Consolidated Financial Statements

in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards (IASB)

1H26

Dear Shareholders,

We submit to you the Consolidated Financial Statements of Banco Bradesco S.A. related to the first half of 2026. We follow all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) practices issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Economic Comment

Brazilian economic activity continued to experience moderation in the first half of 2026. The GDP of the first quarter grew slightly above forecast, but this result was led mainly by segments less connected to the economic cycle, such as the extractive industry. The resilience of the labor market and specific factors such as government credit stimulus programs and exemption from income tax sustained household consumption, partially compensating for the effects of the restrictive monetary policy. We projected a growth of 2.0% in 2026, lower than the 2.3% observed in 2025.

In the context of monetary policy, the Central Bank of Brazil continued the Selic calibration cycle, which ended the semester at 14.25%, highlighting bullish asymmetric risks for inflation associated with the Middle East conflict and climate factors and signaling a cautious stance over the second half.

With regard to the international scenario, negotiations between the parties involved in the Middle East conflict signal the possibility of reopening the Strait of Hormuz, which would contribute to some normalization of oil prices, even if it is subject to the risk of setbacks in negotiations. The external scenario remains marked by uncertainty, with additional attention required regarding the conduct of the monetary policy in the United States and Europe.

Highlights 2Q26

In April 2026, the incorporation of the shares issued by Bradesco Gestão de Saúde S.A. (“BGS” - Health Management) was approved and consummated by Bradsaúde (“Incorporation of Shares”), with confirmation of the previously established exchange relationship, without adjustments. With the consummation of the incorporation of shares, BGS became a wholly owned subsidiary of Bradsaúde, and Bradesco's stake in the capital share of Bradsaúde became 91.35% of the total and voting capital (without taking into account any exercise of the right of withdrawal by dissident shareholders of Bradsaúde, whose deadline ended on May 7, 2026).

In May 2026, Bradesco published the Integrated and ESG Reports for 2025, also filing them with the CVM. Together, the documents share relevant aspects of Bradesco, including information on governance, strategy, the risk management model and opportunities, as well as the main financial results achieved in the fiscal year and performance in environmental, social and climate indicators.

In addition, Banco Bradesco S.A. approved the proposal of the Company’s Board of Directors, in June 2026, to pay interest on complementary equity, in the total amount of R$3.5 billion, R$0.315359035 per common share and R$0.346894939 per preferred share.

Highlighted Information 1H26

BOOK NET INCOME

R$12.5 bi

EARNINGS PER SHARE

R$1.11 common

R$1.22 preferred

BOOK VALUE PER SHARE

R$17.15

MARKET VALUE

R$179.0 bi

TIER I CAPITAL

12.8 %

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (1)

R$181.3 bi

INTEREST ON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY R$8.0 bi (gross)

EXPANDED LOAN PORTFOLIO
(Jun26 vs. Jun25)

R$1,136.6 bi (+11.6%)

INDIVIDUALS: R$479.7 bi (+8.4%)

COMPANIES: R$656.9 bi (+14.1%)

ALLOWANCE FOR EXPANDED LOANS
(Jun26 vs. Jun25)

R$58.1 bi (+2.5%)

TOTAL DEPOSITS
(Jun26 vs. Jun25)

R$782.5 bi (+21.9%)

SECURITIES
(Jun26 vs. Jun25)

R$961.1 bi (+18.9%)

FVPL: R$543.0 bi (+26.6%)

FVOCI: R$141.1 bi (+13.4%)

Amortized Cost: R$277.0 bi (+8.7%)

(1) Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent.

Technology and Innovation

In the second quarter of 2026, technology played a key role in the execution of Bradesco's transformation, driving the AI Empowered Banking strategy, increasing operational efficiency, accelerating innovation and strengthening the business generation capacity. The evolution of the Agile@Scale model expanded the integration between business and technology further expanding the client's gaze and reducing the development lead time by 48% compared to 2024. This advance increases the speed of opportunity capture, reduces the time of implementation of strategic initiatives and enhances the continuous evolution of customer experience.

The AI Empowered strategy continues to drive productivity gains and scale. The corporate AI platform (Bridge) has exceeded 800 use cases distributed across more than 160 projects. This increasing adoption contributes to increased efficiency, strengthening the Bank's execution capacity and new solutions for clients.

And, in this context, in customer relationship journeys, AI-based solutions have expanded customization and responsiveness. BIA Clientes already has a 90% resolution rate of its interactions through artificial intelligence. In WhatsApp, the platform reached approximately 4 million users, maintaining resolution rates close to 88%, reinforcing the efficiency of digital channels and contributing to a more fluid and convenient experience.

In the internal environment, the use of AI tools includes software development, test automation and risk assessment in the development. BIA Tech supports all developers, generating almost a 70% efficiency in writing stories and codes, and automating risk tests and assessments. The Bia Tech AgentiX platform has more than 60 Tech4Tech agents, expanding the ability to execute demands of greater complexity.

WhatsApp has been gaining ground as an official channel for the distribution of products and services. We have implemented the sale of end-to-end credit cards through the platform with biometric validation, as well as a self-service credit recovery journey via Blip partner for agile renegotiation. The channel also started focusing on Pix transactions, payments and scheduling of bank payment slips, in addition to enabling clients to check the balance in other banks via Open Finance and sending proactive notifications of card tracking.

Simultaneously, we launched the Bradesco Shop channel to boost exclusive offers. On business platforms, the Turbo system for vehicle financing reached an 80% adoption among correspondents, with new cross-selling processes that increased the penetration of Loan Protection Insurance and Auto Insurance, leveraging our position in this segment.

In applications, we prioritized autonomy, security and fluidity. For Individuals, the real estate loan journey allows clients to pay off installments with FGTS completely online. The app was revitalized in the purchase of foreign currency in kind, margin consultation for payroll-deductible loan and debit card registration in the Samsung Wallet. At the forefront of investments, clients have real-time rate simulation and simplified opening of an account at the broker with the Ágora One Click Journey. For the corporate clients, the Empresas e Negócios App opened an exclusive investment area, while the Open Cash Hub integrated the business receipt and payment journeys.

Sustaining this pace requires strong investment in training talents. The technological community of the bank has more than 10 thousand professionals, which with Tech Academy, have thousands of hours of training.

In recognition of the consistency of its technological strategy and innovation capacity, the Bank has been featured in international awards, including recognition as the Best Bank for Technology by The Banker magazine, as well as awards related to the use of Blockchain and Open Finance in financial solutions, reinforcing its positioning among the reference institutions in innovation in the financial sector.

Products and services for the public sector

Exclusive structures serve the Public Sector throughout the country with Business Managers trained to offer products, services and solutions with quality and security to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, federal, state and municipal authorities, as well as municipalities, public foundations, state-owned and mixed capital companies and the Armed and Auxiliary Forces. Every month, more than 10.7 million retirees and pensioners of the INSS receive their benefits at Bradesco, making it the highest payer among all the banks in the country.

We have twelve Specialized Structures to assist governments, state capitals, courts, chambers, public prosecutor's offices, public defender's offices, and the Brazilian municipalities with the highest GDP. We also have twenty-six Retail Structures serving other municipalities and bodies. Find out more on bradescopoderpublico.com.br.

People, Culture & Performance

Human Capital is one of the strategic pillars of the Organization, as an important foundation for conducting business. Our Human Capital Management model is based on respect, transparency and continuous investment in employee development. We keep our teams motivated through career growth opportunities, recognitions, training, remuneration and differentiated benefits, as well as valuing diversity and the balance between professional and personal life.

Much more than policies and practices, we consolidate a culture of respect disseminated by the awareness of the value of people, their identities and competences.

At the end of the period, the Organization had 79,699 employees, 67,954 of Banco Bradesco, 10,885 from Affiliated companies and 860 from foreign companies.

For more information on People, Culture & Performance, visit the Human Capital Report, available on bradescori.com.br.

Sustainability for Bradesco

Sustainability is one of our strategic drivers, also expressed in our Statement of Purpose. We believe that consistent performance in governance, management and engagement in environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects are fundamental to sustainable growth and the generating long-term value for all our stakeholders.

Our Sustainability Strategy is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (ONU), and it is based on ESG management and transparency.

We remain committed to sustainable business financing and supporting our clients in the transition to a greener and inclusive economy, keeping a close eye on associated risks and opportunities.

By June 2026, we reached 92.5% of the expanded target of allocating R$450 billion by the end of 2026 aimed at financing sustainable businesses and supporting clients in their transition to a greener, resilient and inclusive economy.

By June 2026, we reached 92.5% of the expanded target of allocating R$450 billion by the end of 2026 (considering the accumulated volume since 2021) aimed at financing sustainable businesses and supporting clients in their transition to a greener, resilient and inclusive economy.

In May 2026, we were one of the selected banks in the 4th auction of the Eco Invest Brasil program, an initiative of the National Treasury created to expand the funding of bioeconomy, sustainable tourism and green infrastructure projects in the Legal Amazon. Through blended finance mechanisms, the program seeks to attract private and international capital to drive the country's ecological transition. As a result, we are committed to structuring approximately R$1.6 billion in investments for projects that adhere to the sustainable business agenda, reinforcing Bradesco's role as a capital mobilizer agent for initiatives that combine economic development, environmental conservation and positive impact generation for society.

We have been highlighted in the Environmental Finance's ranking as one of the 10 largest global banks in number of labeled loans, including green, social, sustainable and sustainability-related operations. The ranking, based on market data, reinforces our performance in financing a low carbon economy.

Our performance in sustainability has been recognized in the main national and international indexes and ratings, such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index of the New York Stock Exchange and the Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE) of B3. These indexes reflect our management and performance in long-term economic, environmental and social criteria.

To keep up with our initiatives, visit bradescori.com.br / bradescosustentabilidade.com.br.

Corporate Governance

Bradesco observes and encourages good corporate governance practices, based mainly on legal and market demands, in order to ensure the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders. Our structure is well defined, enabling the guarantee and viability of adopting best practices. Thus, we make every effort to always be in compliance with such standards, seeking to generate sustainable value for our Organization.

The Shareholders' Meeting is the most important corporate event of our governance. In this meeting, the shareholders elect the members of the Board of Directors for a single two-year term of office. It is composed of eleven members, four of which are independent members. The body is responsible for establishing, supervising and monitoring the Banco Bradesco's corporate strategy, whose responsibility for implementation is of the Board of Executive Officers, in addition to reviewing the business action plans and policies. The positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, under the Company's Bylaws, are not cumulative.

Assisted by a Governance Department, the Board of Directors ordinarily meets twelve times a year, and extraordinarily, when the interests of the company so require.

We also have Global Internal Audit, which is reports to the Board of Directors, in addition to seven committees, which also report to them. Of these, two are the statutory ones, which are the Audit and Remuneration Committees; and five are non-statutory ones, which are the Integrity & Ethical Conduct, Risks, Sustainability & Diversity, Nomination & Succession, and Strategy Committees.

Banco Bradesco's Board is the body responsible for representing the Organization, and the Board of Executive Officers is responsible for coordinating the execution of the strategy approved by the Board of Directors. It holds regular meetings every fortnight and special meetings whenever necessary, deliberating all subjects and matters essential to the fulfillment of our objectives and attributions. Executive Committees assist in the activities of the Board of Executive Officers, all regulated by their own bylaws.

In the role of Supervisory Body for the acts of the managers, and with permanent performance, we have the Fiscal Council, also elected by the shareholders and with a single term of one year. It is composed of three effective members, elected by controlling shareholders and their respective alternates.

Our Organization is listed in Level 1 of Corporate Governance of B3 – Brazilian Exchange & OTC, and our practices attest to our commitment to the generation of value for shareholders, employees and society.

Further information on corporate governance is available on the Investor Relations website (bradescori.com.br – Corporate Governance section).

Internal Audit

It is the responsibility of the Global Internal Audit Department, which is subordinate and reports functionally, administrative and operationally to the Board of Directors of Banco Bradesco S.A., to consider, in the scope of its examinations/analyses, the effectiveness of corporate governance and risk management and controls; the reliability, effectiveness and integrity of management and operational information systems and processes; compliance with the legal, infralegal, regulatory framework, internal rules and codes of conduct applicable to members of the staff of the Organization; and the safeguarding of assets against their strategic goals and objectives.

The work is based on adherence to the mandatory elements of the International Standards for Auditing Practice (IPPF - International Professional Practices Framework) of The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), the Code of Sector Ethics of the Internal Auditors of the Bradesco Organization and the internal guidelines defined by the Internal Audit within the scope of the Bradesco Organization and, where applicable, of third parties/suppliers.

