975**
Current	(4,768,590)	(402,637)	(1,330,308)	(1,723,343)	(176,441)	(1,103,714)	--	(9,505,033)	(1,528)	(9,506,561)
Deferred	6,038,370	(23,327)	(6,286)	15,707	(59,658)	168,609	--	6,133,415	4,834,121	10,967,536
Net income	**23,996,384**	**577,719**	**2,036,652**	**8,672,513**	**1,867,536**	**1,945,370**	**--**	**39,096,174**	**(9,924,610)**	**29,171,564**
Attributable to shareholders of the Bank	23,138,268	577,719	2,036,652	5,904,692	1,867,536	1,915,023	--	35,439,890	(9,081,030)	26,358,860
Attributable to non-controlling interests	858,116	--	--	2,767,821	--	30,347	--	3,656,284	(843,580)	2,812,704
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**7,300,973**	**349,838**	**--**	**7,978,239**	**5,335,994**	**--**	**--**	**20,965,044**	**858,249**	**21,823,293**
Non-current assets	**22,635,363**	**--**	**--**	**2,802**	**--**	**83,835**	**(5,713)**	**22,716,287**	**5,031,102**	**27,747,389**
Total assets	**2,436,293,461**	**3,917,056**	**4,077,799**	**20,852,098**	**11,822,038**	**19,706,796**	**(62,800,917)**	**2,433,868,331**	**(35,149,134)**	**2,398,719,197**
Total liabilities	**2,248,580,735**	**3,101,786**	**2,648,004**	**11,739,205**	**2,024,764**	**15,883,211**	**(40,182,122)**	**2,243,795,583**	**(29,312,730)**	**2,214,482,853**
Total equity	**187,712,726**	**815,270**	**1,429,795**	**9,112,893**	**9,797,274**	**3,823,585**	**(22,618,795)**	**190,072,748**	**(5,836,404)**	**184,236,344**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Geographical information

	Brazil	Other countries			Total
	2025	Before eliminations	Eliminations	After eliminations	2025
Assets	2,292,828,297	290,935,739	(128,620,783)	162,314,956	2,455,143,253
Income	356,913,957	27,250,576	(10,914,386)	16,336,190	373,250,147
Expenses (including income tax)	(339,229,038)	(25,308,348)	8,069,177	(17,239,171)	(356,468,209)
Income/(loss) before taxes	4,300,918	4,157,927	(2,845,209)	1,312,718	5,613,636
Net income/(loss)	17,684,919	1,942,228	(2,845,209)	(902,981)	16,781,938

	Brazil	Other countries			Total
	2024	Before eliminations	Eliminations	After eliminations	2024
Assets	2,202,752,833	375,672,965	(179,706,601)	195,966,364	2,398,719,197
Income	299,002,642	42,918,225	(14,263,341)	28,654,884	327,657,526
Expenses (including income tax)	(276,377,313)	(32,141,783)	10,033,134	(22,108,649)	(298,485,962)
Income/(loss) before taxes	21,694,438	10,246,358	(4,230,207)	6,016,151	27,710,589
Net income/(loss)	22,625,329	10,776,442	(4,230,207)	6,546,235	29,171,564

Income consists of both interest and non-interest income. Expenses consist of interest expense, expected for credit losses, non-interest expense and income taxes.

From the overseas operations, the branches and subsidiaries located in South America provided the majority of the income and most parts of the assets. Assets abroad are mainly monetary and derived from loans portfolio and interbank investments.

i) Income by segment

	2025					
	Banking	Investments	Fund management	Insurance and related	Electronic payments	Other
Interest income	**317,717,709**	**175,294**	**429,026**	**1,160,468**	**460,937**	**1,912,335**
External customers income	317,402,425	175,112	65,612	270,613	25	1,093,901
Intersegments income	315,284	182	363,414	889,855	460,912	818,434
Non-interest income	**33,938,695**	**1,297,103**	**4,155,054**	**11,022,083**	**2,175,919**	**6,053,529**
External customers income	33,104,765	1,284,675	4,154,851	11,022,083	2,175,919	3,697,368
Intersegments income	833,930	12,428	203	--	--	2,356,161

	2024					
	Banking	Investments	Fund management	Insurance and related	Electronic payments	Other
Interest income	**269,090,153**	**400,327**	**303,486**	**679,757**	**470,330**	**1,576,793**
External customers income	268,686,660	399,363	38,111	183,667	560	898,867
Intersegments income	403,493	964	265,375	496,090	469,770	677,926
Non-interest income	**31,188,593**	**1,340,940**	**3,700,166**	**10,831,880**	**1,749,187**	**5,621,725**
External customers income	30,409,322	1,335,503	3,700,152	10,831,880	1,749,187	3,476,936
Intersegments income	779,271	5,437	14	--	--	2,144,789

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

7– Net interest income

	2025	2024
Interest income	**319,462,104**	**273,505,274**
Loan portfolio	175,442,213	142,633,064
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	70,078,122	50,802,832
Interbank investments	43,734,048	51,771,221
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	9,990,143	7,023,946
Securities at amortized cost	7,944,340	12,248,908
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,147,412	1,533,311
Other interest income[1]	11,125,826	7,491,992
Interest expense	**(218,451,386)**	**(168,990,827)**
Financial institutions resources	(96,638,913)	(78,829,937)
Customers resources	(75,212,351)	(59,823,729)
Funds from issuance of securities	(45,451,649)	(29,440,582)
Other interest expenses	(1,148,473)	(896,579)
Net interest income	**101,010,718**	**104,514,447**

1 - It includes interest income with guarantee deposits and with National Treasury bonds and credits.

8– Commissions and fee income

	2025	2024
Services rendered to customers	**11,853,221**	**11,923,470**
Account fee	5,493,677	5,909,759
Card income	2,004,155	2,206,824
Loans and guarantees provided	1,398,115	794,194
Billing	1,162,924	1,225,004
Collection	969,237	990,394
Capital market income	765,131	712,047
Interbank and funds transfer	59,982	85,248
Asset management	**14,328,586**	**12,525,504**
Investment funds	10,515,960	9,265,909
Consortium	3,519,226	2,950,892
Funds management and government credit collection	293,400	308,703
Commissions	**5,952,089**	**5,942,368**
Insurance distribution	5,195,225	5,093,686
Capitalization distribution	557,491	563,644
Pension plans distribution	199,373	285,038
Other services	**2,580,483**	**2,806,887**
Total	**34,714,379**	**33,198,229**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

9– Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at fair value

	2025	2024
Fair value through profit or loss	**(2,689,368)**	**4,495,668**
Derivative financial instruments	(3,083,484)	4,640,038
Other financial instruments	394,116	(144,370)
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**528,584**	**508,177**
Debt instruments	528,584	508,177
Securities at amortized cost	**--**	**(1,312,163)**
Debt instruments	--	(1,312,163)
Total	**(2,160,784)**	**3,691,682**

10– Other income/expenses

a) Other income

	2025	2024
Gains from benefit plans – Surplus agreements	3,665,760	2,672,448
Receivables income	2,898,421	2,942,585
Recovery of charges and expenses	1,944,381	2,387,834
Card transactions	1,678,553	1,432,208
Gains from defined benefit plans – Plano 1 – Previ	1,038,757	1,102,225
Gains/(losses) from the disposal of other assets	531,137	307,933
Clube de Benefícios	483,924	459,127
Reversal of provisions for sundry payments	476,189	477,329
Convictions, costs and court settlements income	180,988	67,164
Capital gains	127,405	67,360
Other	1,905,041	1,220,221
Total	**14,930,556**	**13,136,434**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Other expenses

	2025	2024
Card transactions	(2,908,694)	(2,071,949)
Outsourced services	(1,781,625)	(1,599,658)
Performance bonus paid to customers for loyalty	(1,695,491)	(1,376,665)
Adjustment of actuarial liabilities	(1,377,093)	(1,344,921)
Loss on the monetary position [1]	(1,318,139)	(4,517,328)
Compensation for transactions of banking correspondents and business partners	(819,330)	(820,896)
Transportation of valuables	(639,905)	(569,024)
INSS - Social Security	(635,357)	(594,067)
Life insurance premium – consumer credit	(562,927)	(485,399)
ATM Network	(423,724)	(476,992)
Operating losses	(380,711)	(257,484)
Capital losses	(141,636)	(91,250)
Commission for credit recovery	(117,822)	(93,341)
Inflation adjustment of amounts to be paid	(39,477)	(49,926)
Other	(3,712,082)	(4,395,992)
Total	**(16,554,013)**	**(18,744,892)**

1 - Hyperinflation adjustments on non-monetary items and results of Banco Patagonia in accordance with IAS 29, using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 31.5% in 2025 (117.8% in 2024).

11– Personnel expenses

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	(13,184,365)	(12,809,451)
Social charges	(5,382,315)	(3,946,593)
Benefits	(4,235,893)	(4,056,083)
Personnel administrative provisions	(2,788,785)	(2,694,841)
Profit sharing [1]	(2,272,209)	(4,537,341)
Private pension plans	(1,173,068)	(1,074,820)
Directors' and officers' remuneration	(76,765)	(65,259)
Staff training	(65,266)	(63,778)
Total	**(29,178,666)**	**(29,248,166)**

1 - It includes the amount of R$14,341 thousand in 2025 (R$ 12,473 thousand in 2024) related to Share-based payment for the Executive Board (Note 30.m).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

12– Other administrative expenses

	2025	2024
Data processing	(1,682,533)	(1,174,657)
Surveillance and security services	(1,471,792)	(1,432,744)
Maintenance and preservation	(933,146)	(903,846)
Specialized technical services	(786,276)	(748,942)
Marketing expenses	(563,178)	(567,213)
Financial system services	(558,987)	(600,180)
Programa de Desempenho Gratificado - PDG	(519,512)	(609,904)
Communication expenses	(460,873)	(533,588)
Outsourced services	(452,204)	(868,183)
Water, energy and gas	(442,595)	(520,673)
Promotion and public relations	(310,260)	(323,440)
Rental	(202,886)	(313,932)
Philanthropic contributions	(195,477)	(249,768)
Travel expenses	(160,833)	(162,992)
Transportation	(142,372)	(156,945)
Office supplies	(36,204)	(55,511)
Other	(536,401)	(506,780)
Total	**(9,455,529)**	**(9,729,298)**

13– Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Cash and bank deposits	**19,737,849**	**20,079,736**
Local currency	10,239,446	10,475,377
Foreign currency	9,498,403	9,604,359
Interbank investments [1]	**39,897,676**	**63,087,507**
Securities purchased under resale agreements	313,853	14,609
Interbank deposits	39,583,823	63,072,898
Total	**59,635,525**	**83,167,243**

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

14– Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil

Deposits with Brazilian Central Bank refer to reserve requirements on demand, time and savings deposits the Bank must hold. The National Monetary Council determines the proportion of compulsory deposits that banks are required to hold and the associated interest rates.

	Dec 31/ 2025	Dec 31/ 2024
Interest bearing deposits	42,454,209	43,201,622
Non-interest bearing deposits	20,349,251	21,795,371
Time deposits	53,187,224	44,691,381
instant payment account	3,843,247	5,791,626
Electronic currency deposits	182,202	214,923
Resources for microfinance	--	2,666
Total	**120,016,133**	**115,697,589**

15– Interbank investments

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Securities purchased under resale agreements	**128,352,373**	**322,190,443**
Reverse repos - own resources	**1,383,078**	**218,735**
Treasury Financial bills	16,000	--
Other securities	1,367,241	218,735
Expected losses on other securities	(163)	--
Reverse repos - financed position	**126,969,295**	**321,971,708**
National Treasury bills	59,358,807	62,007,710
Treasury Financial bills	52,494,857	60,203,375
National Treasury notes	15,111,835	198,315,177
Other securities	3,796	1,445,778
Expected losses on other securities	--	(332)
Interbank deposits	**61,112,146**	**77,601,749**
Interbank deposits	61,130,780	77,606,768
Expected credit losses on interbank deposits	(18,634)	(5,019)
Total	**189,464,519**	**399,792,192**

Changes in expected credit losses

	Dec 31, 2024	(Allowance)/ reversal	Foreign exchange	Dec 31, 2025
Other securities - own resources	--	(163)	--	(163)
Other securities - financed position	(332)	332	--	--
Interbank deposits	(5,019)	(14,232)	617	(18,634)
Total	**(5,351)**	**(14,063)**	**617**	**(18,797)**

	Dec 31, 2023	(Allowance)/ reversal	Foreign exchange	Sep 30, 2024
Other securities - financed position	(255)	(77)	--	(332)
Interbank deposits	(3,098)	(1,921)	--	(5,019)
Total	**(3,353)**	**(1,998)**	**--**	**(5,351)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

16– Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

a) Securities

Financial assets at fair value

	Dec 31, 2025			Dec 31, 2024		
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Debt instruments	**6,647,486**	**34,908**	**6,682,394**	**5,351,032**	**107,662**	**5,458,694**
Brazilian federal government bonds	3,560,060	816	3,560,876	3,175,722	(40,104)	3,135,618
Securities issued by non-financial companies	2,854,343	(12,493)	2,841,850	1,428,965	(53,331)	1,375,634
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	204,502	46,640	251,142	322,469	220,160	542,629
Securities issued by financial companies	28,581	(55)	28,526	423,876	(19,063)	404,813
Equity instruments	**849,303**	**88,605**	**937,908**	**609,165**	**93,517**	**702,682**
Investments in mutual funds and others	717,710	88,516	806,226	521,280	93,407	614,687
Shares	131,593	89	131,682	87,885	110	87,995
Total	**7,496,789**	**123,513**	**7,620,302**	**5,960,197**	**201,179**	**6,161,376**

No financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were reclassified during 2025 or 2024.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Derivatives

Assets	Dec 31, 2025			Dec 31, 2024		
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Swaps	2,235,990	547,524	2,783,514	2,642,806	276,468	2,919,274
Forwards [1]	1,121,430	(244,364)	877,066	5,256,203	1,288,915	6,545,118
Options	887,148	(375,988)	511,160	917,599	1,931,166	2,848,765
Other [2]	492,476	(6,732)	485,744	372,200	(17,642)	354,558
Total	**4,737,044**	**(79,560)**	**4,657,484**	**9,188,808**	**3,478,907**	**12,667,715**

Liabilities	Dec 31, 2025			Dec 31, 2024		
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Forwards [1]	(3,127,455)	1,526,760	(1,600,695)	(1,362,847)	212,443	(1,150,404)
Swaps	(1,157,644)	(175,785)	(1,333,429)	(6,172,015)	316,157	(5,855,858)
Options	(983,261)	169,746	(813,515)	(1,136,950)	(115,759)	(1,252,709)
Other [2]	(719,219)	(7,876)	(727,095)	(67,040)	59,330	(7,710)
Total	**(5,987,579)**	**1,512,845**	**(4,474,734)**	**(8,738,852)**	**472,171**	**(8,266,681)**

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

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

Derivatives are financial instruments with all of the following characteristics:

(i) their value changes due to changes in an underlying variable (exchange rate, interest rate, price index, price of a commodity, etc.);
(ii) they require no initial investment, or an initial investment that is less than what would be required for other contracts with similar responses to changes in markets factors; and
(iii) they will be settled on a future date.

The Bank's derivatives are mainly held for trading purposes to meet the needs of its clients. It may also take speculative positions for profit based on expected changes in prices, rates or indexes.

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

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

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

The main risks inherent to derivative financial instruments resulting from the business of the Bank and its subsidiaries are credit, market, liquidity and operational, which management process is presented in note 34. Accounting hedge operations are intended to mitigate market risks, such as changes in interest rates and changes in exchange rates.

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

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

The Bank uses credit derivatives in the proprietary management of its portfolios, positions and operations. For this purpose, branches abroad use the credit default swap modality in the over-the-counter market abroad.

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

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The following tables show the composition of the derivatives portfolio by risk exposure, notional amount, fair value and maturity.

c) Breakdown of the portfolio of derivatives by index

By Index	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Futures contracts				
Purchase commitments	**72,831,474**	**--**	**60,071,224**	**--**
Interest rate risk	43,695,170	--	43,025,122	--
Currency risk	29,010,228	--	12,711,774	--
Other risks	126,076	--	4,334,328	--
Commitments to sell	**40,505,425**	**--**	**25,204,056**	**--**
Interest rate risk	29,990,599	--	940,469	--
Currency risk	7,083,097	--	2,605,605	--
Other risks	3,431,729	--	21,657,982	--
Forwards				
Asset position	**21,393,178**	**877,066**	**46,912,098**	**6,545,118**
Currency risk	19,782,018	655,993	41,482,891	5,089,401
Interest rate risk	234,821	10,293	--	--
Other risks	1,376,339	210,780	5,429,207	1,455,717
Liability position	**33,582,674**	**(1,600,695)**	**23,531,196**	**(1,150,404)**
Currency risk	31,170,470	(1,461,802)	22,591,116	(1,081,183)
Interest rate risk	2,314,775	(135,615)	--	--
Other risks	97,429	(3,278)	940,080	(69,221)
Option contracts				
Long position	**24,116,314**	**511,160**	**31,376,035**	**2,848,765**
Currency risk	24,116,314	511,160	31,376,035	2,848,765
Short position	**24,014,075**	**(813,515)**	**30,242,517**	**(1,252,709)**
Currency risk	23,562,873	(808,203)	29,650,194	(1,235,001)
Interest rate risk	3,543	(7)	21,991	(127)
Other risks	447,659	(5,305)	570,332	(17,581)
Swaps				
Asset position	**40,149,749**	**2,783,514**	**26,545,155**	**2,919,274**
Interest rate risk	25,589,130	2,258,294	2,306,447	228,699
Currency risk	14,560,619	525,220	24,238,708	2,690,575
Liability position	**19,197,847**	**(1,333,429)**	**52,129,086**	**(5,855,858)**
Currency risk	9,735,554	(641,439)	50,491,731	(5,718,543)
Interest rate risk	9,462,293	(691,990)	1,637,355	(137,315)
Other derivative agreements (2)				
Asset position	**4,469,467**	**485,744**	**10,476,252**	**354,558**
Currency risk	4,441,955	484,279	10,476,252	354,558
Other risks (3)	27,512	1,465	--	--
Liability position	**8,107,534**	**(727,095)**	**1,063,036**	**(7,710)**
Currency risk	8,107,534	(727,095)	1,063,036	(7,710)

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Composition of the portfolio of derivatives by maturity date

Notional amount - asset position	Maturity in days					
	0-30	31-180	181-360	Above 360	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Futures	10,854,171	44,905,875	6,245,350	10,826,078	**72,831,474**	**60,071,224**
Forwards	5,560,376	9,680,087	4,378,598	1,774,117	**21,393,178**	**46,912,098**
Options	2,740,903	11,155,407	3,976,940	6,243,064	**24,116,314**	**31,376,035**
Swap	5,600,301	5,829,247	6,481,021	22,239,180	**40,149,749**	**26,545,155**
Other derivative agreements	2,609,355	1,522,645	337,467	--	**4,469,467**	**10,476,252**

Notional amount - liability position	Maturity in days					
	0-30	31-180	181-360	Above 360	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Futures	15,482,840	10,157,073	3,615,555	11,249,957	**40,505,425**	**25,204,056**
Forwards	4,064,413	14,369,906	8,255,530	6,892,825	**33,582,674**	**23,531,196**
Options	3,303,721	10,322,834	4,134,190	6,253,330	**24,014,075**	**30,242,517**
Swap	1,302,105	1,337,205	2,314,911	14,243,626	**19,197,847**	**52,129,086**
Other derivative agreements	2,690,966	4,277,832	1,138,736	--	**8,107,534**	**1,063,036**

e) Hedge accounting

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

e.1) Fair value hedge

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

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

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

The Bank applies the fair value hedge as follows:

- The Bank has Fixed Consumer Direct Credit (CDC) loans on its portfolio. To manage this risk, interest rate futures (DI) operations are contracted and designated as fair value hedge of the corresponding loans, changing the exposure from fixed to post-fixed interest rates.

- The Bank has interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure generated by liabilities from issuance of securities, financial institutions resources carried out abroad. The Bank designates swap operations (cross currency interest rate swap) as a hedging instrument in accounting hedge structure, changing exposure between foreign currencies and interest rates to manage this risk.

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Portfolio of derivatives designated as fair value hedge

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Hedge instruments [1]		
Assets	**2,215,676**	**2,463,809**
Swap	2,215,676	2,463,809
Liabilities	**(517,308)**	**(959,009)**
Swap	(468,551)	(912,761)
Futures	(48,757)	(46,248)
Hedged items		
Assets	**4,236,075**	**3,115,326**
Interbank investments	4,187,393	3,069,133
Loan portfolio	48,682	46,193
Liabilities	**(5,916,737)**	**(4,599,883)**
Funds from issuance of securities	(4,208,772)	(4,599,883)
Financial institutions resources	(1,707,965)	--

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

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

Gains and losses on hedging instruments and hedge items (fair value hedge)

	2025	2024
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(415,642)	670,714
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	408,177	(682,283)
Net effect	**(7,465)**	**(11,569)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Hedge instruments		
Liabilities	**(1,710,908)**	**(1,760,174)**
Futures	(1,710,908)	(1,760,174)
Hedged items		
Asset	**1,701,698**	**1,752,023**
Investment abroad	1,701,698	1,752,023

In structures for hedge of net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of the variation in the value of the hedging instrument is recognized in a separate account in shareholders' equity – "Other Comprehensive Income – Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation" (Note 30.f). The ineffective portion is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Gains and losses on hedging instruments and hedge item (hedge of investment in a foreign operation)

	2025	2024
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(206,700)	363,896
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	206,700	(358,805)
Net effect [1]	**--**	**5,091**

1 – The impact on the result arising from the non-effective portion of the hedge accounting structure was a loss of R$ 617 thousand in 2025 (lost of R$ 4,804 Thousand in the 2024).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

17– Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Dec 31, 2025				Dec 31, 2024			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	**674,002,349**	**(3,038,293)**	**(138,494)**	**670,825,562**	**491,393,427**	**(8,356,598)**	**(361,990)**	**482,674,839**
Brazilian federal government bonds	657,276,573	(2,961,452)	--	654,315,121	407,800,968	(8,123,875)	(2,533)	399,674,560
Securities issued by non-financial companies [1]	9,423,393	(73,587)	(38,377)	9,311,429	68,898,556	(537,325)	(150,953)	68,210,278
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	5,943,722	(30,200)	(98,407)	5,815,115	9,182,318	279,558	(208,504)	9,253,372
Securities issued by financial companies	1,358,661	26,946	(1,710)	1,383,897	5,511,585	25,044	--	5,536,629
Equity instruments [2]	**2,035,778**	**277,919**	**--**	**2,313,697**	**1,552,869**	**71,472**	**(1,085)**	**1,623,256**
Investments in mutual funds	1,883,688	146,432	--	2,030,120	1,399,814	(24,955)	(1,085)	1,373,774
Shares	152,090	131,487	--	283,577	153,055	96,427	--	249,482
Total	**676,038,127**	**(2,760,374)**	**(138,494)**	**673,139,259**	**492,946,296**	**(8,285,126)**	**(363,075)**	**484,298,095**

1 - On January 1, 2025, the Bank enhanced/revisited its business model related to non-financial corporate bonds, identifying operations amounting to R$ 58,383 million that exhibited credit-granting characteristics and reclassifying them as "Loan Portfolio (note 19.a) and classifying them as financial instruments at amortized cost, with an impact on other comprehensive income of R$ 114 million, net of tax income.
2 - Financial instruments for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring fair value through other comprehensive income, with subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss upon liquidation of the asset not being permitted.

Reconciliation of changes concerning expected credit losses

	Dec 31, 2023	(Allowance) / reversal	Dec 31, 2024	(Allowance) / reversal	Dec 31, 2025
Expected credit losses					
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	(38,160)	(170,344)	(208,504)	110,097	(98,407)
Securities issued by non-financial companies	(47,147)	(103,806)	(150,953)	112,576	(38,377)
Securities issued by financial companies	--	--	--	(1,710)	(1,710)
Brazilian federal government bonds	(616)	(1,917)	(2,533)	2,533	--
Investments in mutual funds	(5,512)	4,427	(1,085)	1,085	--
Total	**(91,435)**	**(271,640)**	**(363,075)**	**224,581**	**(138,494)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Debt and equity instruments by stages

	Dec 31, 2025				Dec 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt and equity instruments								
Brazilian federal government bonds	654,315,121	--	--	654,315,121	399,674,560	--	--	399,674,560
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,311,294	--	135	9,311,429	67,566,225	163,587	480,466	68,210,278
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,202,406	1,612,709	--	5,815,115	9,253,372	--	--	9,253,372
Investments in mutual funds	2,030,120	--	--	2,030,120	1,373,774	--	--	1,373,774
Securities issued by financial companies	1,383,897	--	--	1,383,897	5,536,629	--	--	5,536,629
Shares	283,577	--	--	283,577	249,482	--	--	249,482
Total	**671,526,415**	**1,612,709**	**135**	**673,139,259**	**483,654,042**	**163,587**	**480,466**	**484,298,095**

Fair value of the financial assets that are pledged as collateral

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Repurchase agreements	469,525,174	300,441,904
Guarantees provided	21,058,292	19,589,471
Total	**490,583,466**	**320,031,375**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as collateral represent government bonds pledged in derivatives transactions and the trading of securities and currencies on the B3 Stock Exchange. They also include collateral for equities transactions through the Câmara Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia (CBLC – Brazilian Clearing & Depositary Corp.).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Breakdown of expected credit losses between stages

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Dec 31, 2023	**(71,780)**	**--**	**(19,655)**	**(91,435)**
Transfer to stage 3	17,278	--	--	**17,278**
Transfer from stage 1	--	--	(17,278)	**(17,278)**
Other [1]	(13,413)	--	(258,227)	(271,640)
Dec 31, 2024	**(67,915)**	**--**	**(295,160)**	**(363,075)**
Other [1]	26,065	(96,644)	295,160	**224,581**
Dec 31, 2025	**(41,850)**	**(96,644)**	**--**	**(138,494)**

1 - Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.

18– Securities at amortized cost

	Dec 31, 2025					Dec 31, 2024				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments										
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	31,773,004	10,325,445	--	--	42,098,449	1,863,386	28,911,162	--	--	30,774,548
Brazilian federal government bonds	1,856,856	3,619,375	--	--	5,476,231	719,225	3,991,758	--	--	4,710,983
Securities issued by financial companies	5,046	--	--	--	5,046	--	--	--	3	3
Securities issued by non-financial companies [1]	--	639	--	--	639	24,794,383	22,097,951	3,828,985	5,661,912	56,383,231
Subtotal	**33,634,906**	**13,945,459**	**--**	**--**	**47,580,365**	**27,376,994**	**55,000,871**	**3,828,985**	**5,661,915**	**91,868,765**
Expected losses on securities	(315,369)	(3,904)	--	--	(319,273)	(425,743)	(855,326)	(59,545)	(2,082,587)	(3,423,201)
Total	**33,319,537**	**13,941,555**	**--**	**--**	**47,261,092**	**26,951,251**	**54,145,545**	**3,769,440**	**3,579,328**	**88,445,564**

1 - On January 1, 2025, the Bank improved/revised its business model related to securities of non-financial companies, identifying transactions that presented characteristics of credit granting and starting to present them in "Loan Portfolio" (note 19.a).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Reconciliation of changes concerning expected credit losses

	Dec 31, 2023	(Allowance) / reversal	Dec 31, 2024	(Allowance) / reversal	Dec 31, 2025
Expected credit losses					
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	(61,450)	(510,603)	(572,053)	252,780	(319,273)
Securities issued by non-financial companies	(2,950,280)	99,520	(2,850,760)	2,850,760	--
Brazilian federal government bonds	(200)	(188)	(388)	388	--
Total	**(3,011,930)**	**(411,271)**	**(3,423,201)**	**3,103,928**	**(319,273)**

In 2025, no financial assets were reclassified from the securities category at amortized cost. The reversal movements refer to securities with credit characteristics, presented in Loan Portfolio, as indicated in the footer of note 19.a.