Policy for distribution of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity

As minimum mandatory dividends, shareholders are entitled to 30% of the net income after legal deductions, in addition to the Tag Along of 100% for the common shares and of 80% for the preferred shares. Also, granted to the preferred shares are dividends 10% higher than those given to the common shares.

Bradesco's Shares, with high level of liquidity (BBDC4), accounted for 3.9% of Ibovespa as of June 30, 2026. Our shares are also traded abroad, on the New York Stock Exchange, by means of ADR – American Depositary Receipt – Level 2, and on the Stock Exchange of Madrid, Spain, through DRs, which integrate the Latibex Index.

Bradesco's securities also took part in other important indexes, such as the Special Tag-Along Stock Index (ITAG), the Special Corporate Governance Stock Index (IGC), and the Brazil Indexes (IBrX50 and IBr100). Bradesco's presence in these indexes strengthens our constant search for the adoption of good practices of corporate governance, economic efficiency, socio-environmental ethics and responsibility.

Risk Management

Risk management occurs in an integrated and independent manner, preserving and valuing collegiate decisions, developing and implementing methodologies, models and measurement and control tools. Adverse impacts may result from multiple factors and are reduced through the framework of risks and a sound governance structure, which involves the Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Committee, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Bradesco Organization has extensive operations in all segments of the market, and, like any large institution, is exposed to various risks. Thus, risk management is strategically highly important due to the increasing complexity of the products and services and, also, the globalization of our business. We constantly adopt mechanisms of identification and monitoring, making it possible to anticipate the development and implementation of actions to minimize any adverse impacts.

According to the list of risks, the relevant risks for the Organization are: Solvency and Profitability, Liquidity, Credit, Market, Operational, Compliance, Cybersecurity, Strategy, Social, Environmental, Climate, Model, Contagion, Reputation, Artificial Intelligence and Subscription. In an attempt to precipitate or reduce effects, in case they occur, we seek to identify and monitor any emerging risks, among them, issues related to global growth, international geopolitical issues and the economic and fiscal situation of Brazil. We also consider the risks posed by technological innovation in financial services.

Independent Evaluation of Models

Models are quantitative tools that provide a synthesis of complex issues, the standardization and automation of decision making, and the possibility of reusing internal and external information. This improves efficiency both by reducing the costs associated with manual analysis and decision making and by increasing accuracy. Its use is an increasingly widespread practice, especially due to technological advances and new artificial intelligence techniques.

We use models to support the decision-making process and to provide predictive information in various areas of the business, such as risk management, capital calculation, stress testing, pricing, as well as other estimates from models to assess financial or reputation impacts.

When it comes to simplifications of reality, models are subject to risks, which can lead to adverse consequences due to decisions based on incorrect or obsolete estimates or even inappropriate use. In order to identify and mitigate these risks, the Independent Model Validation Area (AVIM), with subordination to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), it monitors the limitations and weaknesses of the models and respective action plans. Creates reports for the respective managers, the Internal Audit, and the Commission Models and Risk Committees. Concurrently, plays an active role in strengthening model usage by fostering a modeling culture and promoting the dissemination of best practices across the organization.

Compliance, Integrity, Ethics and Competition

Seen as foundations of our values and drivers of daily interactions and decisions, the Compliance, Integrity and Competition Programs cover the entire Bradesco Organization, also extending to suppliers, services providers, business partners and correspondents in Brazil, and subsidiaries, elucidating the high standards of compliance, integrity, conduct and ethical principles that we have.

These principles are supported by policies, internal standards and training programs for professionals by aggregating excellence in procedures and controls and seeking prevention, identification, and reporting of Compliance Risks and any actions considered as a violation of the Code of Ethical Conduct, and/or indications of illegal activities, aimed at the adoption of appropriate measures. The control methodologies and procedures are objects of evaluation and constant improvement, in accordance with current and applicable laws, regulations and self-regulatory standards, as well as with the best market practices and the support of the Organization's Board of Directors.

Independent Audit

Em conformidade com o disposto na Resolução da Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM) nº 162/22, a Organização Bradesco possui política de contratação de auditoria independente com diretrizes alinhadas as legislações e as regulamentações aplicáveis.

A Organização Bradesco contratou serviços da KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., não relacionados à auditoria das Demonstrações Financeiras Consolidadas. Estes serviços de não auditoria não configuram conflito de interesse e nem perda da independência na execução dos trabalhos de auditoria das Demonstrações Financeiras, de acordo com as políticas internas da Organização, assim como, com as regras de independência do auditor. As informações relacionadas aos honorários da empresa de auditoria são disponibilizadas anualmente em nosso Formulário de Referência.

Social Investments

FUNDAÇÃO BRADESCO

Founded in 1956, Fundação Bradesco is the largest private social investment project in the country. Since it was established, it has invested in education as the cornerstone of the comprehensive development of children and young people throughout the country by promoting free education and standards of excellence on a wide range of levels.

All 40 school units are proprietary and are distributed in the 26 Brazilian states and the Federal District. They have primarily been set up in regions where there is severe socioeconomic vulnerability, helping to develop the region through the transformational impact on the lives of students and the communities around them, thereby shifting the educational reality of the entire country.

Fundação Bradesco supports each of its Basic Education students for approximately 13 years, equipping them with all the items needed to ensure equal learning in all regions of Brazil.

R$1.6 billion

Investment forecast for 2026

R$1.3 billion are allocated for Activity Expenses.

R$328 million are for Investments in infrastructure and Educational Technology.

These investments will enable:

SCHOOL NETWORK

Over 42,000 students will benefit primarily in Basic Education – Early Childhood Education to High School and Technical Professional Education throughout Brazil.

VIRTUAL SCHOOL

More than 2.0 million users will be enrolled in at least one of the free crash courses available on the portal.

Recognitions 2Q26

- For the 14th consecutive year, Ouvidoria Bradesco (Ombudsman) was recognized in the Prêmio Ouvidoria Brasil (Brazilian Ombudsman Award), promoted by Abrarec, with emphasis on performance.
- Bradesco became a world leader after receiving the highest recognition, Best Bank for Technology - Global, as well as other important trophies, such as Best Bank for Technology - Latin America and first place in the AI & Machine Learning and Mobile categories, by The Banker magazine.
- Bradesco came first in the Access Award for Adolescents and Youth for the Employment Market, by the TEA program.
- Bradesco was recognized at the Cannes International Creativity Festival 2026 with Dancebook Brasil, the project conquered Gold in Design (Books) and Bronze in Industry Craft, consolidating itself among the Brazilian highlights of this edition of the event.
- For the 7th consecutive year, Bradesco, is among the highlights of the Best Workplaces award, promoted by Infojobs, occupying the top 5 in the Financial Institution category.
- Bradesco was recognized by Anetec as the Best Host for Corporate University 2025.

Acknowledgements

The results achieved in the semester reinforce the consistency of the Bradesco Organization's strategy and its ability to generate value sustainably, following the evolution and needs of the market. They also reflect the ongoing commitment to innovation and excellence in service that we have built throughout our history. However, none of this would be possible without the trust of our shareholders and clients, who inspire us daily to evolve. Likewise, the commitment, dedication and competence of our employees and other associates are fundamental in the delivery of solid numbers and in the construction of an increasingly strong and future-ready Bank. We extend our deepest appreciation to everyone who has contributed to this remarkable journey.

Thank you all.

Cidade de Deus, July 29, 2026

Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers

Index of Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

			R$ thousands
	Note	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks	5	136,716,988	137,031,197
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6a	579,566,728	547,789,769
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	141,136,732	138,998,105
Financial assets at amortized cost		1,400,332,741	1,312,915,509
- Loans and advances to financial institutions, net of provision for expected credit losses	10	255,213,538	235,485,054
- Loans and advances to customers, net of provision for expected credit losses	11	774,065,819	744,457,062
- Securities, net of provision for expected credit losses	9	276,973,876	259,546,571
- Other financial assets	16	94,079,508	73,426,822
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	12	4,660,355	3,757,502
Investments in associates and joint ventures	13	14,655,759	13,283,440
Property and equipment	14	9,364,032	9,405,491
Intangible assets and goodwill	15	26,891,416	25,739,659
Current income and other tax assets		29,898,900	12,884,446
Deferred income tax assets	37	104,039,119	111,237,606
Other assets	16	21,563,780	17,284,492
Total assets		**2,468,826,550**	**2,330,327,216**

Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
- Deposits from banks	17	434,454,710	427,099,494
- Deposits from customers	18	746,926,753	721,274,151
- Securities issued	19	334,633,911	306,260,682
- Subordinated debt	20	55,017,974	54,714,526
- Other financial liabilities	23	143,738,725	117,391,205
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	6c	33,486,601	18,268,330
Other financial instruments with credit risk exposure			
- Loan Commitments	11	1,903,251	1,815,386
- Financial guarantees	11	1,337,481	1,266,804
Insurance contract liabilities	21	439,262,041	419,715,476
Other provisions		19,338,066	20,563,201
Current income tax liabilities		1,844,070	2,003,486
Deferred income tax liabilities	37c	2,323,813	1,895,931
Other liabilities	23	71,822,563	59,109,914
Total liabilities		**2,286,089,959**	**2,151,378,586**
Equity	25		
Capital		93,770,000	87,100,000
Treasury shares		(288,591)	(168,625)
Capital reserves		35,973	35,973
Profit reserves		88,084,319	90,644,101
Additional paid-in capital		70,496	70,496
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)		(557,625)	804,043
Retained (losses)		166,888	(70,835)
Equity attributable to controlling shareholders of the parent		**181,281,460**	**178,415,153**
Non-controlling interests		**1,455,131**	**533,477**
Total equity		**182,736,591**	**178,948,630**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,468,826,550**	**2,330,327,216**

The Notes are an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

	Note	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
					R$ thousands
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Interest and similar income		75,613,075	62,728,337	148,736,659	125,157,554
Interest and similar expenses		(55,245,908)	(46,219,670)	(111,035,814)	(86,303,427)
Net interest income	27	**20,367,167**	**16,508,667**	**37,700,845**	**38,854,127**
Net fee and commission income	28	7,909,268	7,732,524	15,789,954	15,034,068
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	29	616,600	3,143,649	1,332,151	1,798,422
Net (losses)gains on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(41,639)	(180,280)	11,715	(31,467)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions		907,519	(377,700)	5,129,075	(1,474,774)
Insurance services result	32	2,375,762	3,478,862	6,166,157	5,943,538
- Insurance and pension plans revenue		16,422,679	15,047,495	32,586,654	29,835,681
- Insurance and pension expenses		(14,046,917)	(11,568,633)	(26,420,497)	(23,892,143)
Operating income		**3,858,242**	**6,064,531**	**12,639,098**	**6,235,719**
Expected credit losses on loans and advances	11	(8,190,775)	(7,692,957)	(15,776,105)	(15,147,784)
Expected credit losses on other financial assets	8 and 9	(81,583)	(118,380)	(1,148,828)	225,226
Personnel expenses	33	(6,206,877)	(5,948,873)	(12,320,223)	(11,820,381)
Other administrative expenses	34	(4,105,064)	(3,363,472)	(7,993,564)	(7,503,683)
Depreciation and amortization	35	(1,668,476)	(1,827,158)	(3,351,206)	(3,498,143)
Other operating (expenses)	36	(5,079,833)	(7,520,308)	(11,356,027)	(12,869,555)
Operating expenses		**(25,332,608)**	**(26,471,148)**	**(51,945,953)**	**(50,614,320)**
Income before income taxes and share of profit of associates and joint ventures		**6,802,069**	**3,834,574**	**14,183,944**	**9,509,594**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	13	535,159	494,830	983,382	882,728
Income before income taxes		**7,337,228**	**4,329,404**	**15,167,326**	**10,392,322**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	37	(91,420)	1,809,861	(2,690,973)	1,422,605
Net income		**7,245,808**	**6,139,265**	**12,476,353**	**11,814,927**
Attributable to shareholders:					
Shareholders of the parent		7,139,847	6,066,721	12,317,787	11,671,550
Non-controlling interests		105,961	72,544	158,566	143,377
Basic earnings per share based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding (expressed in R$ per share):					
– Earnings per common share	26	0.64	0.55	1.11	1.05
– Earnings per preferred share (non-subordinated)	26	0.71	0.60	1.22	1.16

The Notes are an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

	Note	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
					R$ thousands
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Net income		**7,245,808**	**6,139,265**	**12,476,353**	**11,814,927**
Items that are or may be reclassified to the condensed consolidated statement of income					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
- Net change in fair value		(2,682,849)	1,853,258	(3,363,773)	3,600,255
- Gains/(Losses) reclassified to statement of income	30	(41,639)	(180,280)	11,715	(31,467)
- Tax effect		1,202,756	(673,605)	1,466,056	(1,347,426)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on hedge	7				
- Cash flow hedge		16,856	(236,893)	744,905	(422,236)
- Hedge of investment abroad		(31,730)	99,795	282,157	489,918
- Tax effect		7,440	58,969	(469,526)	(43,349)
Adjustment for conversion of a foreign subsidiary					
- Foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations		13,587	(48,257)	(143,807)	(248,004)
Items that will not be reclassified to the condensed consolidated statement of income					
Net change in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(462,396)	64,842	(170,577)	(1,468,890)
Tax effect		171,763	(22,389)	62,845	516,548
Other		199,935	159,854	218,337	(5,907)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		**(1,606,277)**	**1,075,294**	**(1,361,668)**	**1,039,442**
Total comprehensive income		**5,639,531**	**7,214,559**	**11,114,685**	**12,854,369**
Attributable to shareholders:					
Shareholders of the parent		5,533,570	7,142,015	10,956,119	12,710,992
Non-controlling interests		105,961	72,544	158,566	143,377

The Notes are an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

R$ thousands

	Capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Profit reserves		Additional paid-in capital	Other comprehensive income/(loss)	Retained (losses)	Equity attributable to controlling shareholders of the parent	Non-controlling shareholders	Total
				Legal	Statutory						
Balance on December 31, 2024	**87,100,000**	**(568,728)**	**35,973**	**14,294,978**	**70,237,225**	**70,496**	**(250,645)**	**(2,509,646)**	**168,409,653**	**532,839**	**168,942,492**
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,671,550	11,671,550	143,377	11,814,927
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and gains and losses on hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293,353	-	1,293,353	-	1,293,353
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(248,004)	-	(248,004)	-	(248,004)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,907)	-	(5,907)	-	(5,907)
Comprehensive income/(loss)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,039,442**	**11,671,550**	**12,710,992**	**143,377**	**12,854,369**
(Decrease) of non-controlling shareholders' interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(188,012)	(188,012)
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	593,446	4,431,432	-	-	(5,024,878)	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(222,621)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(222,621)	-	(222,621)
Cancellation of treasury shares	-	622,724	-	-	(622,724)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,844,039)	(6,844,039)	-	(6,844,039)
Balance on June 30, 2025	**87,100,000**	**(168,625)**	**35,973**	**14,888,424**	**74,045,933**	**70,496**	**788,797**	**(2,707,013)**	**174,053,985**	**488,204**	**174,542,189**
Balance on December 31, 2025	**87,100,000**	**(168,625)**	**35,973**	**15,356,673**	**75,287,428**	**70,496**	**804,043**	**(70,835)**	**178,415,153**	**533,477**	**178,948,630**
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,317,787	12,317,787	158,566	12,476,353
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and gains and losses on hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,436,198)	-	(1,436,198)	-	(1,436,198)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(143,807)	-	(143,807)	-	(143,807)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,337	-	218,337	-	218,337
Comprehensive income/(loss)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,361,668)**	**12,317,787**	**10,956,119**	**158,566**	**11,114,685**
Increase of non-controlling shareholders' interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	763,088	763,088
Capital increase with reserves	6,670,000	-	-	(6,670,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	604,003	3,506,215	-	-	(4,110,218)	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(119,966)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119,966)	-	(119,966)
Interest on equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,969,846)	(7,969,846)	-	(7,969,846)
Balance on June 30, 2026	**93,770,000**	**(288,591)**	**35,973**	**9,290,676**	**78,793,643**	**70,496**	**(557,625)**	**166,888**	**181,281,460**	**1,455,131**	**182,736,591**

The Notes are an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

	R$ thousands	
	Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025
Operating activities		
Income before income taxes	**15,167,326**	**10,392,322**
Adjustments to reconcile income before income tax to net cash flow from operating activities:		
Expected credit losses on loans and advances	15,776,105	15,147,784
Change in insurance contract liabilities	18,295,254	18,832,581
Net (Gains)/Losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(11,715)	31,467
Expenses with provisions and legal proceedings	2,943,046	5,733,035
Impairment of financial assets	1,148,828	(225,226)
Depreciation	1,094,896	1,192,148
Amortization of intangible assets	2,523,316	2,305,995
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures net of tax	(983,382)	(882,728)
(Gains) on disposal of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations net of tax	(89,591)	(124,094)
Losses from disposal of property and equipment	4,847	98,611
(Gains) on the sale of investments in associates net of tax	(393)	(51,709)
Effect of changes in foreign Exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents and others	119,673	172,685
(Increase) in assets	**(192,910,809)**	**(188,964,649)**
Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank	1,734,979	367,209
Loans and advances to financial institutions	9,613,799	(2,768,598)
Loans and advances to customers	(112,839,983)	(90,604,988)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(28,391,901)	(74,357,011)
Other assets	(63,027,703)	(21,601,261)
Increase in Liabilities	**176,418,487**	**87,710,076**
Deposits from banks	36,965,705	32,186,876
Deposits from customers	56,754,570	20,576,852
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	15,218,271	3,461,116
Insurance contract liabilities	1,251,311	1,521,042
Other provisions	(4,168,181)	(4,340,547)
Other liabilities	70,396,811	34,304,737
Cash generated by/(used in) operations	**39,495,888**	**(48,631,702)**
Interest received	66,187,876	56,837,966
Interest paid	(60,712,457)	(47,182,733)
Income tax and social contribution paid	(11,376,561)	(4,521,098)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**33,594,746**	**(43,497,567)**
Investing activities		
(Acquisition) of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(60,304,373)	(23,018,893)
Disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	56,023,565	55,093,305
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost	58,586,533	60,722,122
(Acquisition) of financial assets at amortized cost	(78,309,019)	(49,424,829)
Disposal of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	832,501	397,716
(Acquisitions) of investments in associates	(931,179)	(2,721,828)
Disposal of investments in associates	-	-
Dividends and interest on equity received	360,471	282,987
(Acquisition) of property and equipment	(1,278,927)	(2,815,318)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	218,470	451,949
(Acquisition) of intangible assets	(3,675,073)	(2,539,729)
Interest received	26,954,565	21,526,664
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	**(1,522,466)**	**57,954,146**
Financing activities		
Funds from securities issued	61,731,914	68,141,958
Payments on securities issued	(34,842,446)	(45,830,852)
Funds from subordinated debt issued	3,552,300	5,555,700
Payments on subordinated debt	(2,852,000)	(5,065,279)

	R$ thousands	
	Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	**2025**
Lease payments	(499,279)	(742,617)
Non-controlling shareholders	763,088	(188,012)
Interest paid from funds from securities issued and subordinated debt	(22,691,207)	(15,051,917)
Interest on equity/dividends paid	(6,205,046)	(6,074,668)
Acquisition of treasury shares	(119,966)	(222,621)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	**(1,162,642)**	**521,692**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**30,909,638**	**14,978,271**
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)		
At the beginning of the period	193,516,834	208,023,801
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(119,673)	(172,685)
At period end	224,306,799	222,829,387
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**30,909,638**	**14,978,271**

The Notes are an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

1) GENERAL INFORMATION

Banco Bradesco S.A. ("Bradesco", the "Bank", the "Company" or, together with its subsidiaries, the "Organization") is a publicly traded company established according to the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil with headquarters in the city of Osasco, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

Bradesco is a multiple-service bank, present in all Brazilian municipalities, incorporated in accordance with Brazilian banking regulations, operating primarily in two segments: financial services and insurance. The Bank is subject to the Brazilian banking regulations and operates throughout all of Brazil. The banking segment includes a range of banking activities, serving individual and corporate customers in the following operations: investment banking, national and international banking operations, investment fund management and consortium administration. The insurance segment covers life, pension, health and non-life portfolio.

The retail banking products include demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits, mutual funds, foreign exchange services and a range of loans and advances, including overdrafts, credit cards and loans with repayments in installments. The services provided to corporate entities include fund management and treasury services, foreign exchange operations, corporate finance and investment banking services, hedge and finance operations including working capital financing, lease and loans with repayments in installments. These services are provided, mainly, in domestic markets, but also include international services on a smaller scale.

The Company was originally listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange ("B3") under the tickers BBDC3 and BBDC4 and then subsequently on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker BBD.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2026.

2) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Organization's Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

They do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards - Accounting Standards. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Organization financial position and financial performance since the last annual financial statements.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with the policies and criteria adopted for the annual Consolidated Financial Statements of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and should be analyzed in conjunction with those statements.

Some numbers included in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been subject to rounding adjustments. Therefore, the values indicated as totals in some tables may not be the arithmetic sum of the numbers that precede them.

a) Consolidation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the financial statements of Bradesco and those of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including exclusive mutual funds and special purpose entities.

Below are the principal directly and indirectly owned companies and investment funds included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

	Headquarters' location	Activity	Equity interest		Total participation of the Voting Capital	
			On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Financial Sector – Brazil						
Ágora Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Brokerage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Bradescard S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Credit Card Issuer	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Bradesco BBI S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Bradesco BERJ S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Bradesco Financiamentos S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Losango S.A. Banco Múltiplo	Rio de Janeiro - Brazil	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	São Paulo - Brazil	Consortium management	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Leasing S.A. Arrendamento Mercantil	São Paulo - Brazil	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco-Kirton Corretora de Câmbio S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Exchange Broker	99.97%	99.97%	99.97%	99.97%
Bradesco S.A. Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	São Paulo - Brazil	Brokerage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Kirton Bank S.A. Banco Múltiplo	São Paulo - Brazil	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Digio S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Digital Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Tivio Capital Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. (1)	São Paulo - Brazil	Asset management	100.00%	61.56%	100.00%	61.56%
Tempo Serviços Ltda.	Minas Gerais - Brazil	Services	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Financial Sector – Overseas						
Banco Bradesco Europa S.A. (2)	Luxembourg - Luxembourg	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Bradesco S.A. Grand Cayman Branch (2)	Georgetown - Cayman Islands	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Bradesco S.A. New York Branch (2)	New York - United States	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Securities, Inc. (2)	New York - United States	Brokerage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Securities, UK. Limited (2)	London - United Kingdom	Brokerage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Securities, Hong Kong Limited (2)	Hong Kong - China	Brokerage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradescard México, sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada (3)	Jalisco - Mexico	Credit Card	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Bank (4)	Florida - United States	Banking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Insurance, Pension Plan and Capitalization Bond Sector - Brazil						
Bradesco Auto/RE Companhia de Seguros	Rio de Janeiro - Brazil	Insurance	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Capitalização S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Capitalization bonds	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Seguros S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Insurance	99.96%	99.96%	99.96%	99.96%
Bradesco Vida e Previdência S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Pension plan/Insurance	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradsaúde S.A. (5)	São Paulo - Brazil	Healthcare	91.35%	53.54%	91.35%	53.54%

	Headquarters' location	Activity	Equity interest		Total participation of the Voting Capital	
			On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Insurance - Overseas						
Bradesco Argentina de Seguros S.A. (2)	Buenos Aires - Argentina	Insurance	99.98%	99.98%	99.98%	99.98%
Other Activities - Brazil						
Andorra Holdings S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	*Holding*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradseg Participações S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	*Holding*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Nova Paiol Participações Ltda.	São Paulo - Brazil	*Holding*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradescor Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	São Paulo - Brazil	Insurance Brokerage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
BSP Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	São Paulo - Brazil	Real estate	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cia. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	São Paulo - Brazil	Credit acquisition	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Investment Funds (6)						
Bradesco FIC FI RF Cred Priv Premium PGBL/VGBL	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Brad Priv Performance FICFI RF Cred PRIV PGBL/VGBL	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Brad Private PB FIC FI RF Cred Priv PGBL/VGBL	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Ultra PGBL/VGBL FIC FI RF Cred Priv	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco FIC de FI Renda Fixa A PGBL/VGBL	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco FI Referenciado DI União	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	94.49%	92.86%	94.49%	92.86%
Alpha Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado Investimento no Exterior	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco FIC FI R.F. PGBL/VGBL Fix Plus	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco FIC FI Referenciado DI Galáxia	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bradesco Multigestores CRPR Prev PGBL/VGBL FIC FIM	São Paulo - Brazil	Investment Fund	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(1) In February 2026, there was a capital increase through the issuance of shares. In April 2026, all shares of this company were acquired;
(2) Brazilian real is the fuctional currency of these overseas companies;
(3) Mexican Peso is the fuctional currency of these overseas companies;
(4) US Dollar is the fuctional currency of these overseas companies;
(5) Name change from Odontoprev to Bradsaude due to the healthcare business reestructuration in April 2026 (Note 40g); and
(6) The investment funds in which Bradesco assumes or substantially retains the risks and benefits were consolidated.

3) NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF EXISTING STANDARDS

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations of standards adopted from January 1, 2026

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments, issued in May 2024, clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar characteristics, in addition to addressing criteria for the settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems. These amendments came into force as of January 1, 2026 and the Organization concluded that there were no initial impacts with the application of this standard.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referenced to Electricity Depending on Nature

The amendments, issued in December 2024, aim to improve how companies report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). The amendments include clarifications of the application of 'own use' requirements, allowing hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments, and add new disclosure requirements to help investors understand the impact of these contracts on companies' financial performance and cash flows. These amendments came into force from January 1, 2026, and the Organization concluded that there were no initial impacts with the application of this standard.

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations of standards issued but not yet effective

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The new standard, issued in April 2024, replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and introduces new requirements to improve disclosure of the financial performance of companies, including: Three categories defined for income and expenses – operating, investments and financing – and new defined subtotals, including operating income; Disclosure of information on company-specific indicators related to the statement of income, called performance measures defined by management; Improved guidance on the aggregation of information and whether it should be provided in the primary financial statements or in the notes; Greater transparency for operating expenses; and specific requirements on how companies, such as banks and insurance companies, classify revenues and expenses in the operating category. IFRS 18 will go into effect on January 1, 2027. The Organization is reviewing the impacts of the new standard.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability

The new standard, issued in May 2024, allows eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS accounting standards with reduced disclosures. This will reduce the costs of preparing financial statements for these subsidiaries, while maintaining the usefulness of the information for users of their financial statements. IFRS 19 will go into effect on January 1, 2027. The Organization concluded that there were no initial impacts from the application of this standard.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency
The IASB has proposed amendments to IAS 21 to address the lack of guidance on how to translate financial statements when an entity presents its financial statements in a hyperinflationary presentation currency but has a non-hyperinflationary functional currency or foreign operations in that condition. The proposal requires translation using the closing rate for all amounts, with disclosure on the adoption of this approach and the presentation of summarized information on affected foreign operations. The amendments will be effective on January 1, 2027. The Organization is assessing the impacts of the new standard.

IFRS 20 – Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities
Issued in May 2026, IFRS 20 establishes requirements for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, focusing on the effects of rate regulation established by governmental regulatory authorities. The standard supersedes IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts and was developed to address financial reporting distortions by allowing entities subject to rate regulation to recognize their regulatory rights and obligations in the same period in which the related goods or services are provided, rather than only upon billing. The standard becomes mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2029, with earlier application permitted. The Organization does not expect the adoption of IFRS 20 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 28 – Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
The IASB approved amendments to IAS 28 aimed at clarifying which entities may elect to measure investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments provide guidance on the scope of the expression "similar entities, including investment-linked insurance funds," as the IASB established eligibility criteria by reference to the definition of an "investment entity" set out in IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Organization has concluded that the application of these amendments will not have any impact on its financial statements.

4) ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates about the future that effect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant estimates and judgments made by management in applying the Organization's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those described in the last annual financial statements.

5) CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BALANCES WITH BANKS

a) Cash, cash equivalents and balances with banks

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Cash and due from banks in domestic currency	12,383,318	12,518,263
Cash and due from banks in foreign currency	2,989,201	2,833,485
Reverse repurchase agreements (1) (a)	197,234,281	167,865,086
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	11,699,999	10,300,000
Cash and cash equivalents	**224,306,799**	**193,516,834**
Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank (2)	109,644,470	111,379,449
Cash, cash equivalents and balances with banks (b)	**333,951,269**	**304,896,283**
Cash and balances with banks (b) - (a)	**136,716,988**	**137,031,197**

(1) Refers to operations with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less as of the investment date and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value. These balances are presented under "Loans to Financial Institutions" (Note 10); and
(2) Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) refers to a minimum balance that financial institutions must maintain at the Central Bank of Brazil based on a percentage of deposits received from third parties.

6) FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Financial assets		
Brazilian government bonds	395,361,488	395,031,887
Bank debt securities	42,078,701	43,367,217
Corporate debt and marketable equity securities	78,513,849	69,444,655
Mutual funds	26,446,240	18,840,361
Brazilian sovereign bonds	591,484	188,999
Foreign governments securities	44,398	66,555
Derivative financial instruments	36,530,568	20,850,095
Total	**579,566,728**	**547,789,769**

b) Maturity

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Maturity of up to one year	126,091,566	104,436,644
Maturity of one to five years	291,778,855	324,982,243
Maturity of five to 10 years	90,984,741	63,317,857
Maturity of over 10 years	16,604,923	12,676,571
No stated maturity	54,106,643	42,376,454
Total	**579,566,728**	**547,789,769**

The financial instruments pledged as collateral classified as "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss", totaled R$48,773,581 thousand on June 30, 2026 (R$81,235,231 thousand on December 31, 2025), being composed primarily of Brazilian government bonds.

c) Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Derivative financial instruments	33,486,601	18,268,330
Total	**33,486,601**	**18,268,330**

7) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Bradesco carries out transactions with derivative financial instruments, which are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position, to meet its own needs in managing its global exposure.

These operations involve a range of derivatives, such as interest rate and currency swaps, futures, options, forward contracts and credit derivative instruments.

Bradesco's risk management policy is based on the utilization of derivative financial instruments mainly to mitigate the risks from operations carried out by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and classified in the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category.

Fair value is generally determined based on quoted market prices or quotations for assets or liabilities with similar characteristics. When such quotations are not available, fair value is estimated on information from market operators, pricing models, discounted cash flow, or similar techniques. In these cases, determining fair value may require significant judgment or estimation by Management.

The fair value of swaps is determined using discounted cash flow modeling techniques, utilizing yield curves that reflect appropriate risk factors. These curves are applied to the pricing of currency swaps, interest rate swaps, and swaps with other risk factors. The information used to construct yield curves is obtained primarily from B3 and the domestic and international secondary markets.

The fair value of futures and forward contracts is determined based on market price quotations for exchange-traded derivatives or using methodologies similar to those used in pricing swaps.

The fair value of options is determined based on mathematical models, such as Black & Scholes, using yield curves, implied volatilities and the fair value of the underlying assets.

The fair value of credit derivative instruments is determined based on market price quotations or obtained from specialized entities. Current market prices are used to calculate volatility.

To estimate the fair value of over-the-counter derivatives, the credit quality of each counterparty is also taken into account, thus associating an expected credit losses for each derivative portfolio (Credit valuation adjustment).

The derivative financial instruments held by Bradesco in Brazil primarily consist of swaps, options and futures, and are registered with B3. Derivatives held abroad refer to swaps, forwards, options, credit derivative instruments and futures transactions carried out, substantially, on the Chicago and New York Stock Exchanges, as well as on the over-the-counter market.

Macro strategies are defined for the Trading (proprietary) and Banking portfolios. Trading Portfolio transactions, including derivatives, seek gains from directional movements in prices and/or rates, arbitrage, hedge and market-maker strategies that may be fully or partially settled before the originally stipulated maturity date. The Banking Portfolio focuses on commercial transactions and their hedges.

Portfolio risk is controlled using information consolidated by risk factor; effective portfolio risk management requires joint use of derivatives with other instruments, including stocks and bonds.

	R$ thousands			
	On June 30, 2026		On December 31, 2025	
	Notional value	Fair Value	Notional value	Fair Value
Futures contracts				
Purchase commitments:	**223,639,426**	**275,551**	**232,864,244**	**(450,905)**
- Interbank market	131,671,908	175,207	150,634,305	17,542
- Foreign currency	63,691,096	81,028	54,344,313	(471,042)
- Other	28,276,422	19,316	27,885,626	2,595
Sale commitments:	**290,952,262**	**(312,526)**	**165,612,193**	**523,762**
- Interbank market (1)	211,284,702	(244,370)	111,724,128	(21,535)
- Foreign currency (2)	36,690,555	(6,386)	30,741,161	530,151
- Other	42,977,005	(61,770)	23,146,904	15,146
Option contracts				
Purchase commitments:	**906,667,527**	**2,074,250**	**783,864,910**	**1,828,145**
- Interbank market	828,474,305	104,221	718,584,779	106,261
- Foreign currency	15,083,501	965,301	9,616,237	1,121,228
- Other	63,109,721	1,004,728	55,663,894	600,656
Sale commitments:	**876,225,025**	**(2,970,598)**	**790,685,040**	**(2,645,067)**
- Interbank market	811,095,914	(114,647)	721,019,609	(113,341)
- Foreign currency	13,933,013	(959,337)	15,908,308	(947,331)
- Other	51,196,098	(1,896,614)	53,757,123	(1,584,395)
Forward contracts				
Purchase commitments:	**92,447,769**	**363,815**	**76,859,205**	**(200,542)**
- Foreign currency	71,098,287	(1,345,111)	64,714,131	(1,459,502)
- Other	21,349,482	1,708,926	12,145,074	1,258,960
Sale commitments:	**69,078,734**	**(678,374)**	**53,889,171**	**456,033**
- Foreign currency (2)	50,430,655	207,000	45,530,533	520,221
- Other	18,648,079	(885,374)	8,358,638	(64,188)
Swap contracts				
Assets (long position):	**157,658,267**	**10,886,495**	**928,071,044**	**9,550,875**
- Interbank market	83,186,156	6,582,979	75,975,089	4,695,032
- Fixed rate	10,108,961	522,671	315,081,578	454,827
- Foreign currency	43,207,412	1,399,541	521,032,423	2,485,099
- IGPM (General Index of market pricing)	30,412	32,153	31,221	29,994
- Other	21,125,326	2,349,151	15,950,733	1,885,923
Liabilities (short position):	**82,656,903**	**(6,594,646)**	**873,497,122**	**(6,480,535)**
- Interbank market	43,918,379	(1,892,814)	32,343,513	(1,378,695)
- Fixed rate	9,816,645	(718,986)	470,848,308	(725,508)
- Foreign currency	8,595,020	(2,232,555)	355,159,513	(2,649,262)
- IGPM (General Index of market pricing)	103,000	(127,310)	103,000	(116,300)
- Other	20,223,859	(1,622,981)	15,042,788	(1,610,770)

Derivatives include operations maturing in D+1 (day after reporting date).

(1) Includes: (i) accounting cash flow hedges to protect DI-indexed funding notional totaling R$127,660,676 thousand (R$100,113,669 thousand on December 31, 2025); and (ii) accounting cash flow hedges to protect DI-indexed (Interbank Deposit Rate) investments notional totaling R$16,017,960 thousand (R$10,625,523 thousand on December 31, 2025); and

(2) Includes specific hedges to protect assets and liabilities, arising from foreign investments. Investments abroad notional total R$39,937,903 thousand (R$39,781,569 thousand on December 31, 2025).

Swaps include contracts of interest rates, foreign currency and cross currency and interest rates in which payments of interest or the principal or in one or two different currencies are exchanged for a contractual period. The risks of swap contracts refer to the potential inability or unwillingness of the counterparties to comply with the contractual terms and the risk associated with changes in market conditions due to changes in the interest rates and the currency exchange rates.

The interest rate and currency futures and the forward contracts of interest rates call for subsequent delivery of an instrument at a specific price or specific profitability. The reference values constitute a nominal value of the respective instrument whose variations in price are settled daily. The credit risk associated with futures contracts is minimized due to these daily settlements. Futures contracts are also subject to risk of changes in interest rates or in the value of the respective instruments.

Credit Default Swap – CDS

In general, these represent a bilateral contract in which one of the counterparties buys protection against a credit risk of a particular financial instrument (it's risk is transferred). The counterparty that sells the protection receives a remuneration that is usually paid linearly over the life of the operation.

In the event of a default, the counterparty who purchased the protection will receive a payment, the purpose of which is to compensate for the loss of value in the financial instrument. In this case, the counterparty that sells the protection normally will receive the underlying asset in exchange for said payment.

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026 (1)	**On December 31, 2025**
Risk received in credit swaps - Notional	**1,902,023**	**1,840,305**
- Debt securities issued by companies	1,243,689	1,195,369
- Brazilian government bonds	658,334	644,936
Risk transferred in credit swaps - Notional	**(129,415)**	**(137,560)**
- Companies bonds	(129,415)	(137,560)

(1) The adjustment to the fair value of credit swaps for risk received is R$(14,296) thousand (R$1,703 thousand on December 31, 2025) and for risk transferred R$(466) thousand (R$2 thousand on December 31, 2025).