In 2024, BB Corretora Securities (Treasury Financial Bills - LFT) measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss were reclassified to Securities measured at Amortized Cost, in the amount of R$1,668,707 thousand.

Debt instruments by stages

	Dec 31, 2025				Dec 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt instruments								
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	36,098,519	5,999,930	--	42,098,449	30,774,548	--	--	30,774,548
Brazilian federal government bonds	5,476,231	--	--	5,476,231	4,710,983	--	--	4,710,983
Securities issued by financial companies	5,046	--	--	5,046	3	--	--	3
Securities issued by non-financial companies	639	--	--	639	47,608,113	2,373,845	6,401,273	56,383,231
Subtotal	**41,580,435**	**5,999,930**	**--**	**47,580,365**	**83,093,647**	**2,373,845**	**6,401,273**	**91,868,765**
Expected losses on securities	(61,064)	(258,209)	--	(319,273)	(494,845)	(14,529)	(2,913,827)	(3,423,201)
Total	**41,519,371**	**5,741,721**	**--**	**47,261,092**	**82,598,802**	**2,359,316**	**3,487,446**	**88,445,564**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Breakdown of expected credit losses between stages

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Dec 31, 2023	**(122,492)**	**(4,845)**	**(2,884,593)**	**(3,011,930)**
Transfer to stage 2	341	--	--	341
Transfer to stage 3	117,966	--	--	117,966
Transfer from stage 1	--	(341)	(117,966)	(118,307)
Other [1]	(490,660)	(9,343)	88,732	(411,271)
Dec 31, 2024	**(494,845)**	**(14,529)**	**(2,913,827)**	**(3,423,201)**
Other [1]	433,781	(243,680)	2,913,827	3,103,928
Dec 31, 2025	**(61,064)**	**(258,209)**	**--**	**(319,273)**

1 - Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

19– Loan portfolio

a) Loan portfolio by modality

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Loans	**1,022,471,175**	**986,130,453**
Loans and discounted credit rights	388,276,123	378,960,321
Financing	198,692,549	188,814,682
Rural financing	373,579,404	356,657,713
Mortgage	61,834,001	61,590,136
Loan operations linked to assignment [1]	89,098	107,601
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**206,285,614**	**112,928,533**
Securities with loan characteristics [2]	101,820,642	--
Credit card operations	62,717,699	57,751,024
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,324,947	29,510,029
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	7,379,771	9,455,007
Sundry	8,042,555	16,212,473
Leasing	**1,150,006**	**665,842**
Total loan portfolio	**1,229,906,795**	**1,099,724,828**
Expected credit risk losses	**(96,837,174)**	**(69,717,722)**
Expected loan losses	(88,743,131)	(66,550,407)
Expected other receivables with loan characteristics losses	(7,908,085)	(3,154,242)
Expected leases losses	(185,958)	(13,073)
Total loan portfolio net of losses	**1,133,069,621**	**1,030,007,106**

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

2 - Mainly refer to Securities with loan characteristics reclassified to loan portfolio a result of improvements/revisits to the business model, as indicated in note 18.

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Breakdown of the loan portfolio by sector

	Dec 31, 2025	%	Dec 31, 2024	%
Public sector	**101,671,109**	**8.3**	**91,959,585**	**8.4**
Public administration	79,495,304	6.5	77,663,567	7.1
Oil sector	16,865,575	1.4	12,203,468	1.1
Services	3,641,104	0.3	806,716	0.1
Electric power	12,804	--	19,614	--
Other activities	1,656,322	0.1	1,266,220	0.1
Private sector	**1,128,235,686**	**91.7**	**1,007,765,243**	**91.6**
Individuals	**733,923,573**	**59.7**	**686,842,014**	**62.4**
Companies	**394,312,113**	**32.0**	**320,923,229**	**29.2**
Agribusiness of plant origin	55,627,408	4.5	44,506,502	4.0
Services	52,571,121	4.3	36,390,305	3.3
Electric power	25,725,650	2.1	18,449,920	1.7
Mining and metallurgy	24,405,973	2.0	22,081,457	2.0
Transportation	21,059,441	1.7	20,639,468	1.9
Automotive sector	20,878,392	1.7	16,028,696	1.5
Agribusiness of animal origin	20,358,676	1.7	19,749,633	1.8
Agricultural inputs	17,553,981	1.4	12,146,445	1.1
Retail commerce	16,989,899	1.4	17,161,242	1.6
Chemical	16,363,756	1.3	11,582,071	1.1
Fuel	16,132,820	1.3	11,744,032	1.1
Real estate	13,239,738	1.1	12,126,736	1.0
Financial services	13,135,708	1.1	13,259,360	1.2
Electronics	13,055,080	1.1	11,060,287	1.0
Specific activities of construction	12,941,431	1.1	11,566,188	1.0
Wholesale and various industries	11,495,420	0.9	10,722,227	1.0
Pulp and paper	10,059,686	0.8	4,848,635	0.4
Textile and clothing	8,661,359	0.7	9,256,097	0.9
Woodworking and furniture market	7,419,285	0.6	6,306,364	0.6
Heavy construction	6,251,618	0.5	4,451,411	0.4
Telecommunications	5,324,959	0.4	3,140,561	0.3
Other activities	5,060,712	0.3	3,705,592	0.3
Total	**1,229,906,795**	**100.0**	**1,099,724,828**	**100.0**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Loan portfolio by maturity

The majority of our loans require principal and interest payments on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. The table below shows the book value of the Bank's loan installments according to their contractual maturities. For loans with a single installment, the entire loan balance is presented according to the final maturity date.

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Installments falling due		
1 to 30 days	82,114,989	81,995,726
31 to 60 days	36,589,400	42,188,035
61 to 90 days	30,234,243	31,090,308
91 to 180 days	101,686,120	100,825,781
181 to 360 days	160,455,694	174,556,386
More than 360 days	772,612,800	648,666,379
Subtotal	**1,183,693,246**	**1,079,322,615**
Installments overdue		
1 to 14 days	4,956,350	2,093,503
15 to 30 days	3,120,044	1,472,109
31 to 60 days	4,503,005	2,981,209
61 to 90 days	3,500,917	1,797,238
91 to 180 days	11,083,570	4,474,853
181 to 360 days	13,580,791	6,603,416
More than 360 days	5,468,872	979,885
Subtotal	**46,213,549**	**20,402,213**
Total	**1,229,906,795**	**1,099,724,828**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Loan portfolio and expected losses by stages

	Dec 31, 2025							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses
Loans	**898,787,026**	**(13,619,838)**	**31,422,920**	**(11,144,738)**	**92,261,229**	**(63,978,555)**	**1,022,471,175**	**(88,743,131)**
Loans and discounted credit rights	327,155,492	(4,103,287)	12,831,998	(4,154,366)	48,288,633	(33,428,400)	388,276,123	(41,686,053)
Financing	191,421,019	(534,777)	1,858,162	(356,175)	5,413,368	(4,145,149)	198,692,549	(5,036,101)
Rural financing	324,775,989	(8,764,137)	15,083,143	(6,592,428)	33,720,272	(25,647,181)	373,579,404	(41,003,746)
Mortgage	55,345,834	(217,634)	1,649,349	(41,769)	4,838,818	(757,825)	61,834,001	(1,017,228)
Loan operations linked to assignment	88,692	(3)	268	--	138	--	89,098	(3)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**191,862,482**	**(977,070)**	**4,513,407**	**(713,798)**	**9,909,725**	**(6,217,217)**	**206,285,614**	**(7,908,085)**
Securities with loan characteristics	91,433,068	(244,930)	2,054,894	(308,573)	8,332,680	(5,150,013)	101,820,642	(5,703,516)
Credit card operations	60,498,011	(662,563)	1,884,799	(294,258)	334,889	(220,577)	62,717,699	(1,177,398)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	25,101,664	(49,786)	327,931	(46,812)	895,352	(595,151)	26,324,947	(691,749)
Other receivables purchase under assignment	7,379,666	(13,359)	105	(53)	--	--	7,379,771	(13,412)
Sundry	7,450,073	(6,432)	245,678	(64,102)	346,804	(251,476)	8,042,555	(322,010)
Leasing	**962,901**	**(2,907)**	**2,079**	**(487)**	**185,026**	**(182,564)**	**1,150,006**	**(185,958)**
Total	**1,091,612,409**	**(14,599,815)**	**35,938,406**	**(11,859,023)**	**102,355,980**	**(70,378,336)**	**1,229,906,795**	**(96,837,174)**

In the period, from January 2025, the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS started being calculated considering enhancements in credit risk parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD), due to increased knowledge and new information, with a prospective impact on the financial results.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Dec 31, 2024							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses
Loans	**833,769,796**	**(10,456,904)**	**57,585,127**	**(6,542,632)**	**94,775,530**	**(49,550,871)**	**986,130,453**	**(66,550,407)**
Loans and discounted credit rights	292,972,060	(5,056,805)	33,652,485	(4,241,656)	52,335,776	(30,414,855)	378,960,321	(39,713,316)
Financing	175,119,599	(771,866)	5,684,779	(218,563)	8,010,304	(4,726,332)	188,814,682	(5,716,761)
Rural financing	314,087,693	(4,275,553)	13,818,230	(1,692,357)	28,751,790	(12,654,602)	356,657,713	(18,622,512)
Mortgage	51,489,741	(351,842)	4,424,157	(389,972)	5,676,238	(1,754,662)	61,590,136	(2,496,476)
Loan operations linked to assignment	100,703	(838)	5,476	(84)	1,422	(420)	107,601	(1,342)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**107,599,137**	**(1,168,888)**	**1,551,229**	**(139,634)**	**3,778,167**	**(1,845,720)**	**112,928,533**	**(3,154,242)**
Credit card operations	56,210,918	(1,059,521)	1,208,887	(114,765)	331,219	(232,193)	57,751,024	(1,406,479)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,005,472	(97,727)	316,453	(14,804)	3,188,104	(1,480,436)	29,510,029	(1,592,967)
Other receivables purchase under assignment	9,455,007	--	--	--	--	--	9,455,007	--
Sundry	15,927,740	(11,640)	25,889	(10,065)	258,844	(133,091)	16,212,473	(154,796)
Leasing	**651,715**	**(5,187)**	**4,135**	**(525)**	**9,992**	**(7,361)**	**665,842**	**(13,073)**
Total	**942,020,648**	**(11,630,979)**	**59,140,491**	**(6,682,791)**	**98,563,689**	**(51,403,952)**	**1,099,724,828**	**(69,717,722)**

In the period, the criteria for classifying renegotiated financial instruments by stage were reviewed, resulting in the migration of operations from stage 2 to stage 1, those whose counterparty presents low credit risk, and from stage 2 to 3, restructured operations (renegotiation that implies significant concessions to the counterparty, due to the relevant deterioration of its credit quality).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Breakdown of loan portfolio by modality between stages

Stage 1

	Dec 31, 2024	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2025
Loans	**833,769,796**	**103,342,766**	**(9,456,946)**	**(28,868,590)**	**--**	**898,787,026**
Loans and discounted credit rights	292,972,060	51,358,531	(4,889,513)	(12,285,586)	--	327,155,492
Financing	175,119,599	17,999,888	(738,166)	(960,302)	--	191,421,019
Rural financing	314,087,693	31,656,786	(5,382,223)	(15,586,267)	--	324,775,989
Mortgage	51,489,741	2,339,592	1,552,384	(35,883)	--	55,345,834
Loan operations linked to assignment	100,703	(12,031)	572	(552)	--	88,692
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**107,599,137**	**90,687,862**	**(3,810,314)**	**(2,614,203)**	**--**	**191,862,482**
Securities with loan characteristics [1]	--	95,791,520	(2,054,406)	(2,304,046)	--	91,433,068
Credit card operations	56,210,918	6,991,495	(1,090,416)	(1,613,986)	--	60,498,011
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,005,472	(206,547)	(407,357)	(289,904)	--	25,101,664
Other receivables purchase under assignment	9,455,007	(2,075,341)	--	--	--	7,379,666
Sundry	15,927,740	(9,813,265)	(258,135)	1,593,733	--	7,450,073
Leasing	**651,715**	**312,589**	**(2,015)**	**612**	**--**	**962,901**
Total loan portfolio	**942,020,648**	**194,343,217**	**(13,269,275)**	**(31,482,181)**	**--**	**1,091,612,409**

1 - Mainly refer to Securities with loan characteristics reclassified to loan portfolio a result of improvements/revisits to the business model, as indicated in note 18.

	Dec 31, 2023	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2024
Loans	**746,066,575**	**114,011,609**	**(4,909,477)**	**(21,398,911)**	**--**	**833,769,796**
Loans and discounted credit rights	272,443,357	30,795,517	(943,603)	(9,323,211)	--	292,972,060
Financing	136,647,865	41,337,370	(393,261)	(2,472,375)	--	175,119,599
Rural financing	293,471,814	35,023,940	(4,690,243)	(9,717,818)	--	314,087,693
Mortgage	43,380,292	6,877,365	1,117,632	114,452	--	51,489,741
Loan operations linked to assignment	123,247	(22,583)	(2)	41	--	100,703
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**96,919,866**	**12,845,345**	**(188,897)**	**(1,977,177)**	**--**	**107,599,137**
Credit card operations	50,387,972	6,063,240	(90,933)	(149,361)	--	56,210,918
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	23,942,006	3,972,948	(97,964)	(1,811,518)	--	26,005,472
Other receivables purchase under assignment	10,539,278	(1,084,271)	--	--	--	9,455,007
Sundry	12,050,610	3,893,428	--	(16,298)	--	15,927,740
Leasing	**472,184**	**174,966**	**8,210**	**(3,645)**	**--**	**651,715**
Total loan portfolio	**843,458,625**	**127,031,920**	**(5,090,164)**	**(23,379,733)**	**--**	**942,020,648**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

	Dec 31, 2024	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2025
Loans	**57,585,127**	**(18,816,271)**	**9,456,946**	**(16,802,882)**	**--**	**31,422,920**
Loans and discounted credit rights	33,652,485	(17,342,372)	4,889,513	(8,367,628)	--	12,831,998
Financing	5,684,779	(3,991,847)	738,166	(572,936)	--	1,858,162
Rural financing	13,818,230	3,106,000	5,382,223	(7,223,310)	--	15,083,143
Mortgage	4,424,157	(583,416)	(1,552,384)	(639,008)	--	1,649,349
Loan operations linked to assignment	5,476	(4,636)	(572)	--	--	268
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**1,551,229**	**342,509**	**3,810,314**	**(1,190,645)**	**--**	**4,513,407**
Securities with loan characteristics [1]	**--**	**411,574**	**2,054,406**	**(411,086)**	**--**	**2,054,894**
Credit card operations	1,208,887	350,346	1,090,416	(764,850)	--	1,884,799
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	316,453	(390,497)	407,357	(5,382)	--	327,931
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	105	--	--	--	105
Sundry	25,889	(29,019)	258,135	(9,327)	--	245,678
Leasing	**4,135**	**(2,489)**	**2,015**	**(1,582)**	**--**	**2,079**
Total loan portfolio	**59,140,491**	**(18,476,251)**	**13,269,275**	**(17,995,109)**	**--**	**35,938,406**

1 - Mainly refer to Securities with loan characteristics reclassified to loan portfolio a result of improvements/revisits to the business model, as indicated in note 18.

	Dec 31, 2023	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2024
Loans	**67,091,246**	**(2,686,464)**	**4,909,477**	**(11,729,132)**	**--**	**57,585,127**
Loans and discounted credit rights	42,200,957	(2,553,225)	943,603	(6,938,850)	--	33,652,485
Financing	5,138,819	529,700	393,261	(377,001)	--	5,684,779
Rural financing	13,327,848	(429,616)	4,690,243	(3,770,245)	--	13,818,230
Mortgage	6,416,251	(231,615)	(1,117,632)	(642,847)	--	4,424,157
Loan operations linked to assignment	7,371	(1,708)	2	(189)	--	5,476
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**1,661,984**	**(257,428)**	**188,897**	**(42,224)**	**--**	**1,551,229**
Credit card operations	1,437,259	(301,647)	90,933	(17,658)	--	1,208,887
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	216,234	23,862	97,964	(21,607)	--	316,453
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	8,491	20,357	--	(2,959)	--	25,889
Leasing	**18,332**	**(5,987)**	**(8,210)**	**--**	**--**	**4,135**
Total loan portfolio	**68,771,562**	**(2,949,879)**	**5,090,164**	**(11,771,356)**	**--**	**59,140,491**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

	Dec 31, 2024	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write-off	Dec 31, 2025
Loans	**94,775,530**	**(5,190,971)**	**28,868,590**	**16,802,882**	**(42,994,802)**	**92,261,229**
Loans and discounted credit rights	52,335,776	3,374,020	12,285,586	8,367,628	(28,074,377)	48,288,633
Financing	8,010,304	(492,253)	960,302	572,936	(3,637,921)	5,413,368
Rural financing	28,751,790	(6,839,303)	15,586,267	7,223,310	(11,001,792)	33,720,272
Mortgage	5,676,238	(1,231,599)	35,883	639,008	(280,712)	4,838,818
Loan operations linked to assignment	1,422	(1,836)	552	--	--	138
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**3,778,167**	**6,884,245**	**2,614,203**	**1,190,645**	**(4,557,535)**	**9,909,725**
Securities with loan characteristics [1]	--	6,077,830	2,304,046	411,086	(460,282)	8,332,680
Credit card operations	331,219	483,600	1,613,986	764,850	(2,858,766)	334,889
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	3,188,104	(1,560,971)	289,904	5,382	(1,027,067)	895,352
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	258,844	1,883,786	(1,593,733)	9,327	(211,420)	346,804
Leasing	**9,992**	**174,064**	**(612)**	**1,582**	**--**	**185,026**
Total loan portfolio	**98,563,689**	**1,867,338**	**31,482,181**	**17,995,109**	**(47,552,337)**	**102,355,980**

1 - Mainly refer to Securities with loan characteristics reclassified to loan portfolio a result of improvements/revisits to the business model, as indicated in note 18.

	Dec 31, 2023	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write-off	Dec 31, 2024
Loans	**60,758,817**	**35,478,414**	**21,398,911**	**11,729,132**	**(34,589,744)**	**94,775,530**
Loans and discounted credit rights	40,374,670	22,171,489	9,323,211	6,938,850	(26,472,444)	52,335,776
Financing	4,633,864	2,036,850	2,472,375	377,001	(1,509,786)	8,010,304
Rural financing	10,481,970	10,488,317	9,717,818	3,770,245	(5,706,560)	28,751,790
Mortgage	5,266,819	781,978	(114,452)	642,847	(900,954)	5,676,238
Loan operations linked to assignment	1,494	(220)	(41)	189	--	1,422
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**1,589,158**	**662,294**	**1,977,177**	**42,224**	**(492,686)**	**3,778,167**
Credit card operations	358,846	(191,894)	149,361	17,658	(2,752)	331,219
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	766,642	588,337	1,811,518	21,607	--	3,188,104
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	463,670	265,851	16,298	2,959	(489,934)	258,844
Leasing	**4,331**	**4,516**	**3,645**	**--**	**(2,500)**	**9,992**
Total loan portfolio	**62,352,306**	**36,145,224**	**23,379,733**	**11,771,356**	**(35,084,930)**	**98,563,689**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Breakdown of expected credit risk losses between stages

Stage 1

	Dec 31, 2024	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2025
Loans	**10,456,904**	**(483,935)**	**1,117,845**	**2,529,024**	**--**	**13,619,838**
Loans and discounted credit rights	5,056,805	(2,970,436)	283,563	1,733,355	--	4,103,287
Financing	771,866	(487,311)	131,459	118,763	--	534,777
Rural financing	4,275,553	3,276,561	625,427	586,596	--	8,764,137
Mortgage	351,842	(301,911)	77,393	90,310	--	217,634
Loan operations linked to assignment	838	(838)	3	--	--	3
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**1,168,888**	**(999,040)**	**5,527**	**801,695**	**--**	**977,070**
Securities with loan characteristics [1]	--	97,117	(14,448)	162,261	--	244,930
Credit card operations	1,059,521	(404,953)	26,082	(18,087)	--	662,563
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	97,727	(57,775)	(2,825)	12,659	--	49,786
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	13,359	--	--	--	13,359
Sundry	11,640	(646,788)	(3,282)	644,862	--	6,432
Leasing	**5,187**	**(3,877)**	**6**	**1,591**	**--**	**2,907**
Total	**11,630,979**	**(1,486,852)**	**1,123,378**	**3,332,310**	**--**	**14,599,815**

1 - Mainly refer to Securities with loan characteristics reclassified to loan portfolio a result of improvements/revisits to the business model, as indicated in note 18.

	Dec 31, 2023	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2024
Loans	**7,985,657**	**15,469,196**	**(1,419,847)**	**(11,578,102)**	**--**	**10,456,904**
Loans and discounted credit rights	4,700,942	6,866,981	(503,941)	(6,007,177)	--	5,056,805
Financing	734,761	1,024,571	(120,754)	(866,712)	--	771,866
Rural financing	2,132,270	7,441,291	(690,341)	(4,607,667)	--	4,275,553
Mortgage	416,447	136,726	(104,785)	(96,546)	--	351,842
Loan operations linked to assignment	1,237	(373)	(26)	--	--	838
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**1,846,032**	**(129,381)**	**(57,117)**	**(490,646)**	**--**	**1,168,888**
Credit card operations	1,706,136	(448,373)	(56,514)	(141,728)	--	1,059,521
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	63,011	367,938	(603)	(332,619)	--	97,727
Other receivables purchase under assignment	30,659	(30,659)	--	--	--	--
Sundry	46,226	(18,287)	--	(16,299)	--	11,640
Leasing	**5,813**	**2,306**	**(170)**	**(2,762)**	**--**	**5,187**
Total	**9,837,502**	**15,342,121**	**(1,477,134)**	**(12,071,510)**	**--**	**11,630,979**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

	Dec 31, 2024	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2025
Loans	**6,542,632**	**9,927,295**	**(1,117,845)**	**(4,207,344)**	**--**	**11,144,738**
Loans and discounted credit rights	4,241,656	2,588,693	(283,563)	(2,392,420)	--	4,154,366
Financing	218,563	406,209	(131,459)	(137,138)	--	356,175
Rural financing	1,692,357	7,171,956	(625,427)	(1,646,458)	--	6,592,428
Mortgage	389,972	(239,482)	(77,393)	(31,328)	--	41,769
Loan operations linked to assignment	84	(81)	(3)	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**139,634**	**802,985**	**(5,527)**	**(223,294)**	**--**	**713,798**
Securities with loan characteristics [1]	--	399,762	14,448	(105,637)	--	308,573
Credit card operations	114,765	328,694	(26,082)	(123,119)	--	294,258
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	14,804	20,387	2,825	8,796	--	46,812
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	53	--	--	--	53
Sundry	10,065	54,089	3,282	(3,334)	--	64,102
Leasing	**525**	**198**	**(6)**	**(230)**	**--**	**487**
Total	**6,682,791**	**10,730,478**	**(1,123,378)**	**(4,430,868)**	**--**	**11,859,023**

1 - Mainly refer to Securities with loan characteristics reclassified to loan portfolio a result of improvements/revisits to the business model, as indicated in note 18.

	Dec 31, 2023	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write-off	Dec 31, 2024
Loans	**6,882,505**	**5,689,648**	**1,419,847**	**(7,449,368)**	**--**	**6,542,632**
Loans and discounted credit rights	5,274,642	3,897,482	503,941	(5,434,409)	--	4,241,656
Financing	204,681	82,079	120,754	(188,951)	--	218,563
Rural financing	990,286	1,615,160	690,341	(1,603,430)	--	1,692,357
Mortgage	412,763	94,919	104,785	(222,495)	--	389,972
Loan operations linked to assignment	133	8	26	(83)	--	84
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**171,805**	**(59,903)**	**57,117**	**(29,385)**	**--**	**139,634**
Credit card operations	147,415	(74,958)	56,514	(14,206)	--	114,765
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	22,986	4,597	603	(13,382)	--	14,804
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	1,404	10,458	--	(1,797)	--	10,065
Leasing	**260**	**95**	**170**	**--**	**--**	**525**
Total	**7,054,570**	**5,629,840**	**1,477,134**	**(7,478,753)**	**--**	**6,682,791**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

	Dec 31, 2024	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write-off	Dec 31, 2025
Loans	**49,550,871**	**55,744,166**	**(2,529,024)**	**4,207,344**	**(42,994,802)**	**63,978,555**
Loans and discounted credit rights	30,414,855	30,428,857	(1,733,355)	2,392,420	(28,074,377)	33,428,400
Financing	4,726,332	3,038,363	(118,763)	137,138	(3,637,921)	4,145,149
Rural financing	12,654,602	22,934,509	(586,596)	1,646,458	(11,001,792)	25,647,181
Mortgage	1,754,662	(657,143)	(90,310)	31,328	(280,712)	757,825
Loan operations linked to assignment	420	(420)	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**1,845,720**	**9,507,433**	**(801,695)**	**223,294**	**(4,557,535)**	**6,217,217**
Securities with loan characteristics [1]	--	5,666,919	(162,261)	105,637	(460,282)	5,150,013
Credit card operations	232,193	2,705,944	18,087	123,119	(2,858,766)	220,577
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,480,436	163,237	(12,659)	(8,796)	(1,027,067)	595,151
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	133,091	971,333	(644,862)	3,334	(211,420)	251,476
Leasing	**7,361**	**176,564**	**(1,591)**	**230**	**--**	**182,564**
Total	**51,403,952**	**65,428,163**	**(3,332,310)**	**4,430,868**	**(47,552,337)**	**70,378,336**

1 - Mainly refer to Securities with loan characteristics reclassified to loan portfolio a result of improvements/revisits to the business model, as indicated in note 18.

	Dec 31, 2023	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write-off	Dec 31, 2024
Loans	**34,913,677**	**30,199,468**	**11,578,102**	**7,449,368**	**(34,589,744)**	**49,550,871**
Loans and discounted credit rights	24,643,532	20,802,181	6,007,177	5,434,409	(26,472,444)	30,414,855
Financing	2,871,413	2,309,042	866,712	188,951	(1,509,786)	4,726,332
Rural financing	5,380,143	6,769,922	4,607,667	1,603,430	(5,706,560)	12,654,602
Mortgage	2,018,086	318,489	96,546	222,495	(900,954)	1,754,662
Loan operations linked to assignment	503	(166)	--	83	--	420
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**984,321**	**834,054**	**490,646**	**29,385**	**(492,686)**	**1,845,720**
Credit card operations	260,687	(181,676)	141,728	14,206	(2,752)	232,193
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	380,237	754,198	332,619	13,382	--	1,480,436
Other receivables purchase under assignment	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	343,397	261,532	16,299	1,797	(489,934)	133,091
Leasing	**2,606**	**4,493**	**2,762**	**--**	**(2,500)**	**7,361**
Total	**35,900,604**	**31,038,015**	**12,071,510**	**7,478,753**	**(35,084,930)**	**51,403,952**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Leasing portfolio by maturity

	Dec 31, 2025			Dec 31, 2024		
	Minimum lease payments	Unearned finance income	Present value	Minimum lease payments	Unearned finance income	Present value
Up to one year [1]	620,639	(134,904)	485,735	270,239	(50,977)	219,262
Over one year to five years	820,974	(178,449)	642,525	550,048	(103,758)	446,290
Over five years	27,787	(6,041)	21,746	357	(67)	290
Total	**1,469,400**	**(319,394)**	**1,150,006**	**820,644**	**(154,802)**	**665,842**

1 - Includes amounts related to installments overdue.

h) Expected credit loss on loan portfolio, net

	2025	2024
Constitution	(74,881,418)	(51,787,475)
Recovery [1]	4,524,451	7,820,214
Expected credit losses for loans portfolio, net	**(70,356,967)**	**(43,967,261)**

1 - Refers to recovery of principal.

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

	2025	2024
Opening balance	**(69,717,722)**	**(52,792,676)**
(Addition)/reversal of expected losses	(74,881,418)	(51,787,475)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	209,629	(222,501)
Write off	47,552,337	35,084,930
Closing balance	**(96,837,174)**	**(69,717,722)**

j) Renegotiated credits

	2025
Opening balance	**83,503,359**
Renegotiated operations	16,740,489
Restructured operations	26,105,933
Interest (received) and appropriated	(27,381,459)
Write off	(19,198,713)
Closing balance [1]	**79,769,609**
(%) Restructured financial assets in relation to the final balance of the renegotiated	54.0%

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Dec 31, 2025															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total
Individuals	**637,488,377**	**122,297,111**	**87,768**	**759,873,256**	**27,309,860**	**279,844**	**--**	**27,589,704**	**69,600,402**	**44,562**	**--**	**69,644,964**	**734,398,639**	**122,621,517**	**87,768**	**857,107,924**
Retail Individuals	317,446,514	120,261,234	87,768	437,795,516	12,722,575	279,482	--	13,002,057	39,256,167	43,716	--	39,299,883	369,425,256	120,584,432	87,768	490,097,456
Retail rural producers	320,041,863	2,035,877	--	322,077,740	14,587,285	362	--	14,587,647	30,344,235	846	--	30,345,081	364,973,383	2,037,085	--	367,010,468
Companies	**454,124,032**	**110,432,665**	**17,466,745**	**582,023,442**	**8,628,546**	**116,062**	**4,955**	**8,749,563**	**32,755,578**	**13,295**	**589,398**	**33,358,271**	**495,508,156**	**110,562,022**	**18,061,098**	**624,131,276**
Wholesale	313,077,837	83,039,733	16,254,993	412,372,563	3,459,812	28,573	157	3,488,542	19,994,360	6,189	585,925	20,586,474	336,532,009	83,074,495	16,841,075	436,447,579
Retail MPE	100,789,494	25,946,372	1,211,752	127,947,618	4,938,762	87,089	4,798	5,030,649	12,088,270	7,106	3,473	12,098,849	117,816,526	26,040,567	1,220,023	145,077,116
Retail rural producers	40,256,701	1,446,560	--	41,703,261	229,972	400	--	230,372	672,948	--	--	672,948	41,159,621	1,446,960	--	42,606,581
Total	**1,091,612,409**	**232,729,776**	**17,554,513**	**1,341,896,698**	**35,938,406**	**395,906**	**4,955**	**36,339,267**	**102,355,980**	**57,857**	**589,398**	**103,003,235**	**1,229,906,795**	**233,183,539**	**18,148,866**	**1,481,239,200**
%	**81.35%**	**17.34%**	**1.31%**	**100.00%**	**98.90%**	**1.09%**	**0.01%**	**100.00%**	**99.37%**	**0.06%**	**0.57%**	**100.00%**	**83.03%**	**15.74%**	**1.23%**	**100.00%**

	Dec 31, 2024															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total	Loans	Loans to concede	Financial guarantees	Total
Individuals	**578,333,339**	**109,211,449**	**382,706**	**687,927,494**	**41,471,066**	**1,813,677**	**--**	**43,284,743**	**62,959,557**	**133,374**	**--**	**63,092,931**	**682,763,962**	**111,158,500**	**382,706**	**794,305,168**
Retail Individuals	261,962,046	99,034,906	334,339	361,331,291	26,970,036	1,693,891	--	28,663,927	33,577,059	91,549	--	33,668,608	322,509,141	100,820,346	334,339	423,663,826
Retail rural producers	316,371,293	10,176,543	48,367	326,596,203	14,501,030	119,786	--	14,620,816	29,382,498	41,825	--	29,424,323	360,254,821	10,338,154	48,367	370,641,342
Companies	**363,687,309**	**87,687,692**	**9,911,088**	**461,286,089**	**17,669,425**	**1,157,016**	**28,991**	**18,855,432**	**35,604,132**	**1,995,642**	**1,816,179**	**39,415,953**	**416,960,866**	**90,840,350**	**11,756,258**	**519,557,474**
Wholesale	280,643,389	68,308,484	9,717,950	358,669,823	9,208,020	476,975	28,954	9,713,949	22,744,810	1,212,655	1,313,432	25,270,897	312,596,219	69,998,114	11,060,336	393,654,669
Retail MPE	83,034,482	19,378,721	193,138	102,606,341	8,461,291	680,039	37	9,141,367	12,857,743	782,914	502,747	14,143,404	104,353,516	20,841,674	695,922	125,891,112
Retail rural producers	9,438	487	--	9,925	114	2	--	116	1,579	73	--	1,652	11,131	562	--	11,693
Total	**942,020,648**	**196,899,141**	**10,293,794**	**1,149,213,583**	**59,140,491**	**2,970,693**	**28,991**	**62,140,175**	**98,563,689**	**2,129,016**	**1,816,179**	**102,508,884**	**1,099,724,828**	**201,998,850**	**12,138,964**	**1,313,862,642**
%	**81.97%**	**17.13%**	**0.90%**	**100.00%**	**95.17%**	**4.78%**	**0.05%**	**100.00%**	**96.15%**	**2.08%**	**1.77%**	**100.00%**	**83.71%**	**15.37%**	**0.92%**	**100.00%**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

20– Investments in associates and joint ventures

a) Equity method investments

Company	Equity interest percentage				Shareholders' equity of investee		Carrying amount of investment		Net gains/(losses) from equity method investments		Dividends	
	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024									
	Total	Common stock	Total	Common stock	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Associates [1] and joint ventures [2]												
Banco Votorantim S.A.	50.00	49.99	50.00	49.99	13,066,541	12,874,566	6,533,270	6,437,282	629,384	563,486	605,000	475,000
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. [3]	74.99	49.99	74.99	49.99	6,986,599	6,938,223	5,239,600	5,203,321	1,206,181	1,801,907	1,647,628	1,792,333
Cielo S.A. [4]	29.17	29.17	29.17	29.17	11,133,797	9,249,854	3,612,128	3,062,570	550,757	419,841	--	1,232,422
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamentos S.A. [5]	30.00	1.38	30.00	1.38	9,501,112	9,064,396	2,850,333	2,719,319	394,303	330,725	263,568	321,999
BB Mapfre Participações S.A. [6]	74.99	49.99	74.99	49.99	3,111,324	3,105,266	3,021,605	3,017,062	3,779,824	3,294,121	3,801,054	3,284,562
Elo Participações Ltda.	49.99	49.99	49.99	49.99	2,612,485	4,653,423	1,305,981	2,326,246	981,553	749,691	2,026,237	462
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A. [7]	49.99	49.99	49.99	49.99	1,463,162	1,537,537	731,435	768,615	26,383	50,760	61,095	19,288
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. [8]	66.77	49.99	66.77	49.99	1,026,258	803,745	795,956	647,390	179,179	187,464	30,685	174,761
Others [9]							492,737	470,116	103,613	78,889	93,356	110,864
Unrealized profit [10]							(2,666,456)	(2,828,628)				
Total							**21,916,589**	**21,823,293**	**7,851,177**	**7,476,884**	**8,528,623**	**7,411,691**

1 - The Bank has significant influence over the investee through board seats or other measures.
2 - The Bank has joint control over the investees' relevant activities through contractual arrangements.
3 - Ownership interest held by BB Seguros Participações S.A. The percentage of effective equity interest of shareholders of the Bank is 51.19%.
4 – It includes the amount of R$ 364,332 thousand related to goodwill on acquisition of the investment.
5 - Indirect ownership interest held by the Bank in Cateno, through its wholly-owned subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. The total interest held by the Bank is 64.49% (64.49% on Dec 31,2024), considering that Cielo S.A. holds 70% of direct participation in Cateno.
6 - Ownership interest held by BB Seguros Participações S.A. The percentage of effective equity interest of shareholders of the Bank is 51.19%. Includes the amount of R$ 688,423 thousand related to goodwill on acquisition of the investment.
7 - Company arising from the strategic partnership between BB-Banco de Investimentos S.A. and UBS A.G. to operate in investment banking and securities brokerage activities.
8 - Ownership interest held by BB Seguros Participações S.A. The percentage of effective equity interest of shareholders of the Bank is 45.57%. Includes the amount of R$ 110,749 thousand related to goodwill on acquisition of the investment.
9 - Refers to investments in the following companies: Brasildental Operadora de Planos Odontológicos S.A., Cadam S.A., Ciclic Corretora de Seguros S.A., Gestora de Inteligência de Crédito S.A. – QUOD, Estruturadora Brasileira de Projetos – EBP, Galgo Sistemas de Informações S.A. and Tecnologia Bancária S.A. – Tecban, Câmara Interbancária de Pgamentos – CIP and Broto S.A. Investment value is reduced by impairment losses of R$ 2,826 thousand (R$ 2,784 thousand on Dec 31, 2024).
10 - Unrealized profit arising from the strategic partnership between BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. and Cielo S.A., forming Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. and unrealized profit arising from the strategic partnership between BB-BI and UBS A.G.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Qualitative information of associates and joint ventures

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Dec 31, 2025							
	Banco Votorantim S.A.	Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	Cielo S.A.	Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamentos S.A.	BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	Elo Participações Ltda.	UBS BB S.A.	Brasilcap S.A.
Current assets	**61,565,655**	**453,243,360**	**111,794,249**	**3,444,825**	**259,030**	**1,433,582**	**459,711**	**6,105,602**
Cash and cash equivalents	742,154	26,491	8,816,123	1,188,623	552	286,798	1,651	964
Other current assets	60,823,501	453,216,869	102,978,126	2,256,202	258,478	1,146,784	458,060	6,104,638
Non-current assets	**77,270,185**	**19,191,023**	**9,707,626**	**7,613,443**	**2,853,655**	**1,796,081**	**1,258,722**	**7,815,008**
Current liabilities	**85,331,209**	**64,976,583**	**100,201,588**	**1,552,426**	**1,361**	**597,993**	**234,973**	**11,494,042**
Financial liabilities	79,794,330	2,640,293	143,200	87,708	--	4,137	--	--
Other current liabilities	5,536,879	62,336,290	100,058,388	1,464,718	1,361	593,856	234,973	11,494,042
Non-current liabilities	**40,438,090**	**400,471,201**	**10,166,490**	**4,730**	**--**	**19,185**	**20,298**	**1,400,310**
Financial liabilities	38,652,755	24,093	9,989,848	--	--	687	--	9,162
Other non-current liabilities	1,785,335	400,447,108	176,642	4,730	--	18,498	20,298	1,391,148
Income	21,873,360	62,241,741	6,074,858	5,572,887	5,042,951	2,068,090	467,980	8,209,141
Interest income	21,873,360	59,928,859	478,680	--	36,291	30,256	--	1,411,548
Interest expense	(13,754,513)	(59,520,031)	(1,779,241)	(887)	--	(87,719)	(841)	(817,952)
Net allowance for loan losses	(2,297,403)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	(452,571)	--	(517,778)	(386,954)	--	--	(82,324)	(3,304)
Income taxes	97,221	(1,008,596)	(82,696)	(685,342)	11,369	(5,376)	(903)	(163,013)
Net income/(loss) for the period	**1,258,769**	**1,608,349**	**1,888,094**	**1,314,345**	**5,040,437**	**1,963,500**	**52,776**	**268,362**
Other comprehensive income	242,650	(186,538)	169,676	--	49,615	--	(4,937)	108
Total comprehensive income	1,501,419	1,421,811	2,057,770	1,314,345	5,090,052	1,963,500	47,839	268,470
Shareholders' equity	**13,066,541**	**6,986,599**	**11,133,797**	**9,501,112**	**3,111,324**	**2,612,485**	**1,463,162**	**1,026,258**
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment [1]	**6,533,270**	**5,239,600**	**3,247,796**	**2,850,333**	**2,333,182**	**1,305,981**	**731,435**	**685,207**
Goodwill	--	--	364,332	--	688,423	--	--	110,749
Unrealized profit	(1,764)	--	--	(2,219,620)	--	--	(445,072)	--

1 – It excludes goodwill on acquisition of the investment.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Dec 31, 2024							
	Banco Votorantim S.A.	Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	Cielo S.A.	Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamentos S.A.	BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	Elo Participações Ltda.	UBS BB S.A.	Brasilcap S.A.
Current assets	**69,874,908**	**416,074,864**	**110,824,639**	**2,352,195**	**277,504**	**963,331**	**451,511**	**6,085,371**
Cash and cash equivalents	518,385	28,576	12,944,260	779,119	--	59,377	19,830	370
Other current assets	69,356,523	416,046,288	97,880,379	1,573,076	277,504	903,954	431,681	6,085,001
Non-current assets	**68,854,533**	**18,192,988**	**9,430,140**	**7,942,503**	**2,828,808**	**4,746,611**	**1,324,642**	**7,445,779**
Current liabilities	**84,764,364**	**53,790,732**	**106,190,402**	**1,225,850**	**1,046**	**965,266**	**200,030**	**11,418,697**
Financial liabilities	82,740,507	1,524,892	3,105,827	20,208	--	4,919	--	--
Other current liabilities	2,023,857	52,265,840	103,084,575	1,205,642	1,046	960,347	200,030	11,418,697
Non-current liabilities	**41,090,511**	**373,538,897**	**4,814,523**	**4,452**	**--**	**91,253**	**38,586**	**1,308,708**
Financial liabilities	39,202,362	317,054	4,498,339	--	--	1,813	--	10,291
Other non-current liabilities	1,888,149	373,221,843	316,184	4,452	--	89,440	38,586	1,298,417
Income	21,006,588	40,380,991	5,906,761	4,484,402	4,411,764	1,633,577	560,183	7,893,214
Interest income	21,006,588	36,856,189	51,074	85,474	8,293	92,802	--	1,176,426
Interest expense	(14,903,275)	(36,324,728)	(1,388,120)	(5,216)	--	(40,591)	(1,569)	(686,767)
Net allowance for loan losses	(1,117,144)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	(631,652)	--	(499,102)	(387,188)	--	--	(84,309)	(3,059)
Income taxes	15	(1,550,578)	2,098	(571,902)	(2,310)	(25,846)	(8,018)	(161,185)
Net income/(loss) for the period	**1,126,972**	**2,402,703**	**1,439,292**	**1,102,416**	**4,392,747**	**1,499,682**	**101,540**	**280,771**
Other comprehensive income	(287,231)	(338,513)	2,327	--	(51,272)	--	(26,248)	18,499
Total comprehensive income	839,741	2,064,190	1,441,619	1,102,416	4,341,475	1,499,682	75,292	299,270
Shareholders' equity	**12,874,566**	**6,938,223**	**9,249,854**	**9,064,396**	**3,105,266**	**4,653,423**	**1,537,537**	**803,745**
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment [1]	**6,437,282**	**5,203,321**	**2,698,238**	**2,719,319**	**2,328,639**	**2,326,246**	**768,615**	**536,641**
Goodwill	--	--	364,332	--	688,423	--	--	110,749
Unrealized profit	(2,481)	--	--	(2,335,427)	--	--	(490,720)	--

1 – It excludes goodwill on acquisition of the investment.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Reconciliation of changes

Company	Opening balance	Changes			Closing balance
	Dec 31, 2024	Net gains / (losses) from equity method investments	Dividends	Other changes [1]	Dec 31, 2025
Banco Votorantim S.A.	6,437,282	629,384	(605,000)	71,604	6,533,270
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	5,203,321	1,206,181	(1,647,628)	477,726	5,239,600
Cielo S.A.	3,062,570	550,757	--	(1,199)	3,612,128
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamentos S.A.	2,719,319	394,303	(263,568)	279	2,850,333
BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	3,017,062	3,779,824	(3,801,054)	25,773	3,021,605
Elo Participações Ltda.	2,326,246	981,553	(2,026,237)	24,419	1,305,981
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A.	768,615	26,383	(61,095)	(2,468)	731,435
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A.	647,390	179,179	(30,685)	72	795,956
Others	470,116	103,613	(93,356)	12,364	492,737
Subtotal	**24,651,921**	**7,851,177**	**(8,528,623)**	**608,570**	**24,583,045**
Unrealized profit	(2,828,628)	--	--	162,172	(2,666,456)
Total	**21,823,293**	**7,851,177**	**(8,528,623)**	**770,742**	**21,916,589**

1 – It refers mainly to unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, foreign exchange changes on investments abroad and adjustments from previous years made by the investees.

e) Other information

The associates and joint ventures do not expose the Bank to any significant contingent liabilities.

None of the Bank's associates or joint ventures presented significant restrictions on the transfer of resources in the form of cash dividends or the repayment of loans or advances.

None of the associates or joint ventures had discontinued operations.

The Bank does not have any unrecognized losses with respect to its associates or joint ventures in the periods presented or carried-forward from previous years.

All joint arrangements of the Bank are structured through a separate vehicle.

21– Involvement with structured entities

A structured entity is one that has been set up such that voting or similar rights are not significant in deciding who controls the entity. An example is when any voting rights relate only to administrative tasks and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

A structured entity often has some or all the following features or attributes:

- restricted activities;
- a narrow and well-defined objective;
- insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support; and
- financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments issued to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches).

A structured entity usually does not carry out a business or trade and typically have no employees. The main purposes of SE are to provide clients with access to specific portfolios of assets and to provide market liquidity for clients through securitizing financial assets.

Interests to unconsolidated SE have been considered as contractual and non-contractual involvement that exposes the Bank to variability of returns from the performance of the other entity. These interests usually take the form of equity or debt instruments, as well as other forms of involvement, such as the receipt of fees from the other entity and the provision of funding, liquidity support, credit enhancement and/or guarantees. The extent of the Bank's interests to unconsolidated SE will vary depending on the purpose for which the entity was established.

Structured entities generally finance the purchase of assets by issuing debt and/or equity securities that are collateralized by and/or indexed to the assets held by the SE. The debt and/or equity securities issued by SE may include tranches with varying levels of subordination.

a) Consolidated structured entities

The securitization vehicles and investment funds controlled by the Bank, directly or indirectly, are classified as consolidated structured entities. The voting or similar rights are not significant in deciding who controls the entity.

The Bank consolidates structured entities when it has power and current ability to direct the relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect their returns.

Dollar Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company (SPE Dollar)

Organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, this SPE has the following objectives:

- (i) to issue and sell securities in the international market;
- (ii) to use the resources obtained from issuing securities to purchase rights to USD payment orders from the Bank. These payment orders are issued by banking correspondents located in the U.S. and the Bank's New York Branch to one of the Bank's branches in Brazil ("Rights on Consignment"); and
- (iii) to pay principal and interest on the outstanding securities and make other payments required by the securities contracts.

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

The SPE's authorized share capital is US$ 1,000.00, consisting of 1,000 common shares with a par value of US$ 1.00. All 1,000 common shares were issued to BNP Paribas Private Bank & Trust Cayman Limited in its capacity as the Trustee of Cayman Islands Charitable Trust. BNP Paribas Private Bank & Trust Cayman Limited is the SPE's sole shareholder. The Bank holds the "Rights on Consignment" and is the sole beneficiary of the funds obtained by the SPE Dollar. The Bank provides the SPE Dollar with additional funds so that it can pay the principal and interest on the outstanding securities.

Loans Finance Company Limited (SPE Loans)

Organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, this SPE has the following objectives:

- (i) to raise funds through the issuance of securities in the international market;
- (ii) to enter into repurchase agreements with the Bank's Grand Cayman Branch to repass funds raised in the market; and
- (iii) to obtain protection against the risk of default by the Bank through acquisition of a credit default swap covering the Bank's obligations under the repurchase agreements.

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

The SPE's paid-in capital is US$ 250.00, consisting of 250 common shares with a par value of US$ 1.00. All 250 shares were issued to Maples Corporate Services, the initial subscriber. They were then transferred to MaplesFS Limited, an exempt limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. MapleFS Limited is an independent provider of specialized fiduciary and fund services and is the SPE's sole shareholder. The Bank's Grand Cayman Branch is the only counterparty to the repurchase agreements.

b) Non-consolidated structured entities

Investment funds

The Bank manages several investment funds, which are unconsolidated structured entities. The Bank holds interests in these funds through the receipt of management and other fees and an equity holding in certain of these funds.

The investment funds have various investment objectives and policies, but all funds invest capital received from investors in a portfolio of assets in order to provide returns to those investors from capital appreciation of those assets, income from those assets or both. The investment funds have been financed through equity capital provided by investors and, in some circumstances, temporarily by the Bank (seed capital).

The Bank does not consolidate investment funds when it acts as agent or when another third-party investor has the ability to direct the relevant activities of the fund.

Consortium groups

The Bank organizes and manages consortium groups to facilitate access to durable movable property, real estate, and services to its clients. The Bank maintains interests in these groups through the receipt of management fees for consortium quotas.

Off-balance assets, which represent consortium resources, refer mainly to:

- (i) financial investments in funds, which represent available resources not yet used by the groups;
- (ii) rights with contemplated consortium members, which represent the receivables of them;
- (iii) monthly forecast of resources receivable from consortium members;
- (iv) contributions due to the groups; and
- (v) assets to be contemplated.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Management of unconsolidated SE's assets

The table below describes the types of SE that the Bank does not consolidate but in which it holds interest and the total amount of assets held by unconsolidated SE.

Type of structured entity	Nature and purpose	Interest held	Total assets	
			Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Investment funds	• generate fees from managing assets on behalf of third party investors • these vehicles are financed through the issue of units to investors	• investments in units issued by the funds • management and other fees	1,848,188,237	1,625,867,251
Consortium groups	• management of consortium groups to facilitate access of goods and services	• management of consortium quotas and other fees	184,430,001	172,574,093
Total			**2,032,618,238**	**1,798,441,344**

Maximum exposure to loss

The table below sets out the carrying amounts of interests held by the Bank in unconsolidated structured entities. The Bank's maximum exposure to loss is limited to the amounts shown in the table.

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Investment funds	382,499	468,440

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

22– Property and equipment

	Use								Right of use
	Buildings	Furniture and equipment	Data processing equipment	Leasehold improvements	Land	Vehicles	Other	Total	
Estimated useful lifetime (in years)	10-25	10	5-10	10-25	--	10	10		
Annual depreciation rate	4 - 10%	10 - 20%	10 - 20%	--	--	10%	--		
Acquisition cost									
Balance at Dec 31, 2023	**7,149,038**	**5,185,778**	**6,370,985**	**4,623,127**	**363,472**	**14,685**	**741,808**	**24,448,893**	**9,442,686**
Acquisitions	598,796	436,017	1,334,100	509,219	--	5,721	88,463	2,972,316	1,239,108
Disposals	(1,375)	(360,372)	(480,305)	(68,552)	--	(446)	(46,173)	(957,223)	(19,003)
Exchange rate changes	87	13,517	9,813	24,547	--	212	3,357	51,533	--
Other changes [1]	190,481	428,774	4,554	70,839	51,935	6,556	38,920	792,059	600,907
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	**7,937,027**	**5,703,714**	**7,239,147**	**5,159,180**	**415,407**	**26,728**	**826,375**	**27,307,578**	**11,263,698**
Acquisitions	773,046	641,114	1,825,455	702,849	--	16	82,292	4,024,772	1,861,975
Disposals	(1,396)	(224,481)	(633,366)	(81,930)	--	(302)	(55,647)	(997,122)	(1,370,772)
Exchange rate changes	(6,228)	(15,628)	(16,027)	(13,670)	--	(1,136)	(9,905)	(62,594)	--
Other changes [1]	(1,007,420)	(175,412)	7,085	(69,924)	(35,353)	(1,216)	228,802	(1,053,438)	1,264,139
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	**7,695,029**	**5,929,307**	**8,422,294**	**5,696,505**	**380,054**	**24,090**	**1,071,917**	**29,219,196**	**13,019,040**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at Dec 31, 2023	**(3,736,847)**	**(2,725,004)**	**(4,012,170)**	**(3,133,509)**	**--**	**(10,674)**	**(500,561)**	**(14,118,765)**	**(5,623,702)**
Depreciation	(194,486)	(383,051)	(595,929)	(231,586)	--	(1,261)	(52,337)	(1,458,650)	(1,183,647)
Disposals	1,319	247,003	437,536	55,537	--	442	37,055	778,892	286,559
Exchange rate changes	172	7,018	9,558	21,362	--	39	1,888	40,037	--
Other changes [1]	(79,747)	(374,649)	17,332	(110,643)	--	(2,558)	2,098	(548,167)	(308,796)
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	**(4,009,589)**	**(3,228,683)**	**(4,143,673)**	**(3,398,839)**	**--**	**(14,012)**	**(511,857)**	**(15,306,653)**	**(6,829,586)**
Depreciation	(208,813)	(416,644)	(743,970)	(264,312)	--	(1,302)	(55,121)	(1,690,162)	(1,578,546)
Disposals	3,107	203,319	625,771	74,773	--	207	48,575	955,752	388,241
Exchange rate changes	(3,338)	(4,475)	(4,114)	(10,677)	--	(335)	(2,026)	(24,965)	--
Other changes [1]	404,871	177,419	14,878	119,598	--	1,187	(137,129)	580,824	(211,271)
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	**(3,813,762)**	**(3,269,064)**	**(4,251,108)**	**(3,479,457)**	**--**	**(14,255)**	**(657,558)**	**(15,485,204)**	**(8,231,162)**
Accumulated impairment loss									
Balance at Dec 31, 2023	**(18,028)**	**(13,078)**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(31,106)**	**--**
Losses	(1,758)	(5,546)	--	--	--	--	--	(7,304)	--
Reversal	304	39	--	--	--	--	--	343	--
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	**(19,482)**	**(18,585)**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(38,067)**	**--**
Losses	(7,993)	12,932	--	--	--	--	--	4,939	--
Reversal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	**(27,475)**	**(5,653)**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(33,128)**	**--**
Carrying amount									
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	**3,907,956**	**2,456,446**	**3,095,474**	**1,760,341**	**415,407**	**12,716**	**314,518**	**11,962,858**	**4,434,112**
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	**3,853,792**	**2,654,590**	**4,171,186**	**2,217,048**	**380,054**	**9,835**	**414,359**	**13,700,864**	**4,787,878**

1 - PPE for use includes R$ 158,089 thousand in Buildings and Leasehold improvements of Banco Patagonia related to the hyperinflation in Argentina (R$ 301,313 thousand as of Dec 31, 2024).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Property and equipment for use pledged as collateral totaled R$ 580,600 thousand as of Dec 31, 2025 (R$ 589,202 thousand as of Dec 31, 2024).