The contracts related to credit derivative transactions described above are due in 2033. There were no credit events, as defined in the agreements, during the period.

Hedge Accounting

Hedge accounting is a practice that uses derivative financial instruments with the objective of reducing or eliminating the accounting mismatches that exist in a hedging relationship between a hedging instrument and a hedged item. In other words, this methodology seeks to offset, in whole or in part, the risks arising from exposures to specific factors that may affect the Organization's statements of income or other comprehensive income.

The hedge effectiveness may be impacted primarily when, during the hedging relationship period, changes occur in the market risk environment or in the counterparty's credit risk.

As of June 30, 2026, Bradesco maintained hedge positions, composed of:

Cash Flow Hedges

The financial instruments classified in this category, aim to reduce exposure to future changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. The effective portion of the changes in fair value of these instruments, is evaluated using the methodology of comparing the adjustment to the fair value of the instruments and recognized in a separate account of shareholders' equity, net of tax effects and is only transferred to the income statement in two situations: (i) in case of ineffectiveness of the hedge; or (ii) when the hedged item is settled. The ineffective portion of the respective hedge is recognized directly in the statement of income.

With respect to the DI floating interest rate risk, the hedge accounting strategies designated for the instruments classified in this category make use of DI Futures contracts traded on B3, swaps, and Fed Funds. The maturity terms extend through 2032, converting the cash flows into fixed rates. The effectiveness measured in the hedge portfolio complies with the applicable regulatory requirements.

Strategy	R$ thousands			
	Object	Instruments		
	Hedge object (carrying amount)	Hedge instrument (nominal value)	Hedge instruments (carrying amount)	Fair value adjustment recorded in equity* (effective portion)
On June 30, 2026				
Assets				
Securities Hedge - interest receipts	16,057,838	16,017,960	15,798,803	(219,157)
Liabilities				
Funding hedge - interest payments	134,693,872	127,660,676	128,331,781	671,106
On December 31, 2025				
Assets				
Securities Hedge - interest receipts	11,034,575	10,665,135	10,625,523	(39,611)
Liabilities				
Funding hedge - interest payments	102,370,447	100,352,489	100,113,669	(238,820)

* Gross tax effects.

Changes in the value of the hedged item used as a basis for recognizing hedge ineffectiveness for the period are reflected in the fair value of the instrument through an effectiveness test.

The ineffective portion is recognized directly in statement of income.

There were gains/(losses) related to the cash flow accounting hedge, recorded in statement of income accounts during the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 in the amount of R$2,764 thousand (2025 – R$ 0).

Fair value hedge

The financial instruments classified in this category are intended to offset the risks arising from exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged item. The effective portion of the gains or losses on the instrument is measured by variation of adjustment to the fair value of the instruments and is recognized in statement of income, net of tax effects.

With respect to fixed-rate funding risk, the hedge accounting strategies designated for the instruments classified in this category make use of DI Futures contracts, with maturities extending through 2036. The effectiveness assessed for the hedge portfolio is in compliance with the requirements established by the applicable regulations.

Strategy	Object		Instrument		R$ thousands
	Hedge object (carrying amount)	Fair value adjustment recorded in income* (effective portion)	Hedge instrument (nominal value)	Hedge instruments (fair value)	Fair value adjustment
Liabilities					
Financial letter hedge	128,485	4,977	134,068	129,182	(4,886)
Total on March 31, 2026	**128,485**	**4,977**	**134,068**	**129,182**	**(4,886)**
Financial letter hedge	79,857	1,489	81,342	79,938	(1,405)
Total on December 31, 2025	**79,857**	**1,489**	**81,342**	**79,938**	**(1,405)**

* Gross tax effects.

There was an ineffective portion in the six-month period ended on June 30, 2026, the amount of R$13 thousand (2025 – R$ 0). As of June 30, 2025, we did not have any fair value hedge.

Hedge of investments abroad

The financial instruments classified in this category, have the objective of reducing the exposure to foreign exchange variation of investments abroad, whose functional currency is different from the Brazilian real, which impacts the net income of the Organization. The effective portion of the valuations or devaluations of these instruments, is evaluated using the variation comparison methodology exchange rate of the object and hedging instrument, being recognized in a separate account of shareholders' equity, net of tax effects and is only transferred to the statement of income in two situations: (i) hedge ineffectiveness; or (ii) in the disposal or partial sale of the foreign operation.

With respect to foreign currency risk, for which the functional currency differs from the Brazilian real, the hedge accounting strategies designated for the instruments classified in this category make use of Forward contracts and U.S. Dollar Futures contracts, with the hedged item being the foreign investment referenced in MXN (Mexican Peso) and USD (U.S. Dollar).

Strategy	Object	Instruments		R$ thousands
	Hedge object (carrying amount)	Hedge instrument (nominal value)	Hedge instruments (carrying amount)	Fair value adjustment recorded in equity* (effective portion)
Assets				
Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	5,377,260	6,722,990	5,797,712	(925,278)
Total on June 30, 2026	**5,377,260**	**6,722,990**	**5,797,712**	**(925,278)**
Assets				
Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	5,177,416	7,084,010	5,876,575	(1,207,436)
Total on December 31, 2025	**5,177,416**	**7,084,010**	**5,876,575**	**(1,207,436)**

* Gross tax effects.
Changes in the value of the hedged item used as a basis for recognizing hedge ineffectiveness for the period are reflected in the fair value of the instrument through an effectiveness test.

The effectiveness verified in the hedge portfolio is in accordance with current regulations.

The gains/(losses) related to net investment in a foreign operation, recorded in statement of income, in the six-month period ended on June 30, 2026 was R$156 thousand (2025 - R$3,673 thousand).

For foreign investment hedge strategies, prospective effectiveness is assessed by demonstrating the existence of an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including tests based on stress scenarios. Retrospective effectiveness is assessed by comparing the foreign exchange variation of the investment with the foreign exchange variation of the derivative, taking into account the related tax effects. The hedge ratio is determined by dividing the foreign exchange variation of the hedged item by the foreign exchange variation of the hedging instrument. Economic offset arises because both are exposed to the same risk factor (foreign exchange risk), with the effective portion recognized in equity (Other Comprehensive Income - OCI) and the ineffective portion recognized immediately in profit or loss. Both strategies are designed to achieve an effective level of economic offset, reflecting the risk management strategy adopted by Management.

Unobservable gains on initial recognition

When the valuation depends on unobservable data any initial gain or loss on financial instruments is deferred over the life of the contract or until the instrument is redeemed, transferred, sold or the fair value becomes observable. All derivatives which are part of the hedge relationships are valued on the basis of observable market data.

The nominal values do not reflect the actual risk assumed by the Organization, since the net position of these financial instruments arises from compensation and/or combination thereof. The net position is used by the Organization particularly to protect interest rates, the price of the underlying assets or exchange risk. The result of these financial instruments is recognized in "Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss", in the consolidated statement of income.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and their net value presented in the consolidated statements of financial position when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts recognized and the Organization intends to settle them on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of offset is exercised upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the default of bank loans or other credit events. Given the non-occurrence of these events, as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Bradesco did not offset any financial assets and financial liabilities in its consolidated statements of financial position.

The table below presents financial assets and liabilities subject to net settlement:

	R$ thousands					
	On June 30, 2026			On December 31, 2025		
	Gross amount	Related amount offset in the consolidated statements	Net amount	Gross amount	Related amount offset in the consolidated statements	Net amount
Financial assets						
Interbank investments	209,843,247	-	209,843,247	218,329,819	-	218,329,819
Derivative financial instruments	36,530,568	-	36,530,568	20,850,095	-	20,850,095
Financial liabilities						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	151,050,913	-	151,050,913	160,636,183	-	160,636,183
Derivative financial instruments	33,486,601	-	33,486,601	18,268,330	-	18,268,330

8) FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

a) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	R$ thousands			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized positive fair value adjustments	Unrealized negative fair value adjustments	Fair Value
Brazilian government bonds	123,095,895	284,062	(8,329,423)	115,050,534
Corporate debt securities	7,744,269	19,652	(158,426)	7,605,495
Bank debt securities	2,014,233	8,164	(3,051)	2,019,346
Brazilian government bonds issued abroad	8,871,927	46,283	(64,479)	8,853,731
Foreign governments securities	3,254,695	4,897	(11,998)	3,247,594
Mutual funds	83,515	47,957	-	131,472
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	5,263,984	238,691	(1,274,115)	4,228,560
Balance on June 30, 2026	**150,328,518**	**649,706**	**(9,841,492)**	**141,136,732**
Brazilian government bonds	112,830,390	291,814	(6,405,576)	106,716,628
Corporate debt securities	8,721,363	25,793	(90,252)	8,656,904
Bank debt securities	1,781,089	10,854	(3,193)	1,788,750
Brazilian government bonds issued abroad	7,818,067	70,339	(71,589)	7,816,817
Foreign governments securities	8,167,066	16,372	(5,507)	8,177,931
Mutual funds	90,743	31,365	-	122,108
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	6,583,814	394,761	(1,259,608)	5,718,967
Balance on December 31, 2025	**145,992,532**	**841,298**	**(7,835,725)**	**138,998,105**

b) Maturity

	R$ thousands			
	On June 30, 2026		On December 31, 2025	
	Amortized cost	Fair Value	Amortized cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	14,530,389	14,473,925	28,535,677	28,429,036
From 1 to 5 years	78,849,796	76,830,419	47,427,746	46,441,083
From 5 to 10 years	24,055,672	22,504,002	36,627,270	34,985,787
Over 10 years	27,545,162	22,968,354	26,727,282	23,301,124
No stated maturity	5,347,499	4,360,032	6,674,557	5,841,075
Total	**150,328,518**	**141,136,732**	**145,992,532**	**138,998,105**

The financial instruments pledged as collateral, classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, totaled R$36,792,629 thousand on June 30, 2026 (R$27,494,154 thousand on December 31, 2025), being composed mostly of Brazilian government bonds.

c) Investments in equity instruments designated measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	R$ thousands		
	Cost	Adjustments to Fair Value	Fair Value
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	5,263,984	(1,035,424)	4,228,560
Total on June 30, 2026	**5,263,984**	**(1,035,424)**	**4,228,560**
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	6,583,814	(864,847)	5,718,967
Total on December 31, 2025	**6,583,814**	**(864,847)**	**5,718,967**

The Bank adopted the option of designating equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income upon initial recognition.

d) Reconciliation of expected credit losses of financial assets at FVOCI:

	R$ thousands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected credit losses of financial assets at FVOCI on December 31, 2025	**19,234**	**-**	**3,123**	**22,357**
Assets originated/remeasured, settled or paid	(11,778)	-	-	(11,778)
Expected credit losses of financial assets at FVOCI on June 30, 2026 (1)	**7,456**	**-**	**3,123**	**10,579**
Expected credit losses of financial assets at FVOCI on December 31, 2024	**9,640**	**1,543**	**3,123**	**14,306**
Assets originated/remeasured, settled or paid	13,885	(1,543)	-	12,342
Expected credit losses of financial assets at FVOCI on June 30, 2025 (1)	**23,525**	**-**	**3,123**	**26,648**

(1) There was no movement between stages.

9) DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

a) Securities at amortized cost

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Securities:		
Brazilian government bonds	127,071,347	135,339,275
Bank debt securities and corporate debt securities	149,902,529	124,207,296
Total (1)	**276,973,876**	**259,546,571**

(1) Net of provisions for expected credit losses associated with credit risk.

b) Maturity

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Due within one year	60,526,677	54,891,298
From 1 to 5 years	146,735,114	138,622,149
From 5 to 10 years	40,421,295	41,306,602
Over 10 years	29,290,790	24,726,522
Total (1)	**276,973,876**	**259,546,571**

(1) Net of provisions for expected credit losses associated with credit risk.