Impairment losses are included in the line-item other operating expenses. Reversals of impairment losses are recorded in the line-item other operating income.

Right of use assets

As lessee, the Bank holds operational leases. It mainly refers to offices and branches rentals used in its banking and administrative activities. In general, these leases have clauses of renewal and annual rental adjustment.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities – The table below shows the contractual undiscounted cash flows from lease liabilities by maturity:

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Up to one year	1,606,570	1,792,431
Over one year to five years	1,443,568	3,383,486
Over five years	2,692,037	1,046,181
Total	**5,742,175**	**6,222,098**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

23– Intangible assets

	Internally generated software	Software acquired	Rights due to payroll management	Other [1]	Total
Estimated useful life	10 years	10 years	From 5 to 10 years	Technical study	
Acquisition cost					
Balance at Dec 31, 2023	**5,379,944**	**3,373,824**	**9,966,775**	**3,917,076**	**22,637,619**
Internally generated	1,317,503	--	--	--	1,317,503
Acquisitions	--	448,532	1,240,021	--	1,688,553
Write-offs	(76,512)	(74,331)	(1,036,354)	(3,917,076)	(5,104,273)
Foreign currency translations adjustments	--	58,016	--	--	58,016
Other changes [2]	--	89,170	--	--	89,170
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	**6,620,935**	**3,895,211**	**10,170,442**	**--**	**20,686,588**
Internally generated	1,568,527	--	--	--	1,568,527
Acquisitions	--	119,554	1,723,742	61,027	1,904,323
Write-offs	(127,263)	(50,736)	(1,742,426)	--	(1,920,425)
Foreign currency translations adjustments	--	(20,045)	--	(2,123)	(22,168)
Other changes [2]	--	(22,634)	--	--	(22,634)
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	**8,062,199**	**3,921,350**	**10,151,758**	**58,904**	**22,194,211**
Accumulated amortization					
Balance at Dec 31, 2023	**(1,606,527)**	**(2,292,968)**	**(3,649,816)**	**(3,917,076)**	**(11,466,387)**
Amortization	(363,192)	(226,978)	(1,877,089)	--	(2,467,259)
Write-offs	23,444	69,938	837,587	3,917,076	4,848,045
Foreign currency translations adjustments	--	(48,113)	--	--	(48,113)
Other changes [2]	--	(77,582)	--	--	(77,582)
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	**(1,946,275)**	**(2,575,703)**	**(4,689,318)**	**--**	**(9,211,296)**
Amortization	(571,149)	(229,946)	(1,908,473)	--	(2,709,568)
Write-offs	14,653	42,806	1,731,830	--	1,789,289
Foreign currency translations adjustments	--	15,676	--	--	15,676
Other changes [2]	--	14,369	--	--	14,369
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	**(2,502,771)**	**(2,732,798)**	**(4,865,961)**	**--**	**(10,101,530)**
Impairment loss [3]					
Balance at Dec 31, 2023	**--**	**(72,437)**	**(296,866)**	**--**	**(369,303)**
Impairment loss	--	(15,337)	--	--	(15,337)
Reversal	--	61,000	174,670	--	235,670
Write-offs [4]	--	--	24,097	--	24,097
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	**--**	**(26,774)**	**(98,099)**	**--**	**(124,873)**
Impairment loss	--	(5,531)	--	--	(5,531)
Reversal	--	7,647	83,224	--	90,871
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	**--**	**(24,658)**	**(14,875)**	**--**	**(39,533)**
Book value					
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	4,674,660	1,292,734	5,383,025	--	11,350,419
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	5,559,428	1,163,894	5,270,922	58,904	12,053,148

1 - Includes mainly, brands acquired due to business combinations, goodwill, related to customers portfolio and contracts.

2 - Includes the amount related to the hyperinflation adjustments in Argentina.

3 - Impairment and reversal for losses are recognized in other operating income/expenses (Note 10).

4 - Impairment loss write-offs due to contract ending.

Estimated expenses with amortization of intangible assets for the following years

	2026	2027	2028	2029	After 2029	Total
Amounts to be amortized	2,639,128	2,350,334	1,409,500	1,348,782	4,246,500	11,994,244

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

24– Other assets and other liabilities

a) Financial

Other assets	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Sundry debtors from escrow deposits	39,250,337	38,559,827
Fund of allocation of surplus - Previ (Note 38.f)	12,367,543	12,026,025
Accrued income	11,410,337	8,507,689
Notes and credits receivable [1]	3,408,244	3,732,081
Securities distribution	1,899,056	2,439,746
Fundo de compensação de variações salariais	598,591	2,947,503
Interbank/interdepartmental accounts	--	246,607
Other	1,916,272	2,079,245
Provision for credit losses	(5,033,008)	(3,634,237)
Total	**65,817,372**	**66,904,486**

1 - It includes the amount as of R$981,569 thousand (R$ 1,786,876 thousand as of Dec 31, 2024) related to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop.

Other liabilities	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Other funding expenses	62,189,713	53,422,534
Fundo Constitucional do Centro Oeste – FCO	47,245,963	39,574,279
Marinha Mercante	4,962,643	6,001,738
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste - FDNE	5,277,364	5,171,749
Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Amazônia - FDA	2,852,672	1,794,345
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Centro Oeste - FDCO	1,459,293	497,897
Fundos do Governo do Estado de São Paulo	85,722	97,379
Pasep	123,735	15,399
Other	182,321	269,748
Credit card operations	58,285,771	52,393,467
Obligations for advances on import exchange contracts	46,434,377	50,773,101
Lease liabilities	5,086,811	4,839,991
Securities distribution	404,306	227,949
Other	20,931,539	21,403,865
Total	**193,332,517**	**183,060,907**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Non financial

Other assets	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Actuarial assets (Note 38.e)	31,774,494	27,338,861
Fund of allocation of surplus - Previ (Note 38.f)	4,361,549	4,653,411
Prepaid expenses	1,436,565	1,541,258
Non-operating assets, net of impairment losses	381,369	305,437
Other	1,891,428	1,938,494
Total	**39,845,405**	**35,777,461**

Other liabilities	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Sundry creditors	18,258,441	11,600,193
Actuarial liabilities (Note 38.e)	10,715,698	10,006,690
Unearned commissions	6,130,044	5,940,071
Third party payment obligations	5,180,176	4,555,543
Liabilities for official agreements	1,470,268	1,192,623
Shareholders and statutory distributions	1,154,195	4,511,763
Billing and collection of taxes and contributions	679,914	418,546
Unearned revenues	102,875	1,970,344
Other	3,038,737	499,260
Total	**46,730,348**	**40,695,033**

1 - Mainly related to premiums received in guarantee contracts, which are being gradually recognized as income.

25– Customer resources

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Domestic	**843,553,760**	**810,544,535**
Demand deposits	81,860,502	94,953,387
Non-interest bearing deposits	81,621,420	94,707,520
Interest bearing deposits [1]	239,082	245,867
Savings deposits	215,188,602	218,362,609
Time deposits	546,504,656	497,228,539
Abroad	**54,383,689**	**63,166,156**
Demand deposits - non-interest bearing deposits	10,320,870	12,947,282
Time deposits	44,062,819	50,218,874
Total	**897,937,449**	**873,710,691**

1 - Refers to "special accounts", whose purpose is to record the movement of foreign currency accounts opened in the country on behalf of embassies, legations abroad, international organizations, as well as public entities beneficiaries for credit or borrowers of loans granted by international financial bodies or foreign government agencies.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

26– Financial institutions resources

a) Breakdown

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 26.b)	**609,233,273**	**617,780,080**
Borrowings and on-lending	**84,822,811**	**80,853,482**
Amount payable to financial institutions	**32,983,163**	**25,390,765**
Financial institutions deposits	32,893,966	25,283,067
Loan portfolios assigned with guarantee of the Bank	89,197	107,698
Total	**727,039,247**	**724,024,327**

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Own portfolio	**482,263,422**	**297,253,818**
Treasury Financial bills	439,758,808	268,078,293
Corporate bonds	26,629,663	24,484,282
National Treasury bills	8,218,576	9
Securities abroad	7,656,375	4,691,234
Third-party portfolio	**126,969,851**	**320,526,262**
National Treasury bills	59,343,209	62,007,710
Treasury Financial bills	52,510,997	60,203,375
National Treasury notes	15,111,835	198,315,177
Other securities	3,810	--
Total	**609,233,273**	**617,780,080**

c) Obligations for loans and onlendings

Obligations for loans

	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Borrowings from bankers	6,519,686	9,602,939	9,692,123	6,774,604	--	32,589,352	35,778,327
Imports	111,852	157,465	51,492	--	--	320,809	285,738
Total	**6,631,538**	**9,760,404**	**9,743,615**	**6,774,604**	**--**	**32,910,161**	**36,064,065**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Onlendings

Programs	Finance charges (p.a.)	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
National Treasury - rural credits resources		**1,249,845**	**82,934**
Pronaf	TMS (if available) or Fixed 0.50% to 8.00% (if applied)	506	6,903
Recoop	Fixed 5.75% to 8.25% or IGP-DI + 1.00% or IGP-DI + 2.00%	9,845	9,845
Fundo Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima - FNMC	Fixed 1.00%	1,233,191	20
Other		6,303	66,166
BNDES	**Fixed 0.50% to 10.72% TJLP + 0.50% to 5.00% IPCA TLP + 1.99% to 3.20% Selic + 2.08% FX Variation 1.70% to 1.80% TFBD 5.37% to 6.47%**	**15,869,546**	**13,420,673**
Caixa Econômica Federal [1]	**Fixed 4.85% (average)**	**25,522,638**	**26,080,370**
Finame	**Fixed 0.70% to 10.72% TJLP + 1.60% to 2.10% Selic + 0.75% to 1.41% TFBD + 0.95% to 6.47%**	**7,647,495**	**4,754,354**
Other official institutions		**647,199**	**451,086**
Funcafé	TMS (if available) Fixed 13.00% to 14.50% Funding 10.00% to 11.50%	647,171	451,058
Other		28	28
Abroad		**975,927**	**--**
Total		**51,912,650**	**44,789,417**

1 - The average maturity of Caixa Econômica Federal obligations is 352 months.

27– Funds from issuance of securities

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Funds from issuance of securities	289,751,933	286,024,658
Subordinated debt abroad	41,785,187	39,540,586
Total	**331,537,120**	**325,565,244**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

a) Funds from issuance of securities

Funding	Currency	Issued amount	Interest p.a.	Funding year	Maturity	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
"Global medium-term notes" program [1]						**17,212,145**	**25,495,427**
	USD	1,000,000	4.63%	2017	2025	--	6,324,118
	BRL	293,085	10.15%	2017	2027	290,309	269,435
	COP	160,000,000	8.51%	2018	2025	--	225,639
	BRL	398,000	9.50%	2019	2026	398,464	378,753
	MXN	1,900,000	8.50%	2019	2026	604,569	578,202
	COP	520,000,000	6.50%	2019	2027	700,724	686,179
	USD	750,000	3.25%	2021	2026	4,132,061	4,582,721
	USD	500,000	4.88%	2022	2029	2,806,812	3,155,869
	USD	750,000	6.25%	2023	2030	4,139,934	4,648,744
	USD	750,000	6.00%	2024	2031	4,139,272	4,645,767
Deposit Certificate [2]						**5,295,722**	**8,097,344**
Short term			0.00% to 16.25%			5,173,363	7,615,959
Long term			3.02% to 16.25%		2028	122,359	481,385
Certificates of structured operations						**275,050**	**226,383**
Short term			9.53% to 15.77% DI			271,674	223,750
Long term			12.66% to 15.25% DI		2027	3,376	2,633
Letters of credit - real estate			**69.00% to 97.50% DI 100% of TR + 7,72%**			**16,103,911**	**14,706,576**
Short term						4,410,417	2,963,066
Long term					2028	11,693,494	11,743,510
Letters of credit - agribusiness			**0.96% to 99.50% DI 9,09% to 14,70% a.a.**			**213,144,186**	**206,142,331**
Short term						42,544,901	116,401,339
Long term					2029	170,599,285	89,740,992
Financial letters			**100.00% of DI + 0.30% to 0,75%**			**28,766,183**	**20,268,220**
Short term						18,007,386	4,573,283
Long term					2028	10,758,797	15,694,937
Banco Patagonia						**262,538**	**62,443**
Short term	USD	47,222	6.25%	2025	2026	262,538	--
	ARS	937,500	Badlar + 4.50%	2024	2025	-	5,905
	ARS	8,955,224	Badlar + 6.50%	2024	2025	-	56,538
Special purpose entities - SPE abroad						**8,715,196**	**11,063,365**
Securitization of future flow of payment orders from abroad [3]							
	USD	200,000	3.70%	2019	2026	110,200	372,044
	USD	750,000	Sofr 3m + 2.75%	2022/2023	2029	3,298,903	4,641,057
	USD	150,000	6.65%	2022	2032	758,909	928,156
Structured notes[3]							
	USD	500,000	Sofr 6m + 2.93%	2014/2015	2034	2,780,707	3,134,059
	USD	320,000	Sofr 6m + 3.63%	2015	2030	1,766,477	1,988,049
Liabilities from issuance of securities, in possession of subsidiary abroad						**(22,998)**	**(37,431)**
Total						**289,751,933**	**286,024,658**

1 - In September 2021, there was an exchange of securities with repurchase of "Senior Notes" and an issue included in the "Global Medium - Term Notes" Program. The issues are presented by their outstanding value since partial repurchase occurred.
2 - Securities issued abroad in USD.
3 - Information about the consolidated special purpose entities may be found in Note 21.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Subordinated debts

Funding	Currency	Issued amount	Interest p.a.	Funding year	Maturity	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
FCO - resources from the constitutional fund for developing the center-west						**11,734,759**	**14,668,449**
Subordinated letters of credit						**30,015,161**	**13,787,795**
		20,000	100%CDI + 2.75	2021	Perpetual	21,360	21,039
		2,328,600	100%CDI + 2.60	2022	Perpetual	2,440,658	2,415,629
		199,800	100%CDI + 2.50	2023	Perpetual	217,327	213,059
		2,639,600	100%CDI + 2.25	2023	Perpetual	2,761,931	2,734,367
		4,775,100	100%CDI + 1.20	2024	Perpetual	5,396,182	5,344,908
		2,750,700	100%CDI + 1.90	2024	Perpetual	3,149,014	3,058,793
		14,093,300	100%CDI + 1.30	2025	Perpetual	15,693,687	--
		300,000	100%CDI + 1.25	2025	Perpetual	335,002	--
Perpetual Bonds						**--**	**10,870,158**
	USD	1,708,698	8.75%	2013	Perpetual	--	10,870,158
Total (1)						**41,749,920**	**39,326,402**

(1) The amount of R$ 11,734,759 thousand (R$ 14,668,449 thousand as of Dec 31,2024) comprise the tierl II of the Referential Equity Amount (RE), according to the rules applied to the financial institutions in Brazil. It does not include the interest on additional equity instrument in the amount of R$ 35,267 thousand.

This section should be read in conjunction with Note 34 – Regulatory Capital.

The amount of R$ 27,512,100 thousand of the perpetual bonds and subordinated letters of credit perpetual is included in the Referential Equity (R$ 23,668,002 thousand as of December 31, 2024).

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

The bonds issued in January 2013 of USD 2,000,000 thousand (outstanding value USD 1,708,698 thousand), had their terms and conditions modified on September 27, 2013, in order to adjust them to the rules of Bacen through CMN Resolution 4,192, which regulates the implementation of Basel III in Brazil. The changes were effective from October 1, 2013, when the instruments were submitted to Bacen to obtain authorization to be included in the Supplementary Capital (Tier I) of the Bank. The authorization was granted on October 30, 2013.

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Dec 31, 2024	Cash changes		Non-cash changes		Dec 31, 2025
		Funding	Settlement / Payment	Changes in exchange rates	Other	
Debt instruments	**44,380,577**	**14,393,300**	**(10,640,576)**	**(1,645,939)**	**384,636**	**46,871,998**
Subordinated debts	39,540,586	14,393,300	(9,331,266)	(1,645,939)	(1,171,494)	41,785,187
Lease liabilities	4,839,991	--	(1,309,310)	--	1,556,130	5,086,811
Shareholder's equity instruments	**712,753**	--	**(10,595,236)**	**(608,523)**	**18,399,964**	**7,908,958**
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	5,100,000	--	(1,000,000)	--	--	4,100,000
Treasury shares/Capital reserve	6,375,004	--	--	--	10,262	6,385,266
Unallocated retained earnings	(15,375,577)	--	(6,901,118)	--	15,340,646	(6,936,049)
Shareholder's equity attributable to non-controlling interests	4,613,326	--	(2,694,118)	(608,523)	3,049,056	4,359,741
Changes - Total		**14,393,300**	**(21,235,812)**	**(2,254,462)**	**18,784,600**	
Changes - Net			**(6,842,512)**		**16,530,138**	

	Dec 31, 2023	Cash changes		Non-cash changes		Dec 31, 2024
		Funding	Settlement / Payment	Changes in exchange rates	Other	
Debt instruments	**42,444,417**	**7,525,800**	**(11,110,872)**	**2,719,410**	**2,801,822**	**44,380,577**
Subordinated debts	38,323,924	7,525,800	(10,071,945)	2,719,410	1,043,397	39,540,586
Perpetual bonds	4,120,493	--	(1,038,927)	--	1,758,425	4,839,991
Shareholder's equity instruments	**7,612,647**	**--**	**(17,776,162)**	**(367,965)**	**11,244,233**	**712,753**
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	6,100,000	--	(1,000,000)	--	--	5,100,000
Treasury shares/Capital reserve	6,366,103	--	--	--	8,901	6,375,004
Unallocated retained earnings	(9,188,503)	--	(15,036,906)	--	8,849,832	(15,375,577)
Shareholder's equity attributable to non-controlling interests	4,335,047	--	(1,739,256)	(367,965)	2,385,500	4,613,326
Changes - Total		**7,525,800**	**(28,887,034)**	**2,351,445**	**14,046,055**	
Changes - Net			**(21,361,234)**		**16,397,500**	

28– Provisions and contingent liabilities

Civil lawsuits

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

Indemnifications for material and moral damages are ordinarily based on consumer protection laws and generally settled in specific civil courts. In them, compensations are limited to forty times the minimum wage (R$ 1,518.00 on December 31, 2025).

The Bank is a defendant in claims seeking the payment and refund of the difference between the actual inflation rate and the inflation rate used for the adjustment of financial investments and judicial deposits (Bresser Plan, Verão Plans and Collor Plans I and II), and the overpayment on rural credit on March, 1990 (Collor Plan I).

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

With respect to cases involving the financial investments related to Economic Plans, the STF suspended prosecution of all cases in the knowledge phase. This will be the case until the court issues a definitive ruling. In the end of 2017, Febraban and the entities representing the savers signed an agreement about the demands involving the economic plans in savings accounts. This agreement has already been approved by STF. Since May 2018, savers can join the agreement, through a tool made available by Febraban. On March 12, 2020, the agreement was extended for 30 months, according to the Amendment signed by the entities representing financial institutions and consumers, being approved by the plenary of the STF, according to the judgment published on June, 18, 2020, and newly extended for another 30 months, in voting at the Virtual Plenary of the STF, finalized on December, 12, 2022, whose judgment was published on January, 09, 2023. Subsequently, in a new virtual session concluded on May 23, 2025, the STF ruled on the merits of the controversy and declared the constitutionality of the Bresser, Summer, Collor I, and Collor II Economic Plans. However, savers were guaranteed the right to receive the amounts established in the collective agreement ratified by the Supreme Court, provided they express their adherence within 24 (twenty-four) months.

Regarding lawsuits related to inflationary purges in judicial deposits, Minister Edson Fachin of the Federal Supreme Court, after acknowledging the general repercussion of the constitutional matter dealt with in the Extraordinary Appeal interposed by the Bank, the Caixa Econômica Federal, the Federal Government and the Febraban (RE no. 1,141,156/RJ), has ordered the suspension of the processes that deal with the matter and that process in the national territory, which was confirmed by STF on December 19, 2019.

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

Special Court considered that is a constitutional matter and general interest issue (Theme 1,290/STF). On March 8th, 2024, the minister reporting the case ordered the national suspensive effect over all pending demands that deal with this same case, including agreements and provisional compliance with the related collective settlements linked to Public Civil Lawsuit ACP 94,008514-1.

Labor lawsuits

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

Tax lawsuits

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

a) Provisions

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	2025	2024
Civil lawsuits		
Opening balance	**14,941,432**	**10,925,549**
Addition	11,571,182	11,171,192
Reversal of the provision	(3,990,819)	(4,017,365)
Write-off	(3,869,295)	(3,940,421)
Inflation adjustment and exchange fluctuation	1,629,728	802,477
Closing balance	**20,282,228**	**14,941,432**
Labor lawsuits		
Opening balance	**7,679,384**	**6,710,432**
Addition	3,934,600	4,114,692
Reversal of the provision	(1,437,045)	(1,164,144)
Write-off	(2,901,584)	(2,596,318)
Inflation adjustment and exchange fluctuation	772,582	614,722
Closing balance	**8,047,937**	**7,679,384**
Tax lawsuits		
Opening balance	**1,158,205**	**1,089,696**
Addition	396,181	395,351
Reversal of the provision	(560,483)	(278,716)
Write-off	(163,604)	(153,373)
Inflation adjustment and exchange fluctuation [1]	729,336	105,247
Closing balance	**1,559,635**	**1,158,205**
Total civil, labor and tax	**29,889,800**	**23,779,021**

1 - Includes the balance of R$ 592,298 thousand reclassified from "Other liabilities".

Civil, labor and tax claims expenses

	2025	2024
Civil lawsuits	(9,222,867)	(7,913,914)
Labor lawsuits	(3,270,137)	(3,565,270)
Tax lawsuits	27,179	(221,882)
Total	**(12,465,825)**	**(11,701,066)**

Expected outflows of economic benefits

	Civil	Labor	Tax
Up to 5 years	16,327,716	7,295,130	993,782
Over 5 years	3,954,512	752,807	565,853
Total	**20,282,228**	**8,047,937**	**1,559,635**

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Contingent liabilities - possible loss

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

The balances of contingent liabilities classified as possible loss

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Tax lawsuits	13,366,086	18,380,927
Civil lawsuits	2,305,913	1,942,911
Labor lawsuits	98,390	89,978
Total	**15,770,389**	**20,413,816**

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

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

c) Deposits in guarantee

This line-item represents cash held in the Bank or with another official financial institution as payment, or guarantee of payment, for condemnations, claims, agreements and other expenses arising from lawsuits. Deposits in guarantee are recorded in “other financial assets” in the consolidated balance sheet.

Deposits given in guarantee of contingencies

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Civil lawsuits	19,869,516	19,877,228
Tax lawsuits	10,499,731	10,283,339
Labor lawsuits	8,770,296	8,280,607
Total	**39,139,543**	**38,441,174**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

29– Taxes

a) Breakdown of income tax (IR) and social contribution expenses (CSLL) recognized in profit or loss

	2025	2024
Current		
Current year	(6,030,735)	(9,477,679)
Prior year adjustments	(76,841)	(28,882)
Total current	(6,107,576)	(9,506,561)
Deferred		
Adjustments from expected loss on loan portfolio	5,379,653	4,663,813
Fair value adjustments of financial assets	1,171,364	(1,766,492)
Adjustments from expected losses for guarantees provided and loan commitments	(723,994)	(387,526)
Adjustments from expected loss for other financial assets	(1,279,650)	667,376
Positive adjustments of benefit plans	(1,842,159)	(1,412,859)
Recovered term credits [1]	--	2,133,166
Income taxes carryforwards [1]	--	(2,007,485)
Other temporary differences/deferred expenses	14,570,664	9,077,543
Total deferred	17,275,878	10,967,536
Total income taxes	**11,168,302**	**1,460,975**

1 – Includes, in the 2024, the effects of adherence to the Incentivized Tax Self-Regularization Program - Law 14,740/2023.

b) Reconciliation of income taxes expense

	2025	2024
Income before taxes	**5,613,636**	**27,710,589**
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	**(2,526,136)**	**(12,469,765)**
Interest on own capital	2,332,728	5,665,970
Net gains from equity method investments	3,533,030	3,364,598
Other non-taxable revenues/non-deductible expenses [1 2]	7,828,680	4,900,172
Income taxes benefit (expense)	**11,168,302**	**1,460,975**
Effective rate	**--**	**--**

1 – Includes, in the 2024, the effects of adherence to the Incentivized Tax Self-Regularization Program - Law 14,740/2023.
2- Mainly refer to the income of the Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Centro-Oeste – FCO.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Tax expenses

	2025	2024
Cofins	(5,580,662)	(5,211,943)
ISSQN	(1,438,690)	(1,421,987)
PIS/Pasep	(952,480)	(891,058)
Other	(947,699)	(1,192,162)
Total	**(8,919,531)**	**(8,717,150)**

d) Deferred tax liabilities

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities		
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	12,472,759	9,599,384
Financial instruments fair value	1,841,397	2,960,041
Bargain purchase gains	337,712	337,712
Leasing portfolio adjustment	144,348	85,079
Interest and inflation adjustment of fiscal judicial deposits	134,144	134,144
Other	478,768	2,522,264
Total	**15,409,128**	**15,638,624**

e) Deferred tax assets (tax credit)

	Dec 31, 2024	Constitutions	Write-offs	Dec 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	43,816,155	28,829,697	(17,009,424)	55,636,428
Provisions – others	17,175,837	9,352,800	(136,266)	26,392,371
Business combination	2,372,085	7,388	--	2,379,473
Financial instruments fair value	4,334,306	2,270,565	(5,125,168)	1,479,703
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	946,199	(489,960)	954,678
Recoverable social contribution	636,538	--	--	636,538
Provisions - taxes and social security	735,350	188,804	(555,822)	368,332
Income taxes carryforwards	252,681	--	(20,363)	232,318
Other	5,303,435	--	(4,034,911)	1,268,524
Total	**75,124,826**	**41,595,453**	**(27,371,914)**	**89,348,365**

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

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Foreign deferred tax assets	1,015,344	1,268,819
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	26,376	24,775
Temporary differences	5,045	4,528
Total deferred tax assets	**1,046,765**	**1,298,122**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Realization expectative

The expectation of realization of the deferred tax assets (tax credits) is based on a technical study, prepared on December 31, 2025.

	Deferred tax assets
In 2026	22,806,604
In 2027	22,863,817
In 2028	20,243,354
In 2029	3,381,106
In 2030	3,167,513
In 2031	3,250,534
In 2032	3,081,086
In 2033	3,265,095
In 2034	3,078,280
In 2035	4,210,976
Total deferred tax assets on Dec 31, 2025	**89,348,365**

In 2025, it was possible to observe the realization of tax credits at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R$ 27,371,914 thousand corresponding to 163.56% of the projection of use for the period of 2025 contained in the technical study prepared on December 31, 2024.

30– Shareholders' equity

a) Market value per common share

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Shareholders' equity	189,207,675	179,623,018
Fair value per share (R$)	21.92	24.17

b) Share capital

Banco do Brasil's share capital of R$ 120,000,000 thousand (R$ 120,000,000 thousand on December 31, 2024) is fully subscribed and paid-in and consists of 5,730,834,040 common shares (before split) with no par value. The Federal Government is the largest shareholder and holds a majority of the Bank's voting shares.

c) Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital

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

As result of the amendment, in August 28, 2014, the interest rate was changed to variable rate, and the interest period was changed to match the Bank's fiscal year (January 1 to December 31). Each years' interest is paid in a single annual installment, adjusted by the Selic rate up to the effective payment date. Payment must be made within 30 calendar days after the dividend payment for the fiscal year.

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

According to the Information to the Market, dated April 8, 2021, the Bank presented a proposal to return the referred instrument in seven annual installments of R$ 1 billion and a final installment of R$ 1.1 billion, based on a schedule between July/2022 and July/2029. On July 29, 2025, the Bank returned to the National Treasury the amount of R$ 1 billion referring to the fourth installment, which early settlement has been authorized by Bacen on May 20, 2025.

d) Capital reserves

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

The capital reserves, totaling R$ 6,643,763 thousand (R$ 6,638,527 thousand on December 31, 2024), relates mainly to changes in the Bank's ownership interest in BB Seguridade after the IPO, increased ownership interest in Banco Patagonia resulting from the exercise of a put option, by minority shareholders, as provided for in a Shareholders Agreement entered into on April 12, 2011 between the Bank and the minority shareholders, as well as the sale of treasury shares, occurred on October 23, 2019.

e) Profit reserves

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Profit reserves	**82,301,417**	**81,215,405**
Legal reserve	16,128,978	15,221,388
Statutory reserves	66,172,439	65,994,017
Operating margin	54,328,927	58,145,999
Capital payout equalization	11,843,512	7,848,018

The legal reserve ensures the adequacy of the Bank's capital structure and can only be used to offset losses or increase capital. Five percent of net income calculated in accordance with accounting practices applicable for financial institutions in Brazil, before any other allocations, is transferred to the legal reserve. The amount of the reserve cannot exceed 20% of the share capital.

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

The reserve for capital payout equalization provides funds for the capital payout. The reserve consists of up to 50% of net income calculated in accordance with accounting practices applicable for financial institutions in Brazil after allocation to legal reserve (including dividends) and is limited to 20% of the share capital.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f)) Earnings per share

	2024	2024
Net income attributable to shareholders of the Bank (R$ thousand)	13,698,124	26,358,860
Weighted average number of shares (basic and diluted)	5,708,696,148	5,708,392,262
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (R$)	**2.40**	**4.62**

g) Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) includes fair value adjustments for financial assets as fair value through other comprehensive income, translation adjustments on foreign operations, net effects of hedges and remeasurements of defined benefit plans. The Bank recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss) all translation adjustments on foreign operations whose functional currency is not the Brazilian Real.

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,001,469)	(6,049,681)
Hedge of investment in a foreign operation	(37,076)	(150,762)
Foreign currency translation	(6,499,951)	(4,625,576)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	(6,217,529)	(5,701,461)
Cash flow hedge	(22,237)	17,776
Other	(864,697)	(1,182,110)
Total	**(16,642,959)**	**(17,691,814)**

h) Unallocated retained earnings

The amount included in this account represents, besides the unallocated retained earnings, the effect of differences between accounting practices applicable for financial institutions in Brazil and IFRS. Net income calculated in accordance with accounting practices applicable for financial institutions in Brazil is fully distributed semiannually in the form of dividends/interest on own capital or allocated to the legal and profit reserves.

i) Interest on own capital/dividends

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Payment schedule of interest on own capital and dividends:

2025	Amount	Amount per share (R$)	Base date of payment	Payment date
1st quarter				
Interest on own capital	852,492	0.149	Mar 11, 2025	Mar 21, 2025
Complementary interest on own capital	1,908,077	0.334	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
2nd quarter				
Interest on own capital	516,306	0.090	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
3rd quarter				
Interest on own capital	410,587	0.072	Dec 01, 2025	Dec 11, 2025
4th quarter				
Interest on own capital	261,630	0.046	Dec 02, 2025	Dec 12, 2025
Complementary interest on own capital	1,234,747	0.216	Feb 23, 2026	Mar 05, 2026
Total allocated to the shareholders	**5,183,839**	**0.907**		
Interest on own capital [1]	5,183,839	0.907		

1 - Amounts subject to withholding tax, with the exception of shareholders who are exempted or immune.

2024	Amount	Amount per share (R$)	Base date of payment	Payment date
1st quarter				
Dividends	940,587	0.165	Jun 11, 2024	Jun 21, 2024
Interest on own capital	1,170,153	0.410	Mar 11, 2024	Mar 27, 2024
Complementary interest on own capital	1,673,349	0.293	Jun 11, 2024	Jun 21, 2024
2nd quarter				
Dividends	866,815	0.152	Aug 21, 2024	Aug 30, 2024
Interest on own capital	1,165,792	0.204	Jun 13, 2024	Jun 28, 2024
Complementary interest on own capital	1,795,047	0.314	Aug 21, 2024	Aug 30, 2024
3rd quarter				
Interest on own capital	1,065,116	0.187	Sep 11, 2024	Sep 27, 2024
Complementary interest on own capital	2,758,680	0.483	Nov 25, 2024	Dec 06, 2024
4th quarter				
Dividends	776,293	0.136	Mar 11, 2025	Mar 20, 2025
Interest on own capital	1,007,404	0.176	Dec 11, 2024	Dec 27, 2024
Complementary interest on own capital	1,955,503	0.343	Mar 11, 2025	Mar 20, 2025
Total allocated to the shareholders	**15,174,739**	**2.863**		
Dividends	2,583,695	0.453		
Interest on own capital [1]	12,591,044	2.410		

1 - Amounts subject to withholding tax, with the exception of shareholders who are exempted or immune.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

j) Shareholders (number of shares)

Number of shares issued by the Bank to shareholders which, directly or indirectly, hold more than 5% of the shares. It also includes members of the Bank's Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Fiscal Council and Audit Committee as follows:

Shareholders	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total
Federal Government - Tesouro Nacional	2,865,417,084	50.0	2,865,417,084	50.0
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – Previ	256,062,490	4.5	257,988,090	4.5
Treasury shares [1]	22,455,806	0.4	22,876,034	0.4
Other shareholders	2,586,898,660	45.1	2,584,552,832	45.1
Total	**5,730,834,040**	**100.0**	**5,730,834,040**	**100.0**

1 - It includes, on December 31, 2025, 73,450 (89,466 on December 31, 2024) e 11.957 shares of the Bank held by BB Asset and BB-BI, respectively.

	Common shares ON [1]	
	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Board of Directors (except for the Bank's CEO)	45,282	--
Executive Committee (includes the Bank's CEO)	292,753	252,633
Fiscal Council	--	22,576
Audit Committee	4,030	5,808

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

k) Quantity of issued shares and quantity of shares in the market (free float)

	Quantity of shares	
	Common shares	Treasury shares
Balance on Dec 31, 2024	**5,730,834,040**	**22,876,034**
Movements	--	(420,228)
Balance on Dec 31, 2025	**5,730,834,040**	**22,455,806**

	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Free float at the beginning of period	**2,842,288,271**	**49.6**	**2,841,946,128**	**49.6**
Other changes [1]	334,826		342,143	
Free float at the end of period [2]	**2,842,623,097**	**49.6**	**2,842,288,271**	**49.6**

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

2 - It does not include any shares held by the Board of Directors and Executive committee. The shares held by the Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – Previ compose the free float shares.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

l) Treasury shares

The composition of the treasury shares is shown below:

	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total
Treasury shares	**22,455,806**	**100.0**	**22,876,034**	**100.0**
Received in order to comply with operations secured by the FGCN – Fundo de Garantia para a construção Naval	16,150,700	72.0	16,150,700	70.6
Repurchase programs (2012 and 2015)	5,625,287	25.1	5,987,066	26.2
Share-based payment	679,693	2.9	738,142	3.2
Mergers	126	--	126	--
Book value	**(258,497)**		**(263,523)**	

m) Share-based payments

The program of variable remuneration

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

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

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

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

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

The effects of the Program of Variable Remuneration on the income of Banco do Brasil were R$ 28,683 thousand in 2025 (R$ 24,946 in 2024).

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

31– Fair value of financial instruments

	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Assets				
Cash and bank deposits	19,737,849	19,737,849	20,079,736	20,079,736
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,016,133	120,016,133	115,697,589	115,697,589
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	1,435,612,604	1,429,791,175	1,585,149,348	1,582,515,541
Interbank investments	189,464,519	189,896,383	399,792,192	399,755,004
Loan portfolio	1,133,069,621	1,128,042,254	1,030,007,106	1,029,413,503
Securities	47,261,092	46,035,166	88,445,564	86,442,548
Other financial assets	65,817,372	65,817,372	66,904,486	66,904,486
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,277,786	12,277,786	18,829,091	18,829,091
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	673,139,259	673,139,259	484,298,095	484,298,095
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2,149,846,333	2,143,368,209	2,106,361,169	2,110,956,353
Customers resources	897,937,449	896,808,990	873,710,691	874,416,253
Financial institutions resources	727,039,247	721,689,582	724,024,327	727,913,949
Funds from issuance of securities	331,537,120	331,537,120	325,565,244	325,565,244
Other financial liabilities	193,332,517	193,332,517	183,060,907	183,060,907
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,474,734	4,474,734	8,266,681	8,266,681

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

a) Cash and bank deposits

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

b) Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil

For this line-item, the amount carried on the consolidated balance sheet is the same as fair value.

c) Interbank investments

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

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

d) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) Loan portfolio

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

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

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

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

f) Customers resources

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

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

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

g) Financial institutions resources

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

There are always similar liabilities in the market, so input used to calculate fair value (funding rates) can be compared to similar transactions carried out by other financial institutions.

The carrying amount of variable rate transactions is the same as fair value.

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

h) Funds from issuance of securities

The fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

i) Other financial assets and liabilities

For this line-item, the carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet is considered to be the same as fair value.

j) Fair value input levels for financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Dec 31, 2025	Distribution by level		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet on a recurring basis				
Assets	**689,653,120**	**664,222,431**	**25,096,194**	**334,495**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**12,277,786**	**3,812,018**	**8,253,482**	**212,286**
Debt and equity instruments	**7,620,302**	**3,812,018**	**3,595,998**	**212,286**
Government bonds	3,812,018	3,812,018	--	--
Corporate bonds	3,808,284	--	3,595,998	212,286
Derivatives	**4,657,484**	**--**	**4,657,484**	**--**
Swaps	2,783,514	--	2,783,514	--
Forward operations	877,066	--	877,066	--
Options	511,160	--	511,160	--
Other derivative financial instruments	485,744	--	485,744	--
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**673,139,259**	**660,410,413**	**12,655,319**	**73,527**
Government bonds	660,130,236	660,130,236	--	--
Corporate bonds	13,009,023	280,177	12,655,319	73,527
Financial assets at amortized cost (hedged item)	**4,236,075**	**--**	**4,187,393**	**48,682**
Interbank investments	**4,187,393**	**--**	**4,187,393**	**--**
Loan portfolio	48,682	--	--	48,682
Liabilities	**10,391,471**	**--**	**10,391,471**	**--**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**4,474,734**	**--**	**4,474,734**	**--**
Derivatives	**4,474,734**	**--**	**4,474,734**	**--**
Forward operations	1,600,695	--	1,600,695	--
Swaps	1,333,429	--	1,333,429	--
Options	813,515	--	813,515	--
Other derivative financial instruments	727,095	--	727,095	--
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (hedged item)	**5,916,737**	**--**	**5,916,737**	**--**
Financial institutions resources	1,707,965	--	1,707,965	--
Funds from issuance of securities	4,208,772	--	4,208,772	--
Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the balance sheet				
Assets	**1,425,555,100**	**25,746,355**	**20,288,811**	**1,379,519,934**
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	1,425,555,100	25,746,355	20,288,811	1,379,519,934
Interbank investments	185,708,990	--	--	185,708,990
Loan portfolio	1,127,993,572	--	--	1,127,993,572
Securities	46,035,166	25,746,355	20,288,811	--
Other financial assets	65,817,372	--	--	65,817,372
Liabilities	**2,137,451,472**	**--**	**--**	**2,137,451,472**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2,137,451,472	--	--	2,137,451,472
Customers resources	896,808,990	--	--	896,808,990
Financial institutions resources	719,981,617	--	--	719,981,617
Funds from issuance of securities	327,328,348	--	--	327,328,348
Other financial liabilities	193,332,517	--	--	193,332,517

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Dec 31, 2024	Distribution by level		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet on a recurring basis				
Assets	**506,242,512**	**417,489,734**	**88,377,658**	**375,120**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**18,829,091**	**4,137,424**	**14,656,869**	**34,798**
Debt and equity instruments	**6,161,376**	**4,137,424**	**1,989,154**	**34,798**
Government bonds	3,678,247	3,678,247	--	--
Corporate bonds	2,483,129	459,177	1,989,154	34,798
Derivatives	**12,667,715**	**--**	**12,667,715**	**--**
Forward operations	6,545,118	--	6,545,118	--
Swaps	2,919,274	--	2,919,274	--
Options	2,848,765	--	2,848,765	--
Other derivative financial instruments	354,558	--	354,558	--
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**484,298,095**	**413,352,310**	**70,651,656**	**294,129**
Government bonds	408,927,932	408,877,600	50,332	--
Corporate bonds	75,370,163	4,474,710	70,601,324	294,129
Financial assets at amortized cost (hedged item)	**3,115,326**	**--**	**3,069,133**	**46,193**
Interbank investments	**3,069,133**	**--**	**3,069,133**	**--**
Loan portfolio	46,193	--	--	46,193
Liabilities	**12,866,564**	**--**	**12,866,564**	**--**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**8,266,681**	**--**	**8,266,681**	**--**
Derivatives	**8,266,681**	**--**	**8,266,681**	**--**
Swaps	5,855,858	--	5,855,858	--
Options	1,252,709	--	1,252,709	--
Forward operations	1,150,404	--	1,150,404	--
Other derivative financial instruments	7,710	--	7,710	--
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (hedged item)	**4,599,883**	**--**	**4,599,883**	**--**
Funds from issuance of securities	4,599,883	--	4,599,883	--
Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the balance sheet				
Assets	**1,579,400,215**	**12,887,252**	**71,096,082**	**1,495,416,881**
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	1,579,400,215	12,887,252	71,096,082	1,495,416,881
Interbank investments	396,685,871	--	--	396,685,871
Loan portfolio	1,029,367,310	--	--	1,029,367,310
Securities	86,442,548	12,887,252	71,096,082	2,459,214
Other financial assets	66,904,486	--	--	66,904,486
Liabilities	**2,106,356,470**	**--**	**--**	**2,106,356,470**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2,106,356,470	--	--	2,106,356,470
Customers resources	874,416,253	--	--	874,416,253
Financial institutions resources	727,913,949	--	--	727,913,949
Funds from issuance of securities	320,965,361	--	--	320,965,361
Other financial liabilities	183,060,907	--	--	183,060,907

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

Description	Fair Value on Dec 31, 2024	Total Gains or Losses (Realized/ Unrealized)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfers out of Level 3	Transfers into Level 3	Fair Value on Dec 31, 2025
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	34,798	96,886	76,138	(2)	--	4,466	212,286
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	294,129	(45,673)	--	(46,874)	(128,055)	--	73,527
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	46,193	2,489	--	--	--	--	48,682
Total	**375,120**	**53,702**	**76,138**	**(46,876)**	**(128,055)**	**4,466**	**334,495**

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

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

Occasionally, comparisons between unobservable data from the Bank and values based on market references (even with little or no record of trades) may present unacceptable convergence for some instruments, potentially indicating a lower degree of market liquidity for some of them. Level 3 categorization considers the rating of the issuer of the financial instrument and compares the result between the observed values and the values determined by internal models.

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

32– Financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet commitments

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Credit commitments	233,183,539	201,998,850
Guarantees provided	18,148,866	12,138,964
Contracted credit opened for import	1,567,203	1,411,702
Confirmed export credit	186,535	836,484

Credit commitments represent overdrafts, revolving credit lines and similar instruments. Guarantees provided by the Bank, including standby letters of credit which represent conditional commitments. They generally guarantee a customer's performance to a third party under a loan. The information regarding the practices of risk management and maximum exposure are described in Note 34.

In these types of contracts, the contractual amount represents the maximum credit risk exposure if the counterparty fails to fulfill its obligations under the contract. However, a majority of these instruments mature without being drawn upon, so the contractual amount is not usually representative of future credit risk exposures or liquidity needs. To mitigate credit risk, the Bank requires the counterparty to provide cash, securities or other assets as collateral (similar to collateral required on loan portfolio).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The Bank recognized a provision for estimated losses on guarantees and other commitments.

a) Breakdown of expected credit losses by stages

	Dec 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected losses for				
Guarantees provided	(165,621)	(24,577)	(444,628)	(634,826)
Loan commitments	(142,614)	(16,013)	(460)	(159,087)
Total	**(308,235)**	**(40,590)**	**(445,088)**	**(793,913)**

	Dec 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected losses for				
Guarantees provided	(176,507)	(1,512)	(542,036)	(720,055)
Loan commitments	(1,540,801)	(59,136)	--	(1,599,937)
Total	**(1,717,308)**	**(60,648)**	**(542,036)**	**(2,319,992)**

b) Reconciliation of changes

The expected losses from the financial guarantee provided and loan commitments are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income in the line item "Net (constitution)/reversal of expected credit losses with other financial instruments".

	Dec 31, 2025			
	Open Balance	(Constitution)/ reversal	Others	Closing balance
Expected losses for				
Guarantees provided	(720,055)	64,477	20,752	(634,826)
Loan commitments	(1,599,937)	1,455,207	(14,357)	(159,087)
Total	**(2,319,992)**	**1,519,684**	**6,395**	**(793,913)**

	Dec 31, 2024			
	Open Balance	(Constitution)/ reversal	Others	Closing balance
Expected losses for				
Guarantees provided	(454,871)	(270,209)	5,025	(720,055)
Loan commitments	(2,606,489)	1,006,552	--	(1,599,937)
Total	**(3,061,360)**	**736,343**	**5,025**	**(2,319,992)**

33– Regulatory capital and fixed asset limit

a) Capital management

Objectives and policies

In 2017, Bacen issued CMN Resolution 4,557, which defines the scope and requirements of the risk management structure and the capital management structure for financial institutions.

In compliance with the Resolution, the Board of Directors has established Coris and has appointed as the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), responsible for risk and capital management, the Vice President of Internal Controls and Risk Management.

Capital management aims to ensure the Institution's future solvency concurrent with the implementation of business strategies.

Capital management is carried out through an organizational structure considering the nature of its operations, the complexity of its business and the extent of exposure to relevant risks.

There are defined and documented capital management strategies that establish mechanisms and procedures to keep capital compatible with the Risk Appetite and Tolerance Statement (RAS).

In addition, the Bank has specific policies, approved by the Board, which aim to guide the development of functions or behaviors, through strategic drivers that guide capital management actions. These specific policies apply to all businesses that involve risk and capital at the Bank.

Elements comprised by capital management:

Strategic plans, business goals and budgets respect the risk appetite and tolerance and indicators of capital adequacy and risk-adjusted return.

The Capital Plan is prepared in consistency with the business strategy, seeking to maintain capital indicators at appropriate levels. This Plan highlights the capital planning of Banco do Brasil and the prospective assessment of any need for capital contribution.

The Capital Plan preparation is referenced in the guidelines and limits contained in RAS and the Bank's Corporate Budget (BB Budget), considering that this represents the materialization of the guidelines of ECBB, the Master Plan (PD) and the Fixed Investment Plan.

The budgeted amounts must correspond to the goals and objectives defined by the Board of Directors for the Banco do Brasil Conglomerate. Thus, premises such as business growth, credit growth in operations with higher profitability, restrictions on operations in segments with lower profitability, among others, are contained in the BB Budget.

In addition, the BB Budget considers the macroeconomic scenario prepared by the Global Treasury Unit (Tesou) and the legislation applied to the Brazilian Banking Industry (SFN).

The review of the ECBB and the PD results from the application of a set of strategic planning methodologies, observing the best market practices. It is noteworthy that the review of the ECBB and the PD takes place in an integrated manner with the budgeting process, with the RAS and with the other documents of the strategic architecture, which ensures the alignment between such documents, giving greater internal consistency to the strategic planning process.

The BB Budget follows the guidelines defined in the ECBB, respects the RAS and aims to meet the floors and ceilings defined in the indicators approved in the PD. The BB Budget allows the quantification in financial values of the strategic objectives defined in the ECBB.

The RAS is the strategic document that guides the planning of the business strategy, directing budget and capital towards a sustainable and optimized allocation, according to the Institution's capacity to assume risks and its strategic objectives, in addition to promoting understanding and dissemination of the risk culture.

This statement is applied to the Bank and considers potential impacts on the capital of the Banco do Brasil Prudential Conglomerate. It is expected that the Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Investment companies (ELBB) define their drivers based on these guidelines considering specific needs and legal and regulatory aspects to which they are subject.

As defined in the RAS, risk appetite is the maximum level of risk that the Institution accepts to incur in order to achieve its objectives, materialized by indicators that define an aggregate view of risk exposure. Tolerance, in turn, induces risk management in a more granular way, considering the defined appetite.

RAS defines prudential minimum limits that aim to perpetuate the strategy of strengthening the Bank's capital structure. These limits are established above the regulatory minimum, represent the Bank's Risk Appetite and are effective as of January of each year.

The capital target is the level of capital desired by the Bank, which is why its management actions must be guided by this driver. The goals are distinguished from tolerance and risk appetite because the latter defines the level at which the Institution does not accept to operate, and must take timely measures for readjustment, which may trigger contingency measures.

Integration:

Adopting a prospective stance, the Bank assesses the capital status, including the leverage ratio, classified as Critical, Alert or Surveillance, according to the time horizon that precedes the projected deadline for the breach of the prudential minimum limits defined by Senior Management and detailed in the RAS, as the figure below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2" rowspan="2">Capital and Leverage Ratio</th><th colspan="6">Period of noncompliance (months)</th></tr>
<tr><th>0 a 6</th><th>7 a 12</th><th>13 a 18</th><th>19 a 24</th><th>25 a 30</th><th>over 31</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Appetite[1]</td><td>Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio</td><td colspan="3">CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td>SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tier 1 Ratio</td><td colspan="2">CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td colspan="2">SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Basel Prudential Ratio</td><td>CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td colspan="3">SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leverage Prudential Ratio</td><td colspan="2">CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td colspan="2">SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
</table>

[1] level of capital desired by the institution

The Capital Forum has the responsibility of identify the capital and leverage ratio status of the Bank and occurs through the control of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (ICP), Tier I Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Leverage Ratio projected for a time horizon of at least 36 months. When the projections indicate a potential breach of the prudential minimum limits (risk appetite), the Institution will have enough time to promote strategic changes that avoid extrapolation, according to the deadlines defined for each indicator.

The assessment of the sufficiency of capital maintained by the Bank contemplates a 3-year time horizon and considers: (i) the types of risks and respective levels to which the Institution is exposed and willing to assume; (ii) the Institution's ability to manage risks effectively and prudently; (iii) the Institution's strategic objectives; and (iv) the conditions of competitiveness and the regulatory environment in which it operates.

In compliance with the provisions of Bacen Circular 3,846/2017, this analysis is also part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (Icaap) and must cover, at least:

- the assessment and measurement of the need for capital to cover credit risks (includes concentration and credit risk of the counterparty), market risk, interest rate variations for instruments classified in the bank portfolio (IRRBB) and operational;

- the assessment of the capital needs to cover the other relevant risks to which the Institution is exposed, considering, at least, the strategy, reputation, social, environmental and climate risks;

- the assessment of capital requirements based on the results of the stress test program; and

- the description of the methodologies and assumptions used in the evaluation and measurement of capital requirements.

The Icaap, implemented by the Bank on June 30, 2013, follows the disposed on CMN Resolution 4,557/2017. At the Bank, the responsibility for coordinating Icaap was assigned to the Risk Management Directorship. In turn, the Internal Controls Directorship is the responsible for validating the Icaap. Finally, Internal Audit is responsible for performing an annual evaluation of the overall capital management process.

<u>Procedures:</u>

Capital management is an ongoing process of planning, evaluating, controlling and monitoring capital. It supports the Board in the decision process that will lead the Institution to adopt a posture capable of absorbing eventual losses arising from business risks or changes in the financial environment.

Capital simulations are carried out, integrating the results of risk and business stress tests, based on macroeconomic and / or idiosyncratic scenarios. Stress tests are carried out periodically and their impacts are assessed from the perspective of capital.

It is conducted monthly monitoring of the variables used in the preparation of the Capital Plan due to the review of the behavior projected in the preparation of the BB Budget, based on the observed numbers, market expectations and business dynamics. The relevant deviations are presented and discussed, by the Boards participating in the process, in the monthly meetings of the Capital Forum.

Management reports on capital adequacy are disclosed to the areas and strategic intervening committees, supporting the decision-making process by the Board of Directors.

The adoption of a prospective stance, by conducting continuous assessments of the capital need, makes it possible to proactively identify events with a non-zero probability of occurrence or changes in market conditions that may have an adverse effect on capital adequacy, including in stress scenarios.

b) Capital adequacy ratio

The Bank has calculated the Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with the requirements established by CMN Resolutions 4,955/2021 and 4,958/2021. Those requirements are related to the calculation of Referential Equity (RE) and Minimum Referential Equity Required (MRER) as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA).

The Basel Committee recommendations, related to the set of regulations governing the capital structure of financial institutions, are known as Basel III.

The regulatory capital is divided into Tier I and Tier II. Tier I consists of Common Equity Tier I Capital – CET1 (net of regulatory adjustments) and Additional Tier I Capital.

For calculating the regulatory capital, minimum requirements for RE, Tier I and CET1, and Additional CET1 are requested.

Regulatory adjustments listed below are considered for calculating CET1 ratio:

- goodwill;
- intangible assets;
- actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension plans, net of deferred tax liabilities;
- significant investments (greater than 10% of the share capital) in: non-consolidated entities similar to financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open-ended pension funds; and institutions authorized by Bacen that are not part of the Prudential Conglomerate.
- non-controlling interests;
- deferred tax assets on temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or income to be realized;
- deferred tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward; and
- value between the provisioned amount and the amount of the adjustments resulting from the evaluation provided by CMN Resolution 4,277/2013.

On August 28, 2014, Bacen authorized the R$ 4,100,000 thousand (R$ 5,100,000 thousand until June/2025) perpetual bond included in Additional Tier I Capital to be considered as Common Equity Tier I Capital, as described in Note 30.c.

CMN Resolution 5,199/2024 amended CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 and included in the calculation of Tier I Capital the absolute value of the negative adjustment recorded in equity, resulting from the application on January 1, 2025, of the criteria for constituting provision for expected losses provided in CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, observing the percentages below:

- 75%, until December 31, 2025;
- 50%, until December 31, 2026;
- 25%, until December 31, 2027;
- 0%, from January 1, 2028.