The financial instruments pledged as collateral, classified as financial assets at amortized cost, totaled R$50,716,221 thousand on June 30, 2026 (R$51,575,375 thousand on December 31, 2025), being composed mostly of Brazilian government bonds.

c) Reconciliation of expected credit losses of financial assets at amortized cost

	R$ thousands			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total (1)**
Expected credit losses of financial assets at amortized cost on December 31, 2025	**625,566**	**251,503**	**2,687,423**	**3,564,492**
Transferred to Stage 1	-	(26,051)	(1,041)	(27,092)
Transferred to Stage 2	(24,278)	-	(10,496)	(34,774)
Transferred to Stage 3	(30,543)	(92,956)	-	(123,499)
Transfer from Stage 1	-	24,278	30,543	54,821
Transfer from Stage 2	26,051	-	92,956	119,007
Transfer from Stage 3	1,041	10,496	-	11,537
Assets originated/remeasured, settled or paid	(72,301)	153,711	1,065,032	1,146,442
Expected loss of financial assets at amortized cost on June 30, 2026	**525,536**	**320,981**	**3,864,417**	**4,710,934**
Expected credit losses of financial assets at amortized cost on December 31, 2024	**703,833**	**50,111**	**5,403,056**	**6,157,000**
Transferred to Stage 1	-	(2,044)	(5,799)	(7,843)
Transferred to Stage 2	(7,797)	-	(12,894)	(20,691)
Transferred to Stage 3	(3,857)	(8,576)	-	(12,433)
Transfer from Stage 1	-	7,797	3,857	11,654
Transfer from Stage 2	2,044	-	8,576	10,620
Transfer from Stage 3	5,799	12,894	-	18,693
Assets originated/remeasured, settled or paid	12,940	51,021	(296,708)	(232,747)
Expected loss of financial assets at amortized cost on June 30, 2025	**712,962**	**111,203**	**5,100,088**	**5,924,253**

(1) The expected credit losses expense is recorded as “Expected Credit Losses on Other Financial Assets” in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income.

10) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Reverse repurchase agreements (1)	209,843,247	218,329,819
Loans to financial institutions	45,397,216	17,155,248
Expected credit losses	(26,925)	(13)
Total	**255,213,538**	**235,485,054**

(1) On June 30, 2026, it included financial investments given in guarantee in the amount of R$149,314,514 thousand (R$159,547,767 thousand on December 31, 2025).

11) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

a) Loans and advances to customers by type of product

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Companies	**365,841,598**	**350,445,791**
- Financing and On-lending	**143,428,945**	**137,576,819**
- Financing and export	35,829,615	34,763,790
- Housing loans	36,382,081	34,911,156
- On-lending BNDES/Finame	27,801,790	24,475,073
- Vehicle loans	22,727,412	23,074,448
- Import	12,746,720	12,986,200
- Leases	7,941,327	7,366,152
- Borrowings	**203,291,133**	**195,880,958**
- Working capital	151,683,732	143,640,424
- Rural loans	17,974,137	13,324,492
- Other	33,633,264	38,916,042
- Limit operations (1)	**19,121,520**	**16,988,014**
Individuals	**454,725,343**	**441,022,363**
- Financing and On-lending	**169,633,833**	**161,548,810**
- Housing loans	115,563,266	112,626,278
- Vehicle loans	47,013,600	41,797,766
- On-lending BNDES/Finame	6,536,415	6,616,649
- Other	520,552	508,117
- Borrowings	**193,695,978**	**189,710,201**
- Personal credit	168,437,771	165,277,140
- Rural loans	18,192,399	17,680,946
- Other	7,065,808	6,752,115
- Limit operations (1)	**91,395,532**	**89,763,352**
Total portfolio	**820,566,941**	**791,468,154**
Expected credit losses	**(46,501,122)**	**(47,011,092)**
Total of net loans and advances to customers	**774,065,819**	**744,457,062**

(1) Refers to outstanding operations with pre-established limits linked to current account and credit card, whose credit limits are automatically recomposed as the amounts used are paid.

b) Finance Lease Receivables

Loans and advances to customers include the following finance lease receivables.

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Gross investments in finance lease receivables:		
Up to one year	345,387	296,547
From one to five years	6,325,205	6,041,176
Over five years	1,537,210	1,296,410
Impairment loss on finance lease receivables	(122,271)	(114,049)
Net investment	**8,085,531**	**7,520,084**
Net investments in finance lease:		
Up to one year	338,952	291,293
From one to five years	6,225,753	5,952,651
Over five years	1,520,826	1,276,140
Total	**8,085,531**	**7,520,084**

c) Reconciliation of the gross book value of loans and advances to customers

R$ thousands

Stage 1	Balance on December 31, 2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**315,701,697**	**(7,618,679)**	**(3,365,958)**	**705,137**	**134,099**	**116,158,010**	**(93,546,105)**	**-**	**328,168,201**
- Financing	129,715,483	(1,569,005)	(534,936)	192,368	46,930	43,015,962	(35,706,358)	-	135,160,444
- Borrowings	171,679,901	(5,628,021)	(2,666,024)	456,820	76,900	69,535,284	(56,341,448)	-	177,113,412
- Revolving	14,306,313	(421,653)	(164,998)	55,949	10,269	3,606,764	(1,498,299)	-	15,894,345
Individuals	**381,759,894**	**(10,057,704)**	**(4,531,617)**	**2,857,613**	**694,153**	**83,158,676**	**(63,224,728)**	**-**	**390,656,287**
- Financing	146,242,845	(4,309,713)	(1,316,698)	1,089,544	166,288	26,144,630	(15,937,424)	-	152,079,472
- Borrowings	162,122,662	(3,884,812)	(3,003,010)	1,192,906	268,888	44,844,234	(36,534,128)	-	165,006,740
- Revolving	73,394,387	(1,863,179)	(211,909)	575,163	258,977	12,169,812	(10,753,176)	-	73,570,075
Total	**697,461,591**	**(17,676,383)**	**(7,897,575)**	**3,562,750**	**828,252**	**199,316,686**	**(156,770,833)**	**-**	**718,824,488**

R$ thousands

Stage 2	Balance on December 31, 2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**11,609,479**	**(705,137)**	**(3,396,460)**	**7,618,679**	**558,959**	**3,087,726**	**(3,382,112)**	**-**	**15,391,134**
- Financing	2,488,315	(192,368)	(408,545)	1,569,005	9,269	287,608	(618,513)	-	3,134,771
- Borrowings	8,155,906	(456,820)	(2,718,330)	5,628,021	535,041	2,187,443	(2,336,619)	-	10,994,642
- Revolving	965,258	(55,949)	(269,585)	421,653	14,649	612,675	(426,980)	-	1,261,721
Individuals	**25,431,262**	**(2,857,613)**	**(5,250,078)**	**10,057,704**	**1,145,293**	**6,188,435**	**(6,249,220)**	**-**	**28,465,783**
- Financing	9,431,595	(1,089,544)	(1,248,234)	4,309,713	126,787	856,148	(1,420,130)	-	10,966,335
- Borrowings	10,868,536	(1,192,906)	(2,619,544)	3,884,812	867,141	2,561,564	(2,751,455)	-	11,618,148
- Revolving	5,131,131	(575,163)	(1,382,300)	1,863,179	151,365	2,770,723	(2,077,635)	-	5,881,300
Total	**37,040,741**	**(3,562,750)**	**(8,646,538)**	**17,676,383**	**1,704,252**	**9,276,161**	**(9,631,332)**	**-**	**43,856,917**

Stage 3	R$ thousands							
	Balance on December 31, 2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Originated (1)	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**23,134,615**	**(134,099)**	**(558,959)**	**3,365,958**	**3,396,460**	**5,635,515**	**(7,066,891)**	**(5,490,336)**	**22,282,263**
- Financing	5,373,024	(46,930)	(9,269)	534,936	408,545	221,054	(1,114,443)	(233,184)	5,133,733
- Borrowings	16,045,346	(76,900)	(535,041)	2,666,024	2,718,330	4,706,867	(5,748,122)	(4,592,178)	15,184,326
- Revolving	1,716,245	(10,269)	(14,649)	164,998	269,585	707,594	(204,326)	(664,974)	1,964,204
Individuals	**33,831,207**	**(694,153)**	**(1,145,293)**	**4,531,617**	**5,250,078**	**10,327,021**	**(3,022,293)**	**(13,474,911)**	**35,603,273**
- Financing	5,874,368	(166,288)	(126,787)	1,316,698	1,248,234	241,308	(1,174,686)	(624,822)	6,588,025
- Borrowings	16,720,231	(268,888)	(867,141)	3,003,010	2,619,544	4,718,531	(285,400)	(8,566,383)	17,073,504
- Revolving	11,236,608	(258,977)	(151,365)	211,909	1,382,300	5,367,182	(1,562,207)	(4,283,706)	11,941,744
Total	**56,965,822**	**(828,252)**	**(1,704,252)**	**7,897,575**	**8,646,538**	**15,962,536**	**(10,089,184)**	**(18,965,247)**	**57,885,536**

(1) Originated balances mainly refer to restructured operations.

Consolidated - All stages	R$ thousands				
	Balance on December 31, 2025	Originated	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**350,445,791**	**124,881,251**	**(103,995,108)**	**(5,490,336)**	**365,841,598**
- Financing	137,576,822	43,524,624	(37,439,314)	(233,184)	143,428,948
- Borrowings	195,881,153	76,429,594	(64,426,189)	(4,592,178)	203,292,380
- Revolving	16,987,816	4,927,033	(2,129,605)	(664,974)	19,120,270
Individuals	**441,022,363**	**99,674,132**	**(72,496,241)**	**(13,474,911)**	**454,725,343**
- Financing	161,548,808	27,242,086	(18,532,240)	(624,822)	169,633,832
- Borrowings	189,711,429	52,124,329	(39,570,983)	(8,566,383)	193,698,392
- Revolving	89,762,126	20,307,717	(14,393,018)	(4,283,706)	91,393,119
Total	**791,468,154**	**224,555,383**	**(176,491,349)**	**(18,965,247)**	**820,566,941**

R$ thousands

Stage 1	Balance on December 31, 2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
Companies	**284,237,991**	**(4,012,631)**	**(1,853,084)**	**803,396**	**141,835**	**115,562,127**	**(111,756,056)**	**-**	**283,123,578**
- Financing	125,114,754	(1,257,848)	(314,131)	194,567	63,683	41,444,993	(40,631,656)	-	124,614,362
- Borrowings	146,737,983	(2,460,994)	(1,424,489)	538,668	73,220	70,794,909	(70,019,164)	-	144,240,133
- Revolving	12,385,254	(293,789)	(114,464)	70,161	4,932	3,322,225	(1,105,236)	-	14,269,083
Individuals	**347,118,719**	**(7,666,251)**	**(3,459,026)**	**2,709,251**	**1,077,576**	**98,815,192**	**(75,042,132)**	**-**	**363,553,329**
- Financing	132,000,312	(3,261,698)	(1,058,750)	1,042,958	198,394	27,699,471	(15,774,639)	-	140,846,048
- Borrowings	149,534,314	(2,877,000)	(2,218,455)	1,176,466	435,725	59,815,514	(50,220,491)	-	155,646,073
- Revolving	65,584,093	(1,527,553)	(181,821)	489,827	443,457	11,300,207	(9,047,002)	-	67,061,208
Total	**631,356,710**	**(11,678,882)**	**(5,312,110)**	**3,512,647**	**1,219,411**	**214,377,319**	**(186,798,188)**	**-**	**646,676,907**

R$ thousands

Stage 2	Balance on December 31, 2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
Companies	**6,946,383**	**(803,396)**	**(1,799,119)**	**4,012,631**	**127,036**	**2,504,479**	**(2,308,946)**	**-**	**8,679,068**
- Financing	1,861,939	(194,567)	(263,662)	1,257,848	10,731	233,141	(617,521)	-	2,287,909
- Borrowings	4,363,096	(538,668)	(1,355,709)	2,460,994	110,830	1,856,099	(1,410,420)	-	5,486,222
- Revolving	721,348	(70,161)	(179,748)	293,789	5,475	415,239	(281,005)	-	904,937
Individuals	**21,911,700**	**(2,709,251)**	**(4,303,957)**	**7,666,251**	**1,696,056**	**5,336,674**	**(5,019,730)**	**-**	**24,577,743**
- Financing	8,443,459	(1,042,958)	(1,045,732)	3,261,698	141,959	546,925	(1,275,250)	-	9,030,101
- Borrowings	9,169,428	(1,176,466)	(2,240,079)	2,877,000	1,424,827	2,671,993	(2,072,797)	-	10,653,906
- Revolving	4,298,813	(489,827)	(1,018,146)	1,527,553	129,270	2,117,756	(1,671,683)	-	4,893,736
Total	**28,858,083**	**(3,512,647)**	**(6,103,076)**	**11,678,882**	**1,823,092**	**7,841,153**	**(7,328,676)**	**-**	**33,256,811**