According to the CMN Resolutions 4,955/2021 and 4,958/2021, the calculation of the RE and the amount of RWA should be based on Prudential Conglomerate.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
RE - Referential Equity	**204,528,805**	**184,158,129**
Tier I	**192,794,046**	**169,489,680**
Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	**165,281,946**	**145,821,678**
Shareholders' equity	184,878,402	181,825,840
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	4,100,000	5,100,000
Adjustment resulting from the application of CMN Resolution 5.199/2024	8,018,074	--
Regulatory adjustments	(31,714,530)	(41,104,162)
Capital management	**27,512,100**	**23,668,002**
Perpetual subordinated notes (Note 27.b)	27,512,100	13,118,800
Perpetual bonds (Note 27.b)	--	10,549,202
Tier II	**11,734,759**	**14,668,449**
Subordinated Debt qualifuing as capital (regulations preceding Basel III) - Funds obtained from the FCO (Note 28.b) [1]	11,734,759	14,668,449
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	**1,351,829,024**	**1,338,853,643**
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,090,837,455	1,087,482,877
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	40,709,562	52,732,352
Operational risk (RWAOPAD)	220,282,007	198,638,414
Minimum referential equity requirements [2]	**108,146,322**	**107,108,292**
Margin on the minimum referential equity required [3]	**96,382,483**	**77,049,837**
Tier I ratio (Tier I / RWA) [3]	**14.26%**	**12.66%**
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET1 / RWA) [3]	12.23%	10.89%
Capital adequacy ratio (RE / RWA) [3]	**15.13%**	**13.75%**

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

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

3 - Values from DLO (Operational Threshold Statement).

Regulatory adjustments deducted from CET1:

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds net of deferred tax liabilities	(17,165,731)	(14,809,708)
Intangible assets	(11,970,240)	(11,322,083)
Significant investments (excess of 10%) [1]	(1,073,292)	(1,800,850)
Tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward	(864,385)	(873,406)
Non-controlling interests [2]	(583,688)	(521,325)
Goodwill	(52,779)	(1,627)
Shortfall of the value between the provisioned amount and the amount of the adjustments resulting from the evaluation provided by CMN Resolution 4,277/2013	(4,415)	(6,073)
Significant investments and tax assets resulting from temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or revenues for their realization (amount exceeding the 15% threshold)	--	(10,005,072)
Tax assets resulting from temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or revenues for their realization (amount exceeding the 10% threshold)	--	(1,764,018)
Total	**(31,714,530)**	**(41,104,162)**

1 - It refers, mainly, to significant investments in non-consolidated entities similar to financial institutions, non-consolidated financial institutions and insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open-ended pension funds.

2 - The adjustment of non-controlling interests was calculated according to CMN Resolution 4,955/2021, 1st paragraph of the article 10.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Fixed asset ratio and margin

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Fixed asset ratio	19.82%	15.55%
Margin in relation to the fixed asset	61,723,580	63,442,445

Bacen defines the fixed asset ratio as the percentage of fixed assets to Referential Equity. The maximum rate allowed is 50%, according to CMN Resolution 4,957/2021.

Margin refers to the difference between the 50% limit of Referential Equity and total fixed assets.

d) Regulatory indicators vs. observed indicators

The minimum regulatory requirement for capital indicators in accordance to CMN Resolution 4,958/2021, as well as the achieved values at the Bank, are shown in the table below:

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

1 - It includes additional main conservation, countercyclical and systemic capital.

On December 31, 2025, the compliance with the regulatory indicators is observed. The Bank, through the capital management strategies already listed, aims to surpass the minimum regulatory indicators, keeping them at levels capable of perpetuating the strategy of reinforcing the structure of capital of the Bank. In this way, the Bank defines the minimum prudential limits of capital indicators and the main capital target to be reached in each period.

e) Instruments eligible as capital

The instruments eligible as capital are described in the Notes 27 and 30.

For subordinated perpetual financial letters outstanding as of the reporting date, as defined in their respective issuance terms, the issuer holds a call option (buyback or redemption), subject to compliance with the following requirements:

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

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

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

Regarding the dynamics of the FCO, the monthly flows contemplate the inflows/origins, such as the transfers from the National Treasury resulting from the collection of taxes (made every ten days of the month), returns originating from payments of credit operations and remuneration on the available resources and the exits, such as the reimbursement of payment/rebate bonuses, the audit, del credere and provision. The use of FCO resources as an instrument eligible as capital is limited by CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 (Art. 31).

34– Risk management

a) Risk governance and capital governance

The risk and capital governance model adopted by the Bank involves a strategic committee structure, comprised by Vice Presidents, addressing the following issues:

(i) segregation of functions: business versus risk;
(ii) specific structure for risk management and capital;
(iii) defined management process;
(iv) decisions at multiple hierarchal levels;
(v) clear standards and structure of skills and responsabilities; and
(vi) incorporation of best practices.

All decisions related to risk management are taken collectively in accordance with the Bank's internal policies and procedures. In accordance with Bacen Resolution 54/2020, the Bank discloses risk management information aligned with Pillar 3's guidelines of Basel II. The report can be viewed at www.bb.com.br/ir.

The bank continuously promotes the evaluation of the structure, governance, processes, systems and methodologies applied to risk and capital management. This evaluation, which aims to identify opportunities for improvement, may result in changes in the present governance structure, with a view to improving management.

Risk and capital management is guided by the Lines of Defense Referential Model – MRLD. In it, the management of risks and necessary controls for its mitigation is carried out based on three lines of defense. The model allows the processes integration of corporate risks and control management, with well-defined roles, providing greater assertiveness in risk and capital management.

The risk management area reports to the vice president for internal control & risk management (VICRI) and is responsible for corporate regulation and supervision of all relevant risks in the 2nd line of defense, including those that become defined as relevant in the future. The Internal Controls Directorship (Dicoi) is responsible for the regulation and supervision of the internal controls system and compliance.

The Internal Audit (Audit) carries out periodic assessments in the risk management processes in order to verify if they are in agreement with the strategic guidelines, the specific policies and the internal and regulatory norms.

The bank's capital management consists of a continuous process of planning, assessment, control and monitoring of the capital that is necessary to cover the company relevant risks, to support the capital requirements required by the regulator, and achieve the internally defined strategic and budget objectives, aiming to optimize its capital allocation.

b) Risk and capital management and process

The Bank considers integrated risk and capital management a fundamental instrument for the sustainability of the banking system. Risk identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring, reporting, control, enhancement, mitigation and improve methods safeguard financial institutions in adverse times and provide support for the generation of positive and recurring results over time.

The risk and capital management integrated process meets the aspects and standards set forth in the rules issued by the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen). It is done based on the risk appetite, capital plan and policies and strategies of the Bank's senior management and permeates several areas at different levels of governance of the Institution, including the Board of Directors (CA) and its Advisory Committees, Board of Officers (CD), Strategic Committee, Directorships and the Forums.

The bank's risk and capital management are based on an assessment process capable of identifying the risks that represent opportunities or threats to the achievement of the Bank's strategic objectives, comprising, under a comprehensive view, the identification and management of relevant risks, the definition of risk appetite and tolerance and the assessment of capital sufficiency.

Identification and management of relevant risks

The Bank has a process of risk identification that results in the risk inventory and in the definition of the corporate set of relevant risks. That process is quite important for the risk and capital management, as well as for the business management.

The risk relevance assessment considers quantitative (direct losses) and qualitative criteria (indirect losses and risk factors or causes) that result in the relevance matrix of the risks.

Appetite and risk tolerance definition

The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) is the strategic document, revised and approved by the Board of Directors (CA), on an ordinary basis, and at any time, on an extraordinary basis, through which is defined the maximum level of risk that the bank accepts to incur in order to achieve its strategic objectives.

The RAS acts as an important prospective induction instrument in the search for the organic generation of results and strengthening of the Bank's capital structure, since the levels of appetite and defined metrics guide the business strategy, budget and capital, aiming at a sustainable allocation, in addition to promoting the dissemination of the risk culture.

To define these levels, management indicators are used, which enable an aggregated view of the exposure to risks. Tolerance, in turn, induces risk management in a more granular way, considering the defined appetite.

For the establishment of limits, relevant information is considered, for example, internal premises, possible internal, external and idiosyncratic scenarios, with their probabilities of occurrence, in addition to the strategic objectives of the Bank, performance of the same size competitors, guidelines of the controller, expected results, corporate scenarios (including stress), interrelation between the bank's relevant risks and the risk x return ratio of portfolios.

Risk and capital management policies

Risk management policy guide risk and capital management at the Prudential Conglomerate of the Bank. It is intended to establish guidelines related to the continuous and integrated management of risks and capital and the disclosure of information on these topics.

The Risk and capital management policy is applied to all the businesses that involve risks and capital in the Bank and aim to lead the development of functions or behaviors, by means of strategic directives that guide the risk and capital management actions.

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

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

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

Policies

The policies of market risk, interest rate risk of the banking portfolio, use of derivative financial instruments and the classification and reclassification of transactions in the trading portfolio, approved by the Board of Directors, comprise the strategic documents related to the management of market risk and the Bank's IRRBB.

These documents establish strategies and guidelines to be observed in the Bank's decision-making. They involve market risk assessment, dealing with quantitative aspects, such as metrics used, and also qualitative aspects such as the scope of management, and segregation of duties.

Within the sphere of the market risk management policies and strategies of the Bank, there is a management model intended to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control, mitigate and improve the market risk of the Prudential Conglomerate and its respective member institutions, as well as identify and monitor the market risk of other companies controlled by Prudential Conglomerate.

The Bank has policies and strategies in place regarding the use of financial derivative instruments to govern the performance of operations for its clients as well as to govern the management of its own positions, considering the various risk categories and adopting a consolidated view of the different risk factors.

It is important to note that the trading of derivative financial instruments is dependent upon prior evaluation of the nature and the dimension of the risks involved.

Measurement systems and methodologies for risk assessment

The Bank uses statistical and simulation methods to measure the market risks of its exposures. Among the metrics resulting from the application of these methods, the following stand out: sensitivity, value at risk (VaR) and stress.

Using the sensitivity metrics, the effects on the exposure value resulting from variations in the level of market risk factors are simulated.

The performance of the VaR metric is evaluated periodically through the application of adherence tests (backtests).

The interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) comprises all transactions not classified in the trading book. The scope of coverage of the IRRBB is mainly comprised of credit operations, retail funding and bonds and securities and its main characteristic is the intention to maintain the respective operations until maturity, except for some securities that, even composing the bank portfolio, they can present trading opportunities.

The IRRBB management shares the curve-building and mark-to-market methodologies used in the management of market risk.

The main components of the IRRBB management are the active positions in fixed-rate instruments, which, added to the set of other exposures, form the amount subject to interest rate risk.

An important aspect in the management of the IRRBB is the incorporation of the risk of optionality in the calculation of risk metrics. The options present in an instrument can be classified as explicit or embedded and are subdivided into:

a) automatic options: exchange, over-the-counter or explicit on products, allow the Bank to change the rate offered for products; and
b) behavioral options: allow the customer the right to make early redemptions and prepayments.

(i) Sensitivity analysis

Analysis method and objective

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

Method assumptions and limitations

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

Scope, method application scenarios and implications for income

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

(i) operations classified in the trading portfolio, basically composed of trading government and private bonds and derivative financial instruments, have positive or negative effects as a result from the possible movements of interest rates in the market. These changes generate a direct impact on the Bank's results; and

(ii) operations classified in the banking portfolio, mainly composed of operations contracted with the primary objective of collect the respective contractual cash flows– loan portfolio, funding in the retail market and held to maturity securities - and which are accounted for at rates based on the contractual rates. The positive or negative effects resulting from changes in the interest rates in the market do not directly affect the Bank's income.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

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

Scenario II: +25% and -25% changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.

Scenario III: +50% and -50% changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.

Results of the sensitivity analysis

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

Sensitivity analysis for trading and trading and non-trading portfolio

Risk factors / Exposures	Dec 31, 2025			Dec 31, 2024		
	Scenario I	**Scenario II**	**Scenario III**	**Scenario I**	**Scenario II**	**Scenario III**
Trading portfolio						
Pre fixed rate	(59,016)	(185,673)	(364,233)	(86,835)	(310,587)	(608,410)
Interest rate coupons	(21,388)	(359)	(717)	(9,988)	(78)	(157)
Price index coupons	(184,117)	(320,059)	(594,607)	(84,063)	(150,791)	(281,533)
Foreign currency coupons	(270,703)	(291,709)	(609,006)	(514,184)	(687,095)	(1,448,368)
Total	**(535,224)**	**(797,800)**	**(1,568,563)**	**(695,070)**	**(1,148,551)**	**(2,338,468)**
Trading and banking portfolios						
Pre fixed rate	(13,989,424)	(42,601,912)	(80,641,925)	(12,738,680)	(43,945,693)	(82,652,246)
Interest rate coupons	(13,629,125)	(24,712,100)	(52,923,067)	(7,884,300)	(24,667,296)	(53,116,079)
Price index coupons	(455,321)	(728,816)	(1,382,330)	(226,850)	(305,895)	(586,865)
Foreign currency coupons	(5,082,322)	(303,072)	(616,128)	(3,665,877)	(2,312,748)	(4,773,932)
Total	**(33,156,192)**	**(68,345,900)**	**(135,563,450)**	**(24,515,707)**	**(71,231,632)**	**(141,129,122)**

(ii) Value-at-Risk

Methodology

To measure VaR, The Bank's uses the historical simulation method and the following parameters:

a) Total VaR: (VaR + Stressed VaR) x Multiplier, where:

i. VaR: the expected potential loss using a historical series of shocks with 252 business days, a 99% confidence level and a 10-day holding period (according with Central Bank of Brazil instruction 3,646/2013);

ii. Stressed VaR (SVaR): the potential loss expected using the historical series of daily shocks contained in 12 months of portfolio stress, as of 01.02.2004, 99% confidence level and 10-day holding period; and

iii. Multiplier: M = 3.

The historical simulation method assumes that historical events have a direct correlation with possible future events and this method uses generalized historical events as possible future events (retrospective scenarios), hence each retrospective scenario corresponds to a possible "market state" under the simulation time horizon. One of the major advantages of using the VaR by historical simulation method is that the modeling risk is mitigated, since the use of the empirical distribution of returns renders the assumption of the hypothesis of normality unnecessary for the time series of returns, commonly assumed by other methods such as the parametric method.

The risk factors employed to measure Value-at-Risk for exposures subject to market risks are categorized in the following classes: (i) interest rates: risk of changes in the coupon interest rates in the market. Example: fixed, dollar, IPCA (Amplified Consumer Price Index), TR (Referential Rate); (ii) exchange rates: risk of changes in the exchange rates in the market. Example: Reais versus Dollar, Reais versus Euro, Reais versus Yen; (iii) stock prices: risk of changes in quoted stock prices. Example: PETR4 (Petrobras-PN), VALE5 (Vale-PNA); and (iv) prices of commodities: risk of changes in the prices of commodities in the market. Example: cattle, soya, corn.

Continuous Monitoring Process (PMC)

For model risk management purposes, the models used in the Bank's risk management must have, as a first line of defense, a process for periodically monitoring its performance, in order to assess its level of achievement of the objective for which it was developed, aiding the decision-making process.

It is up to the model manager to continuously monitor it so as to guarantee the quality of the estimates made. As a second line of defense, independent validation of the models in use by the Bank is carried out, including back testing when applicable.

Due to the nature and form of VaR model, the Basel Test (Traffic Lights) is applied to the PMC methodology, also due to its direct implementation and intuitive understanding. The PMC prerogative is to determine the number of observed extrapolations and, according to this value, the level of accuracy of the model is attested.

Considering the specificities and volatility of the VaR model portions, the calculation of continuous monitoring is performed quarterly, using a time horizon of 250 historical business days for analysis. The VaR model proved to be consistent, given that the tests performed indicated that the adverse results (number of times that negative returns exceed the losses estimated by VaR model) were within the limits established by the statistical tests and the confidence level (99%).

Process of independent back testing

In addition to the continuous monitoring process, back testing is carried out annually, independently, by a segregated unit, in compliance with the article 9 of CMN Resolution 4,557/17. This process seeks to assess the calibration of the VaR model used to verify the adequacy of capital to cover Market Risk.

The methodology consists of verifying whether the number of extrapolations (number of times the negative returns exceeded the losses estimated by Value-at-Risk) is compatible with that provided by the model (from the statistical viewpoint). For this purpose, the Basel, Kupiec's Unconditional Coverage, Christoffersen’s and Conditional Coverage tests were applied.

The accuracy of the model proved consistent, since the tests indicated that adverse outcomes (amount of extrapolations) fell within the limits established by the statistical tests.

d) Liquidity risk

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

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

Liquidity risk management

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

a) liquidity projections: liquidity projections in a base and stress scenario allow for a prospective assessment, within a 90-day time horizon, of the mismatch between funding and investments, in order to identify situations that could compromise the Bank's liquidity. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the projection of liquidity in the base scenario is used as an indicator in the Bank's Recovery Plan;

b) stress test: the stress test is performed monthly from the liquidity projection, in a base and stress scenario, against the Liquidity Reserve, assessing whether the potential volume of liquidity contingency measures (MCL) meets the needs liquidity, when the projection in any scenario is below the liquidity reserve;

c) indicator of Maximum Intraday Liquidity Requirement – EMLI (only for liquidity in national currency): EMLI is the biggest difference, occurring during a business day, between the value of payments and receipts at any time of the day; and

d) risk limits: used to guarantee the maintenance of the level of exposure to liquidity risk at the levels desired by the Bank. The indicators used in the liquidity risk management process are:

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR);
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR);
- Liquidity Reserve;
- Liquidity Buffer;
- Free Funding Indicator (DRL); and
- Funding Concentration Indicator.

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk analysis

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

Funding management

Liabilities are presented based on product lines, making the scructure more intuitive in terms of funding sources. The time-band segregation considers the significance of values and the criteria for distribution and exhaustion of balances over time, reflecting the internal methodology and the reality observed for the instruments in question.

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

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

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

Finally, despite the fact that the Demand Deposits, Judicial Deposits and Savings products remain longer in the composition of BB's funding, due to compliance with the criteria brought by IFRS 7, their balances were allocated to the first vertex, as shown in the table Next.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Funding Breakdown

Liabilities	Dec 31, 2025						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total gross	Part %
Term deposits	1,831,242	20,782,790	8,117,937	236,499,720	3,744	267,235,433	14.6%
LCA	11,535,470	19,679,049	11,892,557	170,593,039	--	213,700,115	11.7%
LCI	190,364	1,988,591	2,243,910	11,680,911	--	16,103,776	0.9%
Financial letters	--	4,627,913	13,369,768	10,752,945	--	28,750,626	1.6%
Savings	214,193,122	--	--	--	--	214,193,122	11.7%
Clients deposits	75,986,157	--	--	--	--	75,986,157	4.0%
Judicial deposits	273,087,477	--	--	--	--	273,087,477	14.9%
Treasury fundings	8,219,620	17,613,876	16,144,716	10,118,511	5,851,612	57,948,335	3.2%
Fixed term deposit	3,113,144	2,488,549	1,671,139	6,669,468	--	13,942,300	0.8%
Other retail fundings	7,470,254	65,773	317,959	2,086,270	--	9,940,256	0.5%
Foreign market funding	4,456,480	17,851,761	7,537,350	22,580,065	--	52,425,656	2.9%
Repurchase agreement	584,803,019	13,585,902	365,540	10,478,812	--	609,233,273	33.2%
Total gross	**1,184,886,349**	**98,684,204**	**61,660,876**	**481,459,741**	**5,855,356**	**1,832,546,526**	**100.0%**

Liabilities	Dec 31, 2024						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total gross	Part %
Term deposits	1,523,503	33,756,664	5,231,657	190,901,136	2,644	231,415,604	12.9%
LCA	6,279,994	49,370,552	60,740,186	89,066,541	--	205,457,273	11.4%
LCI	109,893	1,821,674	1,603,653	12,724,001	--	16,259,221	0.9%
Savings	216,918,781	--	--	--	--	216,918,781	12.1%
Clients' deposits	91,363,819	--	--	--	--	91,363,819	5.1%
Judicial deposits	255,757,773	--	--	--	--	255,757,773	14.2%
Treasury fundings	4,035,712	32,421,178	4,422,282	14,142,595	5,985,021	61,006,788	3.4%
Fixed time deposit	3,036,465	1,200,969	621,821	7,605,700	--	12,464,955	0.7%
Other retail fundings	8,190,749	30,474	--	--	--	8,221,223	0.5%
Foreign market funding	11,996,112	12,606,838	5,266,107	33,849,648	--	63,718,705	3.5%
Repurchase agreement	593,007,099	13,776,496	370,668	10,625,817	--	617,780,080	34.3%
Total gross	**1,192,219,900**	**144,984,845**	**78,256,374**	**358,915,438**	**5,987,665**	**1,780,364,222**	**100.0%**

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are credit conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee performance of individual and corporate clients and other financial institutions to third parties.

The contingent nature of these liabilities is considered for the Bank's liquidity risk management in the definition of scenarios used in the liquidity stress test, carried out monthly.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The following tables presents a summary of the commitment value of the financial guarantee contracts realized by the Bank as December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Liabilities	Dec 31, 2025				Dec 31, 2024			
	Bank guarantee	Credit assignments and co-obligations	Others co-obligations	Total	Bank guarantee	Credit assignments and co-obligations	Others co-obligations	Total
1 to 6 months	3,860,961	--	479,928	**4,340,889**	6,042,143	--	448,561	**6,490,704**
6 to 12 months	3,467,945	--	1,142	**3,469,087**	3,471,498	466	--	**3,471,964**
1 to 5 years	11,836,172	--	--	**11,836,172**	4,993,446	--	--	**4,993,446**
Above 5 years	90,374	--	--	**90,374**	118,062	--	--	**118,062**
Total	**19,255,452**	**--**	**481,070**	**19,736,522**	**14,625,149**	**466**	**448,561**	**15,074,176**

Loan commitments

The Bank offers lines of credit that impact the measurement of liquidity risk, overdraft and credit card limits.

In these lines, the Bank maintains an approved credit limit for current account customers and can be used whenever necessary.

The following tables represent the distribution of the contractual maturities of the Bank's loan commitments, position of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Liabilities		Dec 31, 2025				Dec 31, 2024			
		1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Above 1 year	Total	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Above 1 year	Total
Overdraft	Withdraw	1,455,449	2,233,465	--	3,688,914	1,761,379	1,350,076	--	3,111,455
	Available	3,100,573	23,344,857	--	26,445,430	13,239,108	11,837,758	--	25,076,866
Credit card	Withdraw	55,142,189	18,221,997	--	73,364,186	31,701,468	32,509,964	--	64,211,432
	Available	81,766,398	25,212,188	--	106,978,586	64,721,445	32,542,174	--	97,263,619
Total		**141,464,609**	**69,012,507**	**--**	**210,477,116**	**111,423,400**	**78,239,972**	**--**	**189,663,372**

Derivative financial instruments

The Bank is a counterparty to financial derivative operations to hedge its own positions to meet the needs of our customers and to take proprietary positions. The hedging strategy is in line with the market and liquidity risk policy and with the derivative financial instruments use policy approved by the Board of Directors.

The Bank has a range of tools and systems for the management of the derivative financial instruments and uses statistical and simulation methodologies to measure the risks of its positions, by means of Value-at-Risk, sensitivity analysis and stress test models.

Operations with financial derivatives, with special emphasis on those subject to margin calls and daily adjustments, are considered in the measurement of the liquidity risk limits adopted by the Bank and in the composition of the scenarios used in the liquidity stress tests, conducted monthly.

e) Credit risk

The Bank's credit risk management process is based on best practices and complies with the requirements of BACEN, The process is designed to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate exposures to credit risk, This contributes to the ongoing financial strength and solvency of the Bank and the protection of shareholders' interests,

The credit risk management includes counterparty credit risk (RCC), country risk, sovereign risk, transfer risk, credit concentration risk and the effectiveness of mitigation or transfer instruments used exposures that generate the designated risks.

Credit policy

The Bank's specific credit policy contains strategic guidelines to direct credit-risk management actions in the conglomerate. It is approved by the Boad of Directors and reviewed every year. It applies to all business that involve credit risk and is available to all employees. It is expected that the Subsidiries, Affiliates and Investment companies define their paths from these guidelines, taking into account the specific needs and legal and regulatory issues to which they are subject.

The specific credit policy guides the continuous, integrated and prospective management of credit risk, comprising all stages the credit process, the management of the assets subject to this risk as well as the process of credit collections and recovery, including those incurred at the risk and expanse of third parties.

Credit risk mitigation mechanisms

The Bank's credit policy addresses the use of risk mitigating instruments, which forms part of the strategic decision-making process. These polices are communicated throughout the Bank and cover every phase of the credit risk management process.

In conducting any business subject to credit risk, the bank's general rule is to tie it to a mechanism that provides partial or complete hedging of risk incurred. In managing credit risk on the aggregate level, to keep exposure within the risk levels established by the senior management, the Bank has the prerogative to transfer or to share credit risk.

Credit rules provide clear, comprehensive guidelines for the operational units. Among other aspects, the rules address ratings, requirements, choices, assessments, formalization, control and reinforcement of guarantees, ensuring the adequacy and sufficiency of the mitigator throughout the transaction cycle.

Measurement

Due to the nature and volume of the transactions, the diversity and complexity of its products and services and the significant amounts involved, the Bank's credit risk measurement process is performed systematically. The architecture of databases and corporate systems allows the Bank to perform comprehensive measurements of credit risk, evaluating prospectively the behavior of the portfolio subject to credit risk considered in several scenarios, corporately defined, including stress.

At the Bank, estimates of Expected Loss (EL) associated with credit risk consider the macroeconomic environment, the likelihood that the exposure will be characterized as a problematic asset and the recovery of credit, including concessions, execution costs and terms. The portfolio evaluation process involves several estimates and judgments, observing factors that show a change in the risk profile of the client, the credit instrument and the quality of the guarantees that result in a reduction in the estimate of the receipt of future cash flows.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The model adopted for the calculation of the impairment of financial assets is based on the concept of expected credit loss, thus, all operations have an expected loss since their origin and are monitored as the credit risk situation changes.

Credit deterioration

The expected loss models aim to identify the losses that will occur in the next 12 months or that will occur during the life of the operation on a forward-looking basis. Financial instruments are evaluated in 3 stages and are subject to quantitative and qualitative analysis.

The stage in which each asset is classified is systematically reviewed and considers the Bank's risk monitoring processes in order to capture changes in the characteristics of the instruments and their guarantees that impact the financial capacity of the client.

The migration of financial assets between stages is sensitized after analyzes that result in aggravation or mitigation of credit risk. These estimates are based on assumptions of a number of factors, and for this reason, actual results may vary, generating future constitutions or reversals of allowances.

Other information on the calculation methodology and assumptions used by the Bank for the evaluation of impairment losses on loan portfolio, as well as the quantitative amounts recorded as expected loss for doubtful accounts, can be obtained in Notes 3.h, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24 e 33.

Economic scenarios

For accounting purposes, the expected loss models aim to identify credit losses, over a given time horizon, that influence the assets value, on a forward-looking basis. In order to calculate the expected loss provisions for financial instruments, the Bank associates systemic risk variables (macroeconomic variables). These variables relation makes the expected loss estimation more dynamic, especially when considering current macroeconomic conditions.

Maximum credit risk exposure

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil	**120,016,133**	**115,697,589**
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	**1,537,820,856**	**1,661,929,859**
Interbank investments	189,483,316	399,797,543
Loan portfolio	1,229,906,795	1,099,724,828
Securities	47,580,365	91,868,765
Other financial assets	70,850,380	70,538,723
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**12,277,786**	**18,829,091**
Debt and equity instruments	7,620,302	6,161,376
Derivatives	4,657,484	12,667,715
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**673,277,753**	**484,661,170**
Off-balance sheet Items	**251,332,405**	**214,137,814**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Off-balance sheet items

The same risk classification criteria used for regular loans is also used for off-balance sheet items. These arrangements impact clients' credit limits and generally refer to pre-approved credit, credit pending disbursement and guarantees.

Pre-approved credit includes credit cards and overdraft limits. Credit pending disbursement represents future cash outflows under existing loan commitments (following a release of funds schedule), including project finance and real estate loans. These clients present low credit risk.

Guarantees provided represent various types of guarantees offered to low risk clients. Payment is only required under these agreements if the client defaults on its obligation to a third-party creditor. When payment is required, the exposure is transformed into a loan.

Assets received as collateral

Operation type	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value
Collateralized loans	**730,613,537**	**683,831,952**	**730,732,750**	**685,235,488**
Rural producer	**375,201,060**	**342,926,821**	**358,269,678**	**331,026,106**
Individuals	**53,901,893**	**53,217,004**	**53,799,935**	**53,248,663**
Vehicle Financing	2,443,188	2,344,507	3,235,389	3,112,499
Real estate financing	44,736,541	44,506,971	46,162,816	45,947,981
Others	6,722,164	6,365,526	4,401,730	4,188,183
Corporations	**301,510,584**	**287,688,127**	**318,663,137**	**300,960,719**
Wholesale	125,331,420	113,846,680	138,703,049	129,797,425
Retail MPE	176,179,164	173,841,447	179,960,088	171,163,294
Uncollateralized loans	**194,202,966**	**not applicable**	**178,928,577**	**not applicable**
Loans with other mitigators	**305,090,292**	**not applicable**	**190,063,501**	**not applicable**
Total	**1,229,906,795**		**1,099,724,828**	

The different types of loan collateral received by the Bank are listed below:

(i) rural properties (land and buildings);
(ii) urban properties – real estate located in urban areas (houses, apartments, warehouses, sheds, commercial or industrial buildings, urban lots, shops, etc.);
(iii) crops – representing the harvest of the financed products (avocado, rice, beans, etc.). Perishable goods (vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.) require additional collateral;
(iv) furniture and equipment – only assets that can be easily moved or removed (machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc.);
(v) resources internalized at Banco do Brasil – financial investments with the Bank – savings accounts, certificates of deposit, fixed income funds, etc.;
(vi) personal guarantees – including personal endorsements and surety funds such as FGO, FAMPE, FUNPROGER, etc.;
(vii) extractive agricultural products – pineapple, acai, rice, coffee, cocoa, grapes, etc.;
(viii) industrial products – raw materials, goods or industrial products (steel coil, footwear, stainless steel plates, etc.);
(ix) receivables – including credit cards, future billings and checks;
(x) livestock – cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, etc.;
(xi) securities and other rights – credit securities and other collateral rights (Commercial Credit Notes – CCC, Industrial Credit Notes – CCI, Credit Notes Export – CCE, Rural Product Notes – CPR, rural notes, resources held by the Bank, receivables or other credit notes arising from services provided or goods delivered); and
(xii) credit insurance – provided by the Brazilian Insurer for Export Credits – SBCE, Brazilian Credit Insurer – SECREB, etc.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Percentage of coverage on assets received as collateral

Asset	% Coverage
Credit rights	
Receipt for bank deposit	100%
Certificate of bank deposit [1]	100%
Savings deposits	100%
Fixed income investment funds	100%
Pledge agreement – cash collateral [2]	100%
Standby letter of credit	100%
Others	80%
Guarantee funds	
Guarantee Fund for Generation of Employment and Income	100%
Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Business	100%
Guarantee Fund for Operations	100%
Guarantee Fund for Investment	100%
Other	100%
Guarantee [3]	**100%**
Credit insurance	**100%**
Pledge agreement – securities [4]	**77%**
Offshore funds – BB Fund [5]	**77%**
Livestock [6]	**70%**
Pledge agreement - cash collateral [7]	**70%**
Other [8]	**50%**

1 - Except certificates that have swap contracts.
2 - In the same currency of the loan.
3 - Provided by a banking institution that has a credit limit at the Bank, with sufficient margin to support the co-obligation.
4 - Contract of deposit/transfer of customer funds.
5 - Exclusive or retail.
6 - Except in Rural Product Notes (CPR) transactions.
7 - Cash collateral celebrated in a distinct currency of the supported operations that have no foreign exchange hedge mechanism.
8 - Include properties, vehicles, machines, equipment, among others.

Collateral in the form of financial investments with the Bank may not be used by the client for other purposes until the loan is fully settled. Without having to notify the borrower, when the financial investments mature, the Bank may apply the funds to any past-due loan installments.

In addition to the credit assignment and credit rights assignment clauses, loan portfolio also contain a collateral reinforcement clause. This ensures that the collateral coverage percentage agreed to at inception of the loan is maintained over the entire life of the transaction.

Concentration

The credit risk management strategies guide the Bank's activities at the operational level. Strategic decisions include, among other aspects, determination of the Bank's risk appetite and credit risk and concentration limits.

The Bank also follows the concentration limits established by Bacen.

The Bank has a systematic risk management approach to the concentration of the credit portfolio. In addition to monitoring the concentration levels of different segments of the portfolio, based on the Herfindahl-Hirshman Index, the impact of the concentration on capital allocation for credit risk is evaluated.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Exposures by geographic region

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Domestic market	**1,164,471,947**	**1,034,967,779**
Southeast	463,031,985	401,720,080
South	196,235,862	187,067,967
Midwest	237,344,101	208,449,088
Northeast	182,600,742	158,633,192
North	85,259,257	79,097,452
Foreign market	**65,434,848**	**64,757,049**
Total	**1,229,906,795**	**1,099,724,828**

Loan portfolio – concentration of credit operations

The following table sets forth the concentration level of the portfolio with customers and business groups with which the Bank has relations.

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
1st Customer	1.4%	1.1%
2nd to 20th	7.4%	7.3%
21st to 100th	7.7%	5.8%
Top 100 largest	16.6%	14.3%

Additional information about credit exposure by economic activity is contained in Note 19 – Loan portfolio.

Renegotiated loans due to delay

Renegotiated loans are those with evidence of credit recoverability problems, due to significant financial difficulty of the debtor, that have been renegotiated with changes in the conditions originally agreed upon.

These operations aim to provide the client with a situation of financial viability over time, adapting the repayment of the loan with the Bank to the client's new situation of generating funds.

Renegotiations are carried out according to the viability of the operations based on the client's willingness and capacity to pay, for which purpose an updated analysis of its economic and financial situation and capacity to generate revenues is performed.

Assets that the Bank acquired in the settlement of loans

	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Real estate	335,432	268,370
Machines and equipment	256	270
Vehicles and related	270	333
Other	65,951	21,124
Total	**401,909**	**290,097**

Other real estate owned received as settlement for non-performing loans is periodically offered in the market through auctions. The Bank does not use these assets to obtain financial income or in the performance of its own activities.

f) Operational risk

Operational risk is the possibility of a loss due to failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes and systems, a human error and external events. It also includes legal risk arising from errors or deficiencies in contracts, sanctions for non-compliance with laws and indemnification for damages caused to third parties.

In order to improve efficiency in the management of non-financial risks, operational risk is made up of the following management categories: third-party risk, legal risk, compliance risk, security risk, conduct risk, cyber risk and IT risk. This composition allows the convergence of management instruments such as taxonomy and losses base, among others.

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

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

The regulatory categories of operational risk (inappropriate practices, labor practices, fraud and external theft, process failures, interruption of activities, damage to assets and people, fraud and internal theft, failures of systems and technology) are constantly monitored and their results reported to the Bank's Senior Management.

Specific risk and capital management policy

The Bank defines the specific risk and capital management policy, covering guidelines applicable to Operational Risk, with the objective of establishing the guidelines related to the continuous and integrated management of risks and capital and the disclosure of information on these topics to the Prudential Conglomerate, safeguarding those of a confidential and proprietary nature. The definition of the policy complies with applicable legislation and regulations and is based on best governance practices.

In accordance with CMN Resolution 4,557/2017, the policy permeates all of the activities related to operational risk and is designed to identify, measure, evaluate, mitigate, control, monitor, disclose and improve the risks in the Prudential Conglomerate and in each individual institution. It also aims to identify and monitor the risks associated to the investees of the institutions that compose the Prudential Conglomerate.

Management instruments and Monitoring

The Bank's operational risk management seeks to maintain a structured approach for the functioning of all the activities that are necessary for the risk to remain at levels adequate to the expected profitability of the businesses. This requires processes to be regularly reviewed and updated, which means continuously improving management.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Regarding the operational risk management instruments, particular emphasis is placed on the systematic monitoring of events and their corresponding loss thresholds, which are reported to the CEGRC. In accordance with the established limits framework, the process, product, or service owners may be formally required to provide justification for the incurred losses and to present corrective measures or risk-mitigation actions, as prescribed by the governance standards applicable to Operational Risk.

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

35– Transfer of financial assets

The Bank transfers financial assets during the normal course of business. The most common assets transferred are debt and equity instruments and loan portfolio. To determine the appropriate accounting treatment, the Bank evaluates the level of continuing involvement with the transferred asset. This analysis allows the Bank to determine if the asset should continue to be recognized in full, recognized to the extent of its continuing involvement or derecognized.

The most common transfers are sales of securities under repurchase agreements and transfers of loan portfolios with retention of substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership (with a corresponding liability recognized in Financial institution resources).

Financial assets transferred and still recognized in the consolidated balance sheet and their associated liabilities

	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities
Financial assets related to repurchase agreements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [1]	466,906,681	453,427,816	295,448,783	295,097,790
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	28,984,986	28,805,774	4,993,121	2,156,028
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,292	29,832	--	--
Total	**495,923,959**	**482,263,422**	**300,441,904**	**297,253,818**

1 – In December 31, 2025, includes the amount of R$ 26,398,785 related to securities with credit characteristics.

Financial assets transferred and still recognized in the consolidated balance sheet which the associated liabilities are resources only to the transferred assets

	Dec 31, 2025		Dec 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks [1]				
Financial assets transferred	89,098	89,098	107,601	107,601
Associated liabilities	89,197	89,197	107,698	107,698
Net position	**(99)**	**(99)**	**(97)**	**(97)**

1 - Financial assets transferred and associated liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the line items "Loan portfolio" and "Financial institution resources", respectively.

Sales with repurchase agreement

These are transactions in which the Bank sells a security and simultaneously agrees to buy it back on for a fixed price on a future date. The Bank continues to recognize the security in full on the balance sheet, since it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Consequently, the Bank continues to participate in changes in fair value and income generated by the security.

The Bank recognizes the cash received as an asset. A liability is recognized for the obligation to repurchase the security. During the life of the transaction, the Bank does not have the right to negotiate the transferred asset, since it effectively sells the contractual rights to the security's cash flows.

Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards

In these transactions, the Bank transfers the rights to the future cash flows of loans and receivables in exchange for cash. The Bank continues to recognize the assets on the balance sheet, since it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with the loans. Consequently, the Bank has responsibility for any defaults on the receivables it transfers.

The Bank recognizes the cash received as an asset. A liability is recognized for the obligation to the counterparty financial institution. During the life of the transaction, the Bank does not have the right to negotiate the transferred asset, since it effectively sells the contractual rights to the loan's cash flows.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

36– Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank presents financial assets and liabilities on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheet or subject to master netting or similar agreements, regardless of whether they are presented on a net basis.

Agreements of this nature include Global Derivative Agreements (known as CGD in Brazil), International Swaps and Derivatives Agreement (ISDA) – overseas contracts, and Global Master Repurchase Agreements (GMRA), which are similar to the CGD/ISDA.

Offsetting under master netting agreements are permissible in the ordinary course of business (Netting of payments or Multiple Transaction Payment Netting) and in the event of default, insolvency, or bankruptcy by either of the parties (Set off).

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master offsetting agreements or similar agreements

Dec 31, 2025	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet			Related amounts not offset				Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements [3]	Balance sheet total
	Gross amounts [1]	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts offset	Impact of master netting agreements	Financial collateral received [2]		Net amounts		
					Cash	Securities			
Derivatives	3,053,784	(241,332)	2,812,452	(1,148,716)	--	--	1,663,736	1,845,032	4,657,484
Reverse repurchase agreement	858,302	--	858,302	--	--	(853,429)	4,873	127,494,071	128,352,373
Total	**3,912,086**	**(241,332)**	**3,670,754**	**(1,148,716)**	**--**	**(853,429)**	**1,668,609**	**129,339,103**	**133,009,857**

Dec 31, 2024	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet			Related amounts not offset				Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements [3]	Balance sheet total
	Gross amounts [1]	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts offset	Impact of master netting agreements	Financial collateral received [2]		Net amounts		
					Cash	Securities			
Derivatives	6,851,061	(516,758)	6,334,303	(720,280)	--	--	5,614,023	6,333,412	12,667,715
Reverse repurchase agreement	1,511,044	--	1,511,044	--	--	(1,445,599)	65,445	320,679,399	322,190,443
Total	**8,362,105**	**(516,758)**	**7,845,347**	**(720,280)**	**--**	**(1,445,599)**	**5,679,468**	**327,012,811**	**334,858,158**

1 - Includes the amount of operations subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.
2 - Includes cash deposits and/or high liquidity financial instruments subjects to regular industry conditions. Received collateral securities can be pledged as collateral or sold in the contract term and must be returned at the contract maturity. The guarantee may be sold, and the proceeds used to pay-down the outstanding balance in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the counterparties for both of Repo or derivative contracts.
3 - Includes the total amount of operations without master netting agreements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master offsetting agreements or similar agreements

Dec 31, 2025	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet			Related amounts not offset				Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements [3]	Balance sheet total
	Gross amounts [1]	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts offset	Impact of master netting agreements	Financial collateral given [2]		Net amounts		
					Cash	Securities			
Derivatives	(2,378,149)	241,332	(2,136,817)	38,561	--	--	(2,098,256)	(2,337,917)	(4,474,734)
Repurchase agreement	(8,208,595)	--	(8,208,595)	--	--	6,567,620	(1,640,975)	(718,830,652)	(727,039,247)
Total	**(10,586,744)**	**241,332**	**(10,345,412)**	**38,561**	**--**	**6,567,620**	**(3,739,231)**	**(721,168,569)**	**(731,513,981)**

Dec 31, 2024	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet			Related amounts not offset				Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements [3]	Balance sheet total
	Gross amounts [1]	Gross amounts offset	Net amounts offset	Impact of master netting agreements	Financial collateral given [2]		Net amounts		
					Cash	Securities			
Derivatives	(4,643,384)	516,758	(4,126,626)	1,983,766	--	--	(2,142,860)	(4,140,055)	(8,266,681)
Repurchase agreement	(5,839,365)	--	(5,839,365)	--	--	4,671,832	(1,167,533)	(718,184,962)	(724,024,327)
Total	**(10,482,749)**	**516,758**	**(9,965,991)**	**1,983,766**	**--**	**4,671,832**	**(3,310,393)**	**(722,325,017)**	**(732,291,008)**

1 - Includes the amount of operations subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.
2 - Includes cash deposits and/or high liquidity financial instruments subjects to regular industry conditions. Received collateral securities can be pledged as collateral or sold in the contract term and must be returned at the contract maturity. The guarantee may be sold, and the proceeds used to pay-down the outstanding balance in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the counterparties for both of Repo or derivative contracts.
3 - Includes the total amount of operations without master netting agreements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

37– Employee benefits

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

	Plans	Benefits	Classification
Previ – Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil	Previ Futuro	Retirement and pension	Defined contribution
	Benefit Plan 1	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
	Informal Plan	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
Cassi – Caixa de Assistência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil	Associates Plan	Health care	Defined benefit
Economus – Instituto de Seguridade Social	Prevmais[1]	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
	General Regulation	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
	Complementary Regulation 1	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
	B' Group	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
	Unified Health Plan – PLUS	Health care	Defined benefit
	Unified Health Pla – PLUS II	Health care	Defined benefit
	Complementary Health Care – PAMC	Health care	Defined benefit
Fusesc – Fundação Codesc de Seguridade Social	Multifuturo Plan I[1]	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
	Benefit Plan I	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit
SIM – Caixa de Assistência dos Empregados dos Sistemas Besc e Codesc, do Badesc e da Fusesc	Health Plan	Health care	Defined contribution
Prevbep – Caixa de Previdência Social	BEP Plan	Retirement and pension	Defined benefit

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

Number of participants covered by benefit plans sponsored by the Bank

	Dec 31, 2025			Dec 31, 2024		
	Number of participants			Number of participants		
	Active	Retired/users	Total	Active	Retired/users	Total
Retirement and pension plans	**86,919**	**121,572**	**208,491**	**88,174**	**121,982**	**210,156**
Benefit Plan 1 – Previ	2,525	98,524	101,049	2,815	99,348	102,163
Previ Futuro	74,410	5,036	79,446	75,232	4,522	79,754
Informal Plan	--	1,717	1,717	--	1,820	1,820
Other plans	9,984	16,295	26,279	10,127	16,292	26,419
Health care plans	**88,528**	**104,848**	**193,376**	**89,715**	**105,748**	**195,463**
Cassi	80,182	99,898	180,080	81,208	100,554	181,762
Other plans	8,346	4,950	13,296	8,507	5,194	13,701

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Bank’s contributions to benefit plans

	2025	2024
Retirement and pension plans	**2,381,250**	**2,233,273**
Benefit Plan 1 – Previ [1]	697,239	685,053
Previ Futuro	1,246,846	1,117,144
Informal Plan	121,579	126,081
Other plans	315,586	304,995
Health care plans	**2,375,815**	**2,241,923**
Cassi	2,104,075	1,998,136
Other plans	271,740	243,787
Total	**4,757,065**	**4,475,196**

1- it refers to the contributions relating to participants subject to Agreement 97 and Plan 1, whereby these contributions occur by the realization of Fundo Paridade until 2018 and Fundo de Utilização (Note 23.f). Agreement 97 aims to regulate the funding required to constitute a portion equivalent to 53.7% of guaranteed amount relating to the supplementary pension due to the participants who joined the Bank up to April 14, 1967 and who have retired or will retire after the aforementioned date, except for those participants who are part of the Informal Plan.

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

Amounts recognized in the statement of income

	2025	2024
Retirement and pension plans	**2,165,024**	**1,251,152**
Benefit Plan 1 – Previ	3,596,214	2,615,142
Previ Futuro	(1,246,846)	(1,117,144)
Informal Plan	(102,145)	(103,730)
Other plans	(82,199)	(143,116)
Health care plans	**(2,626,426)**	**(2,474,060)**
Cassi	(2,365,608)	(2,233,927)
Other plans	(260,818)	(240,133)
Total	**(461,402)**	**(1,222,908)**

Detailed information regarding defined benefit plans is provided in Note 37.d.4.

a) Retirement and pension plans

Previ Futuro (Previ)

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

Benefit Plan 1 (Previ)

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

Informal Plan (Previ)

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

I. providing retirement benefits to the initial group of participants and pension payments to the beneficiaries of participants who died prior to April 14, 1967;

II. paying additional retirement benefits to plan participants who retired prior to April 14, 1967, or had the right to retire based on time of service and at least 20 years of service with the Bank; and

III. increasing retirement and pension benefits above the amount provided for in Previ's benefit plan due to judicial and administrative decisions related to changes in the Bank's job, salary and incentive plans.

Prevmais (Economus)

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

General Regulation (Economus)

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

Complementary Regulation 1 (Economus)

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

B' Group (Economus)

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

Multifuturo Plan I (Fusesc)

Participants in this plan include employees of the State Bank of Santa Catarina – Besc (acquired by Banco do Brasil on September 30, 2008) who enrolled after January 12, 2003 or were part of the Plano de Benefícios I (Fusesc) and chose to participate in this plan. Participants and sponsor contribute equally between 2% and 7% of the participation salary, according to the contributory decision of each participant.

Benefit Plan I (Fusesc)

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

BEP Plan (Prevbep)

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

b) Health care plans

Associates Plan (Cassi)

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

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

Unified Health Plan – PLUS (Economus)

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

Unified Health Plan - PLUS II (Economus)

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

Complementary Health Care Plan – PAMC (Economus)

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

Health Plan (SIM)

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

c) Risk factors

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Actuarial valuations

Actuarial evaluations are performed every six months. The information contained in the tables below refers to the calculations at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025.

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

	Benefit Plan 1 – Previ		Informal Plan – Previ		Associates Plan – Cassi		Other plans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	**(129,071,404)**	**(170,184,420)**	**(637,536)**	**(815,963)**	**(8,459,342)**	**(10,912,671)**	**(7,762,407)**	**(10,008,619)**
Interest cost	(17,594,917)	(16,805,251)	(82,895)	(76,667)	(1,157,512)	(1,094,779)	(1,060,976)	(998,629)
Current service cost	(10,108)	(32,447)	--	--	(91,825)	(92,829)	(2,541)	(3,909)
Past service cost	--	--	(19,251)	(27,063)	--	--	--	--
Benefits paid using plan assets	17,045,504	16,486,575	121,579	126,081	987,804	951,818	986,275	947,416
Remeasurements of actuarial gain/(losses)	(9,942,316)	41,464,139	(46,739)	156,076	(445,235)	2,689,119	(497,952)	2,301,334
Experience adjustment	(1,442,634)	(3,502,836)	(9,801)	2,870	532	100,180	(17,242)	(104,183)
Changes to biometric/demographic assumptions	--	(183,709)	--	(8,198)	--	26,623	11,435	5,705
Changes to financial assumptions	(8,499,682)	45,150,684	(36,938)	161,404	(445,767)	2,562,316	(492,145)	2,399,812
Closing balance	**(139,573,241)**	**(129,071,404)**	**(664,842)**	**(637,536)**	**(9,166,110)**	**(8,459,342)**	**(8,337,601)**	**(7,762,407)**
Present value of actuarial liabilities with surplus	(139,573,241)	(129,071,404)	--	--	(361,462)	--	(7,671,516)	(7,714,673)
Present value of actuarial liabilities without surplus	--	--	(664,842)	(637,536)	(8,804,648)	(8,459,342)	(666,085)	(47,734)

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.2) Changes in fair value of plan assets

	Benefit Plan 1 – Previ		Informal Plan – Previ		Associates Plan – Cassi		Other plans [1]	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	**182,839,230**	**217,226,231**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**7,714,673**	**8,065,338**
Interest income	24,797,453	22,067,980	--	--	--	--	1,032,972	845,192
Advance consideration [2]	--	--	--	--	361,462	--	--	--
Contributions received	1,383,605	1,355,345	121,579	126,081	987,804	951,818	518,751	494,002
Participants	686,366	670,292	--	--	--	--	196,857	190,281
Sponsor	697,239	685,053	121,579	126,081	987,804	951,818	321,894	303,721
Benefits paid using plan assets	(17,045,504)	(16,486,575)	(121,579)	(126,081)	(987,804)	(951,818)	(986,275)	(947,416)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	10,216,237	(41,323,751)	--	--	--	--	(608,605)	(742,443)
Closing balance	**202,191,021**	**182,839,230**	**--**	**--**	**361,462**	**--**	**7,671,516**	**7,714,673**

1- it refers to the following plans: General Regulation (Economus), Prevmais (Economus), Complementary Regulation 1 (Economus), Multifuturo I (Fusesc), Benefit Plan I (Fusesc) and BEP Plan (Prevbep).
2- It refers to the advance consideration of employer contributions on Christmas bonus (13th salary) corresponding to the period from 2026 to 2028, as a covering asset to Plano de Associados - Cassi.

d.3) Amounts recognized on the consolidated balance sheet

	Benefit Plan 1 – Previ		Informal Plan – Previ		Associates Plan – Cassi		Other plans	
	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
1) Fair value of the plan assets	202,191,021	182,839,230	--	--	361,462	--	7,671,516	7,714,673
2) Present value of actuarial liabilities	(139,573,241)	(129,071,404)	(664,842)	(637,536)	(9,166,110)	(8,459,342)	(8,337,601)	(7,762,407)
3) Surplus/(deficit) (1+2)	62,617,780	53,767,826	(664,842)	(637,536)	(8,804,648)	(8,459,342)	(666,085)	(47,734)
4) Net actuarial asset/(liability) [1]	**31,308,890**	**26,883,913**	**(664,842)**	**(637,536)**	**(8,804,648)**	**(8,459,342)**	**(780,605)**	**(454,864)**

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.4) Breakdown of the amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of income relating to defined benefit plans

	Benefit Plan 1 – Previ		Informal Plan – Previ		Associates Plan – Cassi		Other plans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current service cost	(5,054)	(16,223)	--	--	(91,825)	(92,829)	(1,270)	(1,956)
Interest cost	(8,797,458)	(8,402,625)	(82,894)	(76,667)	(1,157,512)	(1,094,780)	(586,966)	(553,569)
Expected yield on plan assets	12,398,726	11,033,990	--	--	--	--	514,772	421,178
Unrecognized past service cost	--	--	(19,251)	(27,063)	--	--	--	--
Expense with active employees	--	--	--	--	(1,116,271)	(1,046,318)	(273,716)	(252,798)
Other adjustments/reversals	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,163	3,896
(Expense)/income recognized in profit or loss	**3,596,214**	**2,615,142**	**(102,145)**	**(103,730)**	**(2,365,608)**	**(2,233,927)**	**(343,017)**	**(383,249)**

d.5) Amounts recognized in the shareholders' equity

	Benefit Plan 1 – Previ		Informal Plan – Previ		Associates Plan – Cassi		Other plans	
	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Opening balance	**(5,175,074)**	**(5,208,015)**	**(69,842)**	**(155,684)**	**(200,844)**	**(1,679,860)**	**(255,701)**	**(750,441)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	131,525	62,813	(46,740)	156,077	(445,236)	2,689,119	(574,170)	903,089
Tax effects	(62,550)	(29,872)	21,033	(70,235)	200,356	(1,210,103)	259,714	(408,349)
Closing balance	**(5,106,099)**	**(5,175,074)**	**(95,549)**	**(69,842)**	**(445,724)**	**(200,844)**	**(570,157)**	**(255,701)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.6) Maturity profile of defined benefit actuarial obligations

	Duration [1]	Expected benefit payments [2]				
		Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Benefit Plan 1 (Previ)	7.45	17,076,362	16,794,198	16,478,812	311,823,117	362,172,489
Informal Plan (Previ)	5.43	114,338	106,223	98,375	952,892	1,271,828
Associates Plan (Cassi)	8.73	1,069,360	1,047,213	1,025,912	29,803,043	32,945,528
General Regulation (Economus)	7.32	769,129	761,624	752,989	13,602,578	15,886,320
Complementary Regulation 1 (Economus)	8.32	5,048	5,256	5,475	134,381	150,160
Plus I and II (Economus)	9.59	54,824	56,600	58,277	2,238,814	2,408,515
B' Group (Economus)	6.50	26,655	26,285	25,863	360,936	439,739
Prevmais (Economus)	7.97	37,823	37,649	37,464	843,232	956,168
Multifuturo Plan I (Fusesc)	7.52	9,360	9,298	9,226	179,232	207,116
Benefit Plan I (Fusesc)	6.21	54,849	53,350	51,742	657,427	817,368
BEP Plan (Prevbep)	7.68	8,426	8,367	8,298	166,270	191,361

1- Weighted average duration, in years, of the defined benefit actuarial obligation.
2- Amounts considered without discounting at present value.

d.7) Composition of the plan assets

	Benefit Plan 1 – Previ		Other plans	
	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Fixed income	140,057,720	116,962,255	7,117,660	7,126,005
Equity and funds [1]	44,562,901	48,013,582	114,449	131,446
Real estate investments	10,857,658	10,641,243	198,082	206,842
Loans and financing	5,398,500	5,210,918	152,730	154,238
Other	1,314,242	2,011,232	450,057	96,142
Total	**202,191,021**	**182,839,230**	**8,032,978**	**7,714,673**
Amounts listed in fair value of plan assets				
In the sponsor's own financial instruments	8,734,652	8,776,283	19,794	19,027
In properties or other assets used by the sponsor	1,192,927	1,225,023	30,249	32,032

1- it includes, in Plano 1 – Previ, the amount of R$ 5,207,747 thousand (R$ 3,947,785 thousand on December 31,2024), related to the assets that are not quoted in active markets.

d.8) Main actuarial assumptions adopted

	Benefit Plan 1 – Previ		Informal Plan – Previ		Associates Plan – Cassi		Other plans	
	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Inflation rate (p.a.)	3.58%	3.80%	3.60%	3.89%	3.57%	3.78%	3.58%	3.80%
Real discount rate (p.a.)	9.80%	10.70%	9.74%	10.86%	9.83%	10.62%	9.79%	10.72%
Nominal rate of return on investments (p.a.)	13.73%	14.91%	--	--	--	--	13.72%	14.92%
Real rate of expected salary growth (p.a.)	0.77%	0.77%	--	--	--	--	0.56%	0.91%
Actuarial life table	BR-EMSsb-2015		BR-EMSsb-2015		BR-EMSsb-2015		AT-2000 / AT-2012 / RP 2000	
Capitalization method	Projected credit unit		Projected credit unit		Projected credit unit		Projected credit unit	

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

IAS 19 and IFRIC 14 address the accounting, as well as the effects that occurred or that will occur in the entities that sponsor employee benefits plans. However, the sponsored entities themselves must comply with the rules issued by the Ministério da Previdência Social, through the Conselho Nacional de Previdência Complementar (CNPC) and the Superintendência Nacional de Previdência Complementar (Previc). The most significant differences are in the definition of the assumptions used in Plano 1 – Previ.

d.9) Sensitivity analysis

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

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

The table below presents the sensitivity analysis of the most relevant actuarial assumptions, showing the increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligations, with variations reasonably possible for December 31, 2025.