Stage 3	R$ thousands								
	Balance on December 31, 2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Originated	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
Companies	**25,751,969**	**(141,835)**	**(127,036)**	**1,853,084**	**1,799,119**	**7,143,280**	**(6,599,912)**	**(5,190,701)**	**24,487,968**
- Financing	5,494,795	(63,683)	(10,731)	314,131	263,662	198,258	(751,197)	(272,684)	5,172,551
- Borrowings	18,857,751	(73,220)	(110,830)	1,424,489	1,355,709	6,395,376	(5,801,900)	(4,264,615)	17,782,760
- Revolving	1,399,423	(4,932)	(5,475)	114,464	179,748	549,646	(46,815)	(653,402)	1,532,657
Individuals	**34,272,824**	**(1,077,576)**	**(1,696,056)**	**3,459,026**	**4,303,957**	**9,018,498**	**(2,235,623)**	**(12,790,122)**	**33,254,928**
- Financing	4,432,804	(198,394)	(141,959)	1,058,750	1,045,732	183,188	(723,973)	(382,368)	5,273,780
- Borrowings	18,621,969	(435,725)	(1,424,827)	2,218,455	2,240,079	4,338,156	(551,460)	(7,905,346)	17,101,301
- Revolving	11,218,051	(443,457)	(129,270)	181,821	1,018,146	4,497,154	(960,190)	(4,502,408)	10,879,847
Total	**60,024,793**	**(1,219,411)**	**(1,823,092)**	**5,312,110**	**6,103,076**	**16,161,778**	**(8,835,535)**	**(17,980,823)**	**57,742,896**

Consolidated - All stages	R$ thousands				
	Balance on December 31, 2024	Originated	Maturities/Early Settlements	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
Companies	**316,936,343**	**125,209,886**	**(120,664,914)**	**(5,190,701)**	**316,290,614**
- Financing	132,471,488	41,876,392	(42,000,374)	(272,684)	132,074,822
- Borrowings	169,958,830	79,046,384	(77,231,484)	(4,264,615)	167,509,115
- Revolving	14,506,025	4,287,110	(1,433,056)	(653,402)	16,706,677
Individuals	**403,303,243**	**113,170,364**	**(82,297,485)**	**(12,790,122)**	**421,386,000**
- Financing	144,876,575	28,429,584	(17,773,862)	(382,368)	155,149,929
- Borrowings	177,325,711	66,825,663	(52,844,748)	(7,905,346)	183,401,280
- Revolving	81,100,957	17,915,117	(11,678,875)	(4,502,408)	82,834,791
Total	**720,239,586**	**238,380,250**	**(202,962,399)**	**(17,980,823)**	**737,676,614**

d) Reconciliation of expected credit losses from loans and advances to customers

(Includes expected credit losses on loans, commitments to be released and financial guarantees provided)

R$ thousands

Stage 1	Balance on December 31, 2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**3,235,976**	**(153,803)**	**(122,641)**	**48,228**	**77,740**	**949,393**	**(1,231,474)**	**-**	**2,803,419**
- Financing	1,154,205	(26,318)	(10,300)	12,431	17,055	267,555	(400,177)	-	1,014,451
- Borrowings	1,474,498	(110,742)	(98,110)	32,519	50,947	537,881	(721,896)	-	1,165,097
- Revolving	607,273	(16,743)	(14,231)	3,278	9,738	143,957	(109,401)	-	623,871
Individuals	**7,599,047**	**(333,865)**	**(304,055)**	**262,612**	**330,098**	**1,793,605**	**(1,994,024)**	**-**	**7,353,418**
- Financing	498,577	(49,522)	(32,619)	44,097	41,952	121,363	(187,847)	-	436,001
- Borrowings	3,838,530	(208,988)	(256,328)	182,451	153,376	1,127,314	(1,294,027)	-	3,542,328
- Revolving	3,261,940	(75,355)	(15,108)	36,064	134,770	544,928	(512,150)	-	3,375,089
Total	**10,835,023**	**(487,668)**	**(426,696)**	**310,840**	**407,838**	**2,742,998**	**(3,225,498)**	**-**	**10,156,837**

R$ thousands

Stage 2	Balance on December 31, 2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**1,343,215**	**(48,228)**	**(467,458)**	**153,803**	**362,753**	**449,724**	**36,176**	**-**	**1,829,985**
- Financing	224,120	(12,430)	(53,830)	26,318	2,072	38,643	10,815	-	235,708
- Borrowings	915,041	(32,519)	(308,657)	110,747	355,150	220,282	58,561	-	1,318,605
- Revolving	204,054	(3,279)	(104,971)	16,738	5,531	190,799	(33,200)	-	275,672
Individuals	**3,840,581**	**(262,612)**	**(1,736,434)**	**333,865**	**652,352**	**1,573,843**	**(215,015)**	**-**	**4,186,580**
- Financing	502,729	(44,097)	(177,630)	49,522	31,466	72,550	78,387	-	512,927
- Borrowings	2,465,494	(182,447)	(1,109,930)	208,995	550,383	773,204	(96,441)	-	2,609,258
- Revolving	872,358	(36,068)	(448,874)	75,348	70,503	728,089	(196,961)	-	1,064,395
Total	**5,183,796**	**(310,840)**	**(2,203,892)**	**487,668**	**1,015,105**	**2,023,567**	**(178,839)**	**-**	**6,016,565**

R$ thousands

Stage 3	Balance on December 31, 2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**12,760,862**	**(77,740)**	**(362,753)**	**122,641**	**467,458**	**3,124,564**	**907,577**	**(5,490,336)**	**11,452,273**
- Financing	1,697,078	(17,055)	(2,072)	10,300	53,830	109,994	(132,808)	(233,184)	1,486,083
- Borrowings	9,926,398	(50,947)	(355,150)	98,110	308,657	2,657,311	682,994	(4,592,178)	8,675,195
- Revolving	1,137,386	(9,738)	(5,531)	14,231	104,971	357,259	357,391	(664,974)	1,290,995
Individuals	**21,313,601**	**(330,098)**	**(652,352)**	**304,055**	**1,736,434**	**5,864,144**	**7,355,306**	**(13,474,911)**	**22,116,179**
- Financing	2,570,822	(41,952)	(31,466)	32,619	177,630	103,684	553,268	(624,822)	2,739,783
- Borrowings	11,599,961	(153,376)	(550,383)	256,328	1,109,930	2,923,204	5,164,785	(8,566,383)	11,784,066
- Revolving	7,142,818	(134,770)	(70,503)	15,108	448,874	2,837,256	1,637,253	(4,283,706)	7,592,330
Total	**34,074,463**	**(407,838)**	**(1,015,105)**	**426,696**	**2,203,892**	**8,988,708**	**8,262,883**	**(18,965,247)**	**33,568,452**

R$ thousands

Consolidated - All stages	Balance on December 31, 2025	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2026
Companies	**17,340,053**	**4,523,681**	**(287,721)**	**(5,490,336)**	**16,085,677**
- Financing	3,075,403	416,192	(522,170)	(233,184)	2,736,241
- Borrowings	12,315,937	3,415,474	19,659	(4,592,178)	11,158,892
- Revolving	1,948,713	692,015	214,790	(664,974)	2,190,544
Individuals	**32,753,229**	**9,231,592**	**5,146,267**	**(13,474,911)**	**33,656,177**
- Financing	3,572,128	297,597	443,808	(624,822)	3,688,711
- Borrowings	17,903,985	4,823,722	3,774,317	(8,566,383)	17,935,641
- Revolving	11,277,116	4,110,273	928,142	(4,283,706)	12,031,825
Total	**50,093,282**	**13,755,273**	**4,858,546**	**(18,965,247)**	**49,741,854**

(1) Relates to early settlements, maturities and modifications.

R$ thousands

Stage 1	Balance on December 31, 2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
Companies	**3,745,866**	**(128,384)**	**(91,628)**	**74,304**	**72,624**	**1,275,717**	**(1,401,669)**	**-**	**3,546,830**
- Financing	1,503,946	(28,675)	(6,088)	18,269	30,423	294,320	(504,012)	-	1,308,183
- Borrowings	1,669,722	(87,053)	(75,954)	52,443	37,452	850,947	(837,578)	-	1,609,979
- Revolving	572,198	(12,656)	(9,586)	3,592	4,749	130,450	(60,079)	-	628,668
Individuals	**7,257,404**	**(249,115)**	**(204,471)**	**287,333**	**482,759**	**1,990,988**	**(2,147,750)**	**-**	**7,417,148**
- Financing	374,887	(28,042)	(17,426)	40,791	46,641	101,800	(124,720)	-	393,931
- Borrowings	3,461,557	(150,587)	(168,913)	213,776	225,003	1,323,013	(1,421,571)	-	3,482,278
- Revolving	3,420,960	(70,486)	(18,132)	32,766	211,115	566,175	(601,459)	-	3,540,939
Total	**11,003,270**	**(377,499)**	**(296,099)**	**361,637**	**555,383**	**3,266,705**	**(3,549,419)**	**-**	**10,963,978**

R$ thousands

Stage 2	Balance on December 31, 2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
Companies	**1,015,120**	**(74,304)**	**(357,763)**	**128,384**	**74,963**	**353,484**	**(76,268)**	**-**	**1,063,616**
- Financing	258,842	(18,269)	(53,560)	28,675	5,156	42,702	18,448	-	281,994
- Borrowings	620,261	(52,443)	(236,156)	87,053	66,784	187,198	(78,388)	-	594,309
- Revolving	136,017	(3,592)	(68,047)	12,656	3,023	123,584	(16,328)	-	187,313
Individuals	**3,200,306**	**(287,333)**	**(1,397,402)**	**249,115**	**923,786**	**1,338,768**	**(380,972)**	**-**	**3,646,268**
- Financing	404,722	(40,791)	(130,176)	28,042	38,057	60,594	74,710	-	435,158
- Borrowings	2,107,776	(213,776)	(931,623)	150,587	833,872	716,558	(271,468)	-	2,391,926
- Revolving	687,808	(32,766)	(335,603)	70,486	51,857	561,616	(184,214)	-	819,184
Total	**4,215,426**	**(361,637)**	**(1,755,165)**	**377,499**	**998,749**	**1,692,252**	**(457,240)**	**-**	**4,709,884**

Stage 3	Balance on December 31, 2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
									R$ thousands
Companies	**15,492,712**	**(72,624)**	**(74,963)**	**91,628**	**357,763**	**3,439,540**	**812,778**	**(5,190,701)**	**14,856,133**
- Financing	2,149,523	(30,423)	(5,156)	6,088	53,560	107,544	55,195	(272,684)	2,063,647
- Borrowings	12,483,496	(37,452)	(66,784)	75,954	236,156	3,071,304	358,040	(4,264,615)	11,856,099
- Revolving	859,693	(4,749)	(3,023)	9,586	68,047	260,692	399,543	(653,402)	936,387
Individuals	**20,851,509**	**(482,759)**	**(923,786)**	**204,471**	**1,397,402**	**5,156,716**	**7,239,742**	**(12,790,122)**	**20,653,173**
- Financing	1,710,662	(46,641)	(38,057)	17,426	130,176	85,008	698,758	(382,368)	2,174,964
- Borrowings	12,317,493	(225,003)	(833,872)	168,913	931,623	2,707,893	4,559,590	(7,905,346)	11,721,291
- Revolving	6,823,354	(211,115)	(51,857)	18,132	335,603	2,363,815	1,981,394	(4,502,408)	6,756,918
Total	**36,344,221**	**(555,383)**	**(998,749)**	**296,099**	**1,755,165**	**8,596,256**	**8,052,520**	**(17,980,823)**	**35,509,306**

Consolidated - All stages	Balance on December 31, 2024	Originated	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	(Write off)	Balance on June 30, 2025
					R$ thousands
Companies	**20,253,698**	**5,068,741**	**(665,159)**	**(5,190,701)**	**19,466,579**
- Financing	3,912,311	444,566	(430,369)	(272,684)	3,653,824
- Borrowings	14,773,479	4,109,449	(557,926)	(4,264,615)	14,060,387
- Revolving	1,567,908	514,726	323,136	(653,402)	1,752,368
Individuals	**31,309,219**	**8,486,472**	**4,711,020**	**(12,790,122)**	**31,716,589**
- Financing	2,490,271	247,402	648,748	(382,368)	3,004,053
- Borrowings	17,886,826	4,747,464	2,866,551	(7,905,346)	17,595,495
- Revolving	10,932,122	3,491,606	1,195,721	(4,502,408)	11,117,041
Total	**51,562,917**	**13,555,213**	**4,045,861**	**(17,980,823)**	**51,183,168**

(1) Relates to early settlements, maturities and modifications.

e) Sensitivity analysis

The measurement of expected credit losses incorporates prospective information based on projections of economic scenarios, which are developed by a team of specialists and approved in accordance with the Organization's risk governance. Each economic scenario has the evolution over time of a list of macroeconomic variables, among which are: inflation indices (IPCA), economic activity indices (GDP, unemployment, etc.), Brazilian interest rates and currencies, reflecting the expectations and assumptions of each scenario. Projections are reviewed at least annually, being more timely in cases of material events that may materially alter future prospects.