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Actuarial assets		Actuarial liabilities	
	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Benefit Plan 1 (Previ)	31,308,890	26,883,913	--	--
Informal Plan (Previ)	--	--	(664,842)	(637,536)
Associates Plan (Cassi)	--	--	(8,804,648)	(8,459,342)
General Regulation (Economus)	--	--	(433,310)	(114,788)
Complementary Regulation 1 (Economus)	11,481	12,046	--	--
Plus I and II (Economus)	--	--	(607,913)	(607,867)
B' Group (Economus)	--	--	(204,985)	(187,157)
Prevmais (Economus)	188,701	179,204	--	--
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	93,519	86,353	--	--
Benefit Plan I (Fusesc)	133,578	139,110	--	--
BEP Plan (Prevbep)	38,324	38,235	--	--
Total	**31,774,493**	**27,338,861**	**(10,715,698)**	**(10,006,690)**

f) Allocations of the surplus – Benefit Plan 1

	2025	2024
Surplus Fund [1]		
Opening balance	**12,026,025**	**11,608,853**
Contributions to Plan 1	(697,239)	(685,053)
Interest and inflation adjustment	1,038,757	1,102,225
Closing balance	**12,367,543**	**12,026,025**

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

38– Related party transactions

a) Bank's key management personnel

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

	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	**69,059**	**62,371**
Compensation and social charges	39,364	34,452
Executive Board	39,050	34,140
Board of Directors	314	312
Variable remuneration (cash) and social charges	21,192	20,611
Other [1]	8,503	7,308
Termination benefits	**604**	**590**
Share-based payment benefits	**15,138**	**14,088**
Total	**84,801**	**77,049**

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

The Bank's variable compensation policy (developed in accordance with CMN Resolution 5,177/2024) requires variable compensation for the Executive Directors to be paid partially in shares (Note 30.m).

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

b) Details of related party transactions

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

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

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

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

- intercompany transactions, such as: interbank deposits, securities, loans, buying and selling foreign currencies, interest bearing and non-interest bearing deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, borrowings and onlendings, guarantees given and others;
- receivables from the National Treasury for interest rate equalization under Federal Government programs (Law 8,427/1992). Interest rate equalization represents an economic subsidy for rural credit, which provides borrowers with discounted interest rates compared to the Bank's normal funding costs (including administrative and tax expenses). The equalization payment is updated by the Selic rate in accordance with the National Treasury's budgeting process (as defined by law) and is designed to preserve the Bank's earnings;
- Previ uses the Bank's internal systems for voting, selective processes and access to common internal standards, which generates cost savings for both parties involved;
- related parties loan physical space to the Bank free of charge, using the spaces mainly for the installation of self-service terminals, banking service offices and branches. These free of charge loans with related parties do not represent significant value, because most of them are carried out with third parties;
- provision of business support services for controlled and sponsored entities for which the Bank is reimbursed for its costs with employees, technology and materials. Sharing of structure aims to gain efficiency for the Conglomerate. In 2025, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R$ 485,120 thousand

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

(R$ 435,071 thousand in 2024), related to the structure sharing and a total of R$ 788,885 thousand (R$ 707,756 thousand in 2024), related to employees assigned;

- contracts in which the Bank rents property owned by the entities sponsored to carry out its activities;
- acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim;
- assignment of credits arising from loans written off as losses to Ativos S.A;
- hiring specialized services from BB Tecnologia S.A (BBTS) for specialized technical assistance, digitization and copy of documents, telemarketing, extrajudicial collection, support and backing for financial and non-financial business processes, monitoring, supervision and execution of activities inherent to equipment and environments, software development, support and testing, data center support and operation, management of cell phone electronic messages, outsourcing and monitoring of physical security systems and telephony outsourcing;
- amounts receivable arising from the honors requested by the Bank to the Guarantee Funds (in which the Federal Government holds participation), according to the terms and conditions established by the regulation of each guarantee program. The Guarantee Funds are public or private nature instruments intended to guarantee projects and credit operations, aiming to, among others, enable structured enterprises of the Federal Government and support the inclusion of individuals and companies in the credit market; and
- Guarantees received and given and other co-obligations, including contract of opening of a revolving interbank credit line with Banco Votorantim.

The Bank and Caixa Econômica Federal (CEF) signed a credit opening agreement for real estate loans, in the amount up to R$ 1,180,000 thousand, in 2025 (up to R$ 1,830,000 thousand in 2024).

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

Some transactions are disclosed in other notes: the resources applied in federal government securities are disclosed in Notes 16, 17 and 18; information about the government funds is disclosed in Notes 24 and 26; and additional information about the Bank's contributions and other transactions with sponsored entities is disclosed in Note 37.

Fundação Banco do Brasil (FBB) promotes, encourages and sponsors actions in the areas of education, culture, health, social welfare, recreation and sports, science, technology and community development. In 2025, the Bank's contributions to FBB totaled R$ 133,792 thousand (R$ 184,949 thousand in 2024).

c) Acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim

	2025	2024
Assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards (with co-obligation)	3,929,710	5,937,492

d) Summary of related party transactions

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Controlling shareholder	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	Dec 31, 2025
Assets	**1,887,571**	**14,722,005**	**6,209**	**37,204,601**	**53,820,386**
Interbank investments	--	1,913,661	--	5,900,166	**7,813,827**
Financial assets	81	253,451	--	1,592,374	**1,845,906**
Loan portfolio [1]	--	8,112,906	6,209	19,370,790	**27,489,905**
Other assets [2]	1,887,490	4,441,987	--	10,341,271	**16,670,748**
Guarantees received	207,061	--	--	2,501,538	**2,708,599**
Liabilities	**48,760,700**	**23,305,175**	**31,519**	**73,394,527**	**145,491,921**
Customers resources	3,777,713	407,858	2,971	11,117,284	**15,305,826**
Financial institutions resources	16,653	2,458,498	--	60,402,779	**62,877,930**
Funds from issuance of securities	35,267	22,450	28,548	57,692	**143,957**
Other liabilities [2 3]	44,931,067	20,416,369	--	1,816,772	**67,164,208**
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	392,827	5,066,435	4,383	105,064	**5,568,709**
Statement of income			**2025**		
Interest income	7,062,509	1,323,747	1,189	3,528,841	**11,916,286**
Interest expense	(248,912)	(337,822)	(4,077)	(4,709,760)	**(5,300,571)**
Commissions and fee income	112,263	7,291,318	16	656,646	**8,060,243**
Other operating income	6,956	836,653	--	365,341	**1,208,950**
Other operating expenses [2]	(2,603,914)	(1,538,227)	--	(632,338)	**(4,774,479)**

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R$ 20,438 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The constitution of expense for allowance was R$ 20,415 thousand in 2025.

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

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

	Controlling shareholder	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	Dec 31, 2024
Assets	**2,886,718**	**12,932,218**	**9,072**	**16,203,455**	**32,031,463**
Interbank investments	--	391,426	--	2,550,800	**2,942,226**
Financial assets	--	157,667	--	1,151,066	**1,308,733**
Loan portfolio [1]	--	10,178,905	9,072	12,199,687	**22,387,664**
Other assets [2]	2,886,718	2,204,220	--	301,902	**5,392,840**
Liabilities	**5,481,770**	**21,702,652**	**33,746**	**63,109,898**	**90,328,066**
Customers resources	3,318,400	518,895	2,558	10,727,350	**14,567,203**
Financial institutions resources	82,934	1,967,321	--	51,325,175	**53,375,430**
Funds from issuance of securities	626,174	31,754	31,188	240,203	**929,319**
Other liabilities [3]	1,454,262	19,184,682	--	817,170	**21,456,114**
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	353,745	5,000,721	--	--	**5,354,466**
Statement of income			**2024**		
Interest income	4,266,532	1,126,456	835	996,976	**6,390,799**
Interest expense	(260,832)	(45,219)	(2,472)	(3,783,680)	**(4,092,203)**
Commissions and fee income	126,961	7,201,157	21	744,280	**8,072,419**
Other operating income	197,375	679,327	--	15,266	**891,968**
Other operating expenses	(1,548,504)	(863,386)	--	(550,702)	**(2,962,592)**

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R$ 23 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The reversal of expense was R$ 20 thousand in 2024.

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

39– Current and non current assets and liabilities

	Dec 31, 2025		
	Up to 1 year	After 1 year	Total
Assets			
Cash and bank deposits	19,737,849	--	19,737,849
Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil	120,016,133	--	120,016,133
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	667,977,479	767,635,125	1,435,612,604
Interbank investments	187,703,126	1,761,393	189,464,519
Loan portfolio	421,288,780	711,780,841	1,133,069,621
Securities	33,319,537	13,941,555	47,261,092
Other financial assets	25,666,036	40,151,336	65,817,372
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,596,238	1,681,548	12,277,786
Debt and equity instruments	7,620,302	--	7,620,302
Derivatives	2,975,936	1,681,548	4,657,484
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,435,356	643,703,903	673,139,259
Non current assets held for sale	298,917	--	298,917
Investments in associates and joint ventures	--	21,916,589	21,916,589
Property and equipment	--	18,488,742	18,488,742
Use	--	13,700,864	13,700,864
Right of use	--	4,787,878	4,787,878
Intangible assets	--	12,053,148	12,053,148
Tax assets	39,796,206	61,960,615	101,756,821
Current	12,127,707	280,749	12,408,456
Deferred	27,668,499	61,679,866	89,348,365
Other assets	7,748,181	32,097,224	39,845,405
Total assets	**895,606,359**	**1,559,536,894**	**2,455,143,253**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,531,384,980	618,461,353	2,149,846,333
Customers resources	654,263,505	243,673,944	897,937,449
Financial institutions resources	668,002,994	59,036,253	727,039,247
Funds from issuance of securities	76,992,192	254,544,928	331,537,120
Other financial liabilities	132,126,289	61,206,228	193,332,517
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,306,827	1,167,907	4,474,734
Provisions	14,902,599	22,993,373	37,895,972
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	9,062,424	20,827,376	29,889,800
Other provisions	5,840,175	2,165,997	8,006,172
Expected losses for guarantees provided and loan commitments	308,235	485,678	793,913
Tax liabilities	6,425,409	15,409,128	21,834,537
Current	6,425,409	--	6,425,409
Deferred	--	15,409,128	15,409,128
Other liabilities	18,562,084	28,168,264	46,730,348
Shareholders’ equity	--	193,567,416	193,567,416
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**1,574,890,134**	**880,253,119**	**2,455,143,253**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Dec 31, 2024		
	Up to 1 year	After 1 year	Total
Assets			
Cash and bank deposits	20,079,736	--	20,079,736
Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil	115,697,589	--	115,697,589
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	901,000,477	684,148,871	1,585,149,348
Interbank investments	396,692,929	3,099,263	399,792,192
Loan portfolio	443,220,268	586,786,838	1,030,007,106
Securities	26,951,251	61,494,313	88,445,564
Other financial assets	34,136,029	32,768,457	66,904,486
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,829,091	--	18,829,091
Debt and equity instruments	6,161,376	--	6,161,376
Derivatives	12,667,715	--	12,667,715
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,557,023	458,741,072	484,298,095
Non current assets held for sale	141,065	--	141,065
Investments in associates and joint ventures	--	21,823,293	21,823,293
Property and equipment	--	16,396,970	16,396,970
Use	--	11,962,858	11,962,858
Right of use	--	4,434,112	4,434,112
Intangible assets	--	11,350,419	11,350,419
Tax assets	14,051,304	75,124,826	89,176,130
Current	14,051,304	--	14,051,304
Deferred	--	75,124,826	75,124,826
Other assets	6,635,055	29,142,406	35,777,461
Total assets	**1,101,991,340**	**1,296,727,857**	**2,398,719,197**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,624,329,299	482,031,870	2,106,361,169
Customers resources	672,108,971	201,601,720	873,710,691
Financial institutions resources	675,786,099	48,238,228	724,024,327
Funds from issuance of securities	139,826,660	185,738,584	325,565,244
Other financial liabilities	136,607,569	46,453,338	183,060,907
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8,266,681	--	8,266,681
Provisions	15,338,994	16,284,534	31,623,528
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	9,423,907	14,355,114	23,779,021
Other provisions	5,915,087	1,929,420	7,844,507
Expected losses for guarantees provided and loan commitments	1,717,308	602,684	2,319,992
Tax liabilities	9,577,826	15,638,624	25,216,450
Current	9,577,826	--	9,577,826
Deferred	--	15,638,624	15,638,624
Other liabilities	27,375,147	13,319,886	40,695,033
Shareholders' equity	--	184,236,344	184,236,344
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**1,686,605,255**	**712,113,942**	**2,398,719,197**

40– Other information

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

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

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

b) Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two)

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

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

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

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

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

c) Tax Reform

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

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

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

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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

41– Subsequent events

No subsequent events were identified in the period.

42– Reconciliation of Shareholders' equity and income

	Reference	Net income		Shareholders' equity	
		2025	2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024 [1]
Attributable to shareholders of the Bank – BRGAAP		**17,808,013**	**35,439,890**	**187,901,710**	**174,618,438**
IFRS adjustments net of tax effect		**(4,109,889)**	**(9,081,030)**	**1,305,965**	**5,004,580**
Deferral of fees and commissions for adjustment based on the effective interest rate method	(a)	423,247	603	--	(423,247)
Business combinations and corporate restructuring	(b)	(27,388)	(9,866)	382,550	409,938
Expected losses on financial instruments	(c)	(3,124,489)	(5,800,229)	1,912,543	5,037,032
Other adjustments [2]		(1,381,259)	(3,271,538)	(989,128)	(19,143)
Attributable to shareholders of the Bank – IFRS		**13,698,124**	**26,358,860**	**189,207,675**	**179,623,018**
Attributable to non-controlling interests		3,083,814	2,812,704	4,359,741	4,613,326
According to IFRS		**16,781,938**	**29,171,564**	**193,567,416**	**184,236,344**

1 - Includes adjustments for the initial adoption of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 – Includes hyperinflation adjustments in Argentina, in accordance with IAS 29.

a) Deferral of fees and commissions for adjustment based on the effective interest rate method

According to accounting practices adopted by financial institutions in Brazil, until 2024, fees and commissions charged for the origination of loan portfolio were recognized in the consolidated statement in the inception moment.

According to IFRS 9, fees and commissions that are part of the effective interest rate calculation, directly attributable to financial instruments classified at amortized cost, must be amortized over the expected life of the contracts.

The adjustments presented in these consolidated financial statements reflect the straight-line deferral of these revenues and expenses, recognized until 2024, based on the term determined for each instrument subject to the effective interest rate method.

b) Business combinations and corporate restructuring

According to accounting practices adopted by financial institutions in Brazil until 2022, the amount of goodwill or negative goodwill resulting from the acquisition of control of a company derives from the difference between the amount of consideration paid and the equity value of the shares, which is amortized, if it is based on in expectation of future profitability.

In accordance with IFRS 3, the goodwill paid for expected future profitability is the positive difference between the value of the consideration and the proportional net amount acquired from the fair value of the acquiree's assets and liabilities. The amount recorded as goodwill is not amortized, but is assessed at least annually to determine whether it is impaired.

The adjustments classified as "Business Combinations" refer to the reversal of goodwill amortization carried out in accordance with accounting practices adopted by financial institutions in Brazil, the amortization of the fair value portion of the assets and liabilities acquired/assumed, the amortization of intangible assets of defined useful life identified in the acquisition of the equity interest and the negative goodwill determined in the acquisition of the equity interest, carried out in accordance with IFRS 3.

c) Expected losses on loan portfolio, guarantees provided, loan commitments and other financial assets at amortized cost

Although both international and Brazilian accounting practices use the concept of expected loss, the international model differs from the Brazilian standard. The model adopted by the bank, based on IFRS 9, considers default and significant changes in the level of credit risk, with a periodic review of the classification of these assets, through the projection of economic scenarios. The bank evaluates its operations in three stages: Stage 1 – Regular, Stage 2 – Significant credit risk increase, and Stage 3 – In default. Operations may migrate between stages according to the improvement or worsening of the operation's credit risk. Furthermore, the Brazilian standard being adopted in the Brgaap financial statements provides for the application of minimum provisioning levels, according to the type of financial instrument and the delay period. These amounts are reversed in the accounting harmonization process for IFRS.

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

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

Independent auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements

To

The Shareholders, Board of Directors and Management of

Banco do Brasil S.A.

Brasília – DF

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco do Brasil S.A. (the "Bank"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2025 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Banco do Brasil S.A. as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

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

As described in notes 3(h) and 20 to the consolidated financial statements, as at December 31, 2025 the Bank recognized an allowance for expected credit losses on credit operations and securities with credit-granting characteristics.

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

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

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

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Assessing the design and implementation of key internal controls related to the processes of: (i) developing and approving the models used to calculate expected credit losses; (ii) determining the assumptions used to estimate PD, EAD, LGD and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios; (iii) identifying exposures as credit-impaired and determining significant increase in credit risk; (iv) parameterizing the calculation of the allowance considering provisioning levels associated with credit risk; (v) allocating credit operations and securities with credit-granting characteristics by stage; and (vi) approving the calculation and analysis of expected credit losses for individually assessed exposures;
- With the support of our internal specialists with specialized knowledge in credit risk, performing: (i) a qualitative assessment of the expected credit loss methodologies through review of the models based on the technical requirements of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments; and (ii) independent recalculation of PDs, EADs, LGDs and probability-weighted macroeconomic scenarios and staging allocation;
- Assessing, on a sample basis, expected credit losses calculated on an individual basis, evaluating the assumptions and inspecting the related supporting documentation used by the Bank; and
- Assessing whether the disclosures in the separate and consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting standards and include all relevant information.

Based on the audit evidence obtained from the procedures summarized above, we considered the measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers, as well as the related disclosures, to be acceptable in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the year ended December 31, 2025.

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

As described in notes 3(o), 4(g) and 29 to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank is a defendant in judicial and administrative proceedings of a tax (fiscal), civil and labor nature. A provision for these claims is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of past events, an outflow of resources is probable to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

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

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

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Assessing the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to the processes of: (i) defining and approving the methods and assumptions used to measure the provision; (ii) reviewing relevant case data that support the mass method; (iii) reviewing the probability of loss and the amount attributed to individually assessed claims by legal counsel; and (iv) performing periodic analysis by the Bank of the sufficiency of the provision;
- With the support of our internal specialists with knowledge in statistics, assessing the statistical parameters used to measure the provision under the mass method and analyzing the calculation of the provision amount;
- Assessing the assumptions used in the individual method, on a sample basis, through inspection of the technical studies prepared by the Bank's legal counsel, as well as the consistency of the information obtained through consultation of official external sources;
- Assessing the sufficiency of provisions for contingencies based on analysis of the history of cash outflows during the year compared to the respective provisioned amounts; and
- Assessing whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting standards and include all relevant information.

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

Measurement of actuarial liabilities of defined benefit plans

As described in notes 3(n), 4(f) and 38 to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank is a sponsor of private pension plans related to post-employment benefits for its employees.

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

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

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How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

Assessing the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to the definition and approval of assumptions used to measure defined benefit plan actuarial liabilities;

With the support of our actuarial specialists, assessing the reasonableness and consistency of the assumptions used, such as the discount rate, inflation rate and mortality tables, including comparisons with data obtained from external sources;

Recalculating, on a sample basis and with the support of our specialists, the defined benefit plan actuarial liability; and

Assessing whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting standards and include all relevant information.

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

Information technology environment

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

Controls to authorize, monitor, restrict and/or revoke access to this environment should provide reasonable assurance that access and updates to information are carried out with integrity and accuracy and are performed by appropriate employees, to mitigate the potential risk of fraud or error arising from improper access or changes in a system or information, and to ensure the integrity of financial information and accounting records generated by these systems and applications.

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

How our audit addressed the matter

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

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

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

Other matters

Statement of Value Added

The consolidated financial statements include the consolidated statement of value added (SVA) for the year ended December 31, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information for IFRS Accounting Standards purposes. This statement has been subjected to audit procedures performed together with the audit of the consolidated financial statements. For the purpose of forming our opinion, we assessed whether this statement is reconciled with the consolidated financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether its form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 – Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, the statement of value added has been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in this Technical Pronouncement and is consistent with the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

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

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

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brasília, February 10, 2026

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

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

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Original signed

Audit Committee summary report

BB's consolidated financial statements in IFRS

Second semester of 2025

Presentation

The Audit Committee (Coaud) is a statutory advisory committe, whose attributions are set by Law 13,303/2016 (State-Owned Companies Law), Decree 8,945/2016, CMN Resolution 4,910/2021, the Bylaws of Banco do Brasil S.A. (BB), and its Internal Regulations. It provides permanent and independent advisory support to the Board of Directors (CA) in the exercise of its attributions.

Coaud evaluates and monitors risk exposures and capital management through interaction and joint action with the Risk and Capital Committee (Coris), in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,557/2017.

The administrators of Banco do Brasil and its subsidiaries are responsible for preparing and ensuring the integrity of the financial statements, managing risks, maintaining an effective internal control system, and ensuring compliance of activities with applicable laws and regulations.

Internal Audit (Audit) is responsible for conducting periodic work focused on the main risks to which the Conglomerate is exposed, independently evaluating the effectiveness of risk management, internal controls, accounting processes, and governance.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda (KPMG) is responsible for auditing the individual and consolidated financial statements of BB and its subsidiaries covered by Coaud. As part of this work, it also assesses the quality and sufficiency of internal controls for the preparation and proper presentation of the financial statements.

Period Activities

The activities carried out by the Audit Committee (Coaud), as outlined in the 2025 Annual Work Plan approved by Banco do Brasil's Board of Directors on December 13, 2024, are recorded in meeting minutes and covered the full scope of the Committee's responsibilities. These minutes were submitted to the Board of Directors, made available to the Fiscal Council and the Independent Auditor, and published in summary form on the website www.bb.com.br/ri.

The Committee held meetings with representatives of BB's Executive Management and companies within the Conglomerate, as well as with their respective Boards of Directors and Fiscal Councils, the Risk and Capital Committee (Coris), Internal and Independent Auditors, and the Banco Central do Brasil (Bacen), in addition to meetings among Coaud members.

During these meetings, the Committee addressed topics under its oversight, organized into the following thematic areas: internal control systems, internal audit, independent audit, related-party transactions, actuarial matters, risk exposures, and accounting.

The Committee submitted periodic reports to the Board of Directors on its activities and issued opinions on matters within its scope. It also provided recommendations to Management and Internal Audit regarding key topics related to its responsibilities. These recommendations were discussed, accepted, and their implementation was monitored by Coaud.

No evidence or reports of fraud or non-compliance with legal or regulatory standards that could jeopardize the institution's continuity came to Coaud's attention.

There were no significant disagreements between Management, the Independent Auditor, and the Audit Committee regarding the financial statements.

Original signed

Conclusions

Based on the activities carried out and considering the responsibilities and limitations inherent to its scope of action, the Audit Committee (Coaud) concluded that:

a) The Internal Control System (ICS) is appropriate for the size and complexity of the Conglomerate's business and receives ongoing attention from Management;

b) Internal Audit is effective, has sufficient structure and budget to perform its functions, and operates with independence, objectivity, and quality;

c) KPMG performs its duties effectively and independently;

d) The processes related to related-party transactions are in compliance with BB's specific policy and applicable legislation;

e) The parameters and actuarial results of the benefit plans sponsored by pension funds are adequately reflected in the financial statements;

f) Risk exposures have been appropriately managed by Management;

g) The consolidated financial statements under IFRS as of December 31, 2025, were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and adequately reflect, in all material respects, the financial and equity position on that date.

Brasília-DF, February 10, 2026.

AUDIT COMITEE (COAUD)

Egídio Otmar Ames
Coordinator

Aramis Sá de Andrade

Rachel de Oliveira Maia

Marcelo Gasparino da Silva

Vera Lucia de Almeida Pereira Elias

Original signed

Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Financial Statements

According to the article 27, § 1, item VI, of CVM Instruction 80 of March 29, 2022, we declare that the Financial Statements of the Banco do Brasil S.A. related to the period ended December 31, 2025 were reviewed and, based on subsequent discussions, we agree that such statement fairly reflects, in all material facts, the financial position for the periods presented.

Brasília (DF), February 09, 2026.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

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

Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
CHIEF WHOLESALE OFFICER

José Ricardo Sasseron
CHIEF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AND CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
CHIEF AGRIBUSINESS AND FAMILY FARMING OFFICER

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

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

Original signed

Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Report of Independent Auditors

According to the article 27, §1, item V, of CVM Instruction 80 of March 29, 2022, we affirm based on our knowledge, on auditor's plan and on discussions about the work accomplished, that we agree, with no dissent, to the opinions/conclusions expressed in the Report of Independent Auditors for Financial Statements.

Brasília (DF), February 09, 2026.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

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

Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
CHIEF WHOLESALE OFFICER

José Ricardo Sasseron
CHIEF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AND CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
CHIEF AGRIBUSINESS AND FAMILY FARMING OFFICER

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

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

Members of management

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)
Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros

VICE-PRESIDENTS
Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
Carla Nesi
Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
José Ricardo Sasseron
Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos

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

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

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

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

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

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