The estimate of the expected credit losses is made by combining multiple scenarios, which are weighted according to the probability assigned to each scenario, with the base scenario being the most reasonably possible. In order to determine possible oscillations in the expected credit losses resulting from economic projections, simulations were carried out by changing the weighting of the scenarios used in the calculation of the expected credit losses. The table below shows the probabilities attributed to each scenario and the impacts:

					R$ thousand
	On June 30, 2026				On December 31, 2025
	Weighting			Constitution/ (Reversion)	Constitution/ (Reversion)
	Base Scenario	Optimistic Scenario*	Pessimistic Scenario**		
Simulation 1	100%	-	-	(350,149)	(320,747)
Simulation 2	-	100%	-	(949,804)	(624,285)
Simulation 3	-	-	100%	932,459	813,197

* Scenario in which the economy grows more than expected.
** Scenario in which the economy grows less than expected.

f) Expected credit losses on loans and advances

				R$ thousands
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Amount recorded	10,040,972	9,105,156	19,231,076	17,866,902
Amount recovered	(1,850,197)	(1,412,199)	(3,454,971)	(2,719,118)
Expected credit losses on loans and advances	**8,190,775**	**7,692,957**	**15,776,105**	**15,147,784**

g) Loans and advances to customers restructured

The total balance of “Loans and advances with expected credit losses” includes restructured loans and advances to customers. Such loans contemplate extension of loan payment terms, grace periods, reductions in interest rates, and/or, in some cases, the forgiveness (write-off) of part of the loan principal amount.

Restructured loans may occur after a default event or when the Company has information about a significant deterioration in the client’s creditworthiness. The purpose of such restructuring is to adapt the loan to reflect the client’s actual payment capacity.

The following table presents the changes made and our analysis of our portfolio of restructured loans and advances to customers:

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	**On June 30, 2025**
Opening balance	**26,612,639**	**34,755,068**
Amount restructured	11,278,524	9,346,545
Amount received/Others (1)	(6,832,382)	(7,109,584)
Write-offs	(5,406,068)	(6,938,268)
Closing balance	**25,652,713**	**30,053,761**
Expected credit losses on loans and advances	**(12,482,023)**	**(16,014,639)**
Total restructured loans and advances to customers, net of expected credit losses	**13,170,690**	**14,039,122**
		-
Expected credit losses of restructured loans and advances as a percentage of restructured portfolio	48.7%	53.3%
Total restructured loans and advances as a percentage of the total loan portfolio	3.1%	4.1%
Total restructured loans and advances as a percentage of the total loans portfolio, net of expected credit losses	3.3%	4.4%

(1) Includes the settlement of restructured contracts through new operations.

At the time a loan is modified, Management considers the new loan's conditions and restructured maturity, and it is no longer considered past due. From the date of modification, restructured interest begins to accrue, using the effective interest rate method, taking into consideration the client's capacity to pay the loan based on the analysis made by Management. If the customer fails to maintain the new restructured terms, management considers ceasing accrual from that point.

These instruments have their revenue recognition suspended (stop-accrual) and are accounted for solely upon cash receipt. This approach also applies to any potential gains arising from restructurings.

Any gains resulting from restructuring are recognized only when effectively received, regardless of whether they relate to performing operations or recoveries of previously written-off assets.

12) NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations		
Real estate	1,972,596	1,184,225
Vehicles and similar	552,310	426,895
Machinery and equipment	2,659	1,742
Other (1)	2,132,790	2,144,640
Total (2)	**4,660,355**	**3,757,502**

(1) Includes R$ 2,060,445 thousand of shares in publicly held companies received as payment, intended for disposal and available for sale; and
(2) Net balances of provisions for impairment of assets.

The properties or other non-current assets received in total or partial settlement of the payment obligations of debtors are considered as non-operating assets held for sale in auctions, which normally occur in up to one year. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations are those for which selling expectation, in their current condition, is highly probable to occur within a year.

13) INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

a) Breakdown of investments in associates and joint ventures

										R$ thousands
Companies	On June 30, 2026							For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026		
	Equity interest	Shareholding interest with voting rights	Investment carrying amount	Associates and joint ventures current assets	Associates and joint ventures non - current assets	Associates and joint ventures current liabilities	Associates and joint ventures non - current liabilities	Share of profit (loss) of associates and jointly controlled entities (1)	Revenue (2)	Associates and joint ventures net income (loss) for the year
Haitong Banco de Investimento do Brasil S.A.	20.00%	20.00%	103,463	5,034,950	1,920,810	4,478,919	1,959,527	(5,966)	426,117	(29,830)
Tecnologia Bancária S.A. (3)	24.55%	24.32%	262,769	852,632	2,425,216	655,849	1,551,726	13,651	1,574,263	55,605
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Brasil (3)	40.00%	40.00%	497,429	2,653,964	1,956,270	2,650,068	954,826	10,405	825,156	26,013
Elo Participações Ltda. (4)	50.01%	50.01%	1,575,737	1,687,010	6,522,791	579,228	4,354,122	437,690	952,443	875,205
Others (5)			12,216,361					527,602		
Total on June 30, 2026			**14,655,759**					**983,382**		

(1) The adjustments resulting from the evaluation consider the results determined, periodically, by the companies and include equity variations of the investees not resulting from results, as well as adjustments due to the equalization of accounting practices, when applicable;
(2) Revenue from financial intermediation or revenue from the provision of services;
(3) Companies with equity equivalence calculation using balance sheets with a lag in relation to the base date of the financial statements, permitted by regulation. As of March 31, 2026, the Organization received dividends and/or interest on equity of R$6,800 thousand relating to the Company Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Brasil;
(4) Brazilian company, provider of services related to credit and debit cards and other means of payment. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, the Organization received dividends and/or interest on shareholders' equity totaling R$203,544 thousand from Elo Participações Ltda.; and
(5) Primarily includes investments in Cielo S.A., Fleury S.A. and Banco John Deere. Organization received dividends of R$107,841 thousand in the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 from other companies.

Companies	R$ thousands									
	On December 31, 2025							For the six-month period ended June 30, 2025		
	Equity interest	Shareholding interest with voting rights	Investment carrying amount	Associates and joint ventures current assets	Associates and joint ventures non - current assets	Associates and joint ventures current liabilities	Associates and joint ventures non - current liabilities	Share of profit (loss) of associates and jointly controlled entities (1)	Revenue (2)	Associates and joint ventures net income (loss) for the year
Haitong Banco de Investimento do Brasil S.A.	20.00%	20.00%	109,290	5,862,399	2,236,478	5,255,969	2,299,487	20,138	470,588	100,690
Tecnologia Bancária S.A. (3)	24.55%	24.32%	249,118	766,711	2,473,255	668,796	1,579,574	6,714	1,440,480	27,348
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Brasil (3)	40.00%	40.00%	534,853	3,075,599	2,171,323	3,187,083	959,644	8,217	1,106,287	20,543
Elo Participações Ltda. (4)	50.01%	50.01%	1,242,721	1,433,582	6,152,357	597,993	4,375,461	398,555	876,628	796,051
Others (5)			11,147,458					449,104		
Total on December 31, 2025			**13,283,440**							
Total on June 30, 2025								**882,728**		

(1) The adjustments resulting from the evaluation consider the results determined, periodically, by the companies and include equity variations of the investees not resulting from results, as well as adjustments due to the equalization of accounting practices, when applicable;
(2) Revenue from financial intermediation or revenue from the provision of services;
(3) Companies with equity accounting using balance sheets with a reporting date delay in relation to the base date of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, permitted by regulation;
(4) Brazilian company, provider of services related to credit and debit cards and other means of payment; and
(5) Primarily includes investments in Cielo S.A., Fleury S.A. and Banco John Deere. Organization received dividends of R$123,957 thousand in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 from Cielo S.A.

The Organization does not have contingent liabilities from investments in associated companies, which it is partially or totally responsible for.

b) Changes in associates and joint ventures

	R$ thousands	
	2026	2025
Initial balances	**13,283,440**	**11,029,012**
Acquisitions	931,179	2,728,230
Share of profit of associate and joint ventures	983,382	882,728
Dividends/Interest on equity	(233,988)	(2,152,378)
Other	(308,254)	(168,354)
Balance on June 30	**14,655,759**	**12,319,238**

14) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

a) Composition of property and equipment by class

	R$ thousands			
	Depreciation rate	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Buildings	4%	5,096,437	(1,989,093)	3,107,344
Land	-	863,148	-	863,148
Installations, property and equipment for use	10%	5,891,555	(3,071,296)	2,820,259
Security and communication systems	10% to 20%	365,768	(250,339)	115,429
Data processing systems	20% to 40%	7,610,459	(5,332,185)	2,278,274
Transportation systems	10% to 20%	335,485	(155,907)	179,578
Balance on June 30, 2026 (1)		**20,162,852**	**(10,798,820)**	**9,364,032**
Buildings	4%	4,483,554	(1,609,574)	2,873,980
Land	-	857,826	-	857,826
Installations, property and equipment for use	10%	5,896,736	(2,949,984)	2,946,752
Security and communication systems	10% to 20%	387,701	(262,853)	124,848
Data processing systems	20% to 40%	7,699,621	(5,290,697)	2,408,924
Transportation systems	10% to 20%	338,092	(144,931)	193,161
Balance on December 31, 2025 (1)		**19,663,530**	**(10,258,039)**	**9,405,491**

(1) Includes underlying assets identified in lease contracts recognized under the scope of IFRS 16.

The Organization enters into lease agreements as a lessee, primarily, for data processing and property and equipment, which are recorded as buildings and equipment leased in property and equipment. See Note 23 for disclosure of the obligation.

b) Changes in property and equipment by class

							R$ thousands
	Buildings	Land	Installations, property and equipment for use	Security and communications systems	Data processing systems	Transportation systems	Total (1)
Balance on December 31, 2025	**2,873,980**	**857,826**	**2,946,752**	**124,848**	**2,408,924**	**193,161**	**9,405,491**
Additions / (reductions)	551,590	5,322	283,521	2,405	205,094	5,505	1,053,437
Depreciation (2)	(318,226)	-	(410,014)	(11,824)	(335,744)	(19,088)	(1,094,896)
Balance on June 30, 2026	**3,107,344**	**863,148**	**2,820,259**	**115,429**	**2,278,274**	**179,578**	**9,364,032**
Balance on December 31, 2024	**2,859,719**	**871,952**	**2,706,833**	**119,670**	**3,432,633**	**229,637**	**10,220,444**
Additions / (reductions)	551,563	(25,874)	138,105	10,438	(481,772)	(4,995)	187,465
Depreciation (2)	(308,972)	-	(524,878)	(14,323)	(361,310)	(20,340)	(1,229,823)
Balance on June 30, 2025	**3,102,310**	**846,078**	**2,320,060**	**115,785**	**2,589,551**	**204,302**	**9,178,086**

(1) Includes right of use assets recognized; and

(2) The difference of R$41,617 thousand (2025 - R$37,675 thousand) in relation to the amount presented in note 35 refers to expenses attributable to insurance contracts which are presented in the Statement of income in the caption "Insurance and pension income".

15) INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

a) Change in intangible assets and goodwill by class

						R$ thousands
	Goodwill	Intangible Assets				
		Acquisition of financial service rights (1)	Software (1)	Customer portfolio (1)	Other (1)	Total
Balance on December 31, 2025	**6,605,003**	**5,659,298**	**12,441,232**	**858,992**	**175,134**	**25,739,659**
Additions / (reductions)	84,331	336,861	3,223,032	-	30,850	**3,675,074**
Amortization (2)	-	(948,081)	(1,483,111)	(54,703)	(37,422)	**(2,523,317)**
Balance on June 30, 2026	**6,689,334**	**5,048,078**	**14,181,153**	**804,289**	**168,562**	**26,891,416**
Balance on December 31, 2024	**6,730,642**	**5,535,378**	**10,287,830**	**976,220**	**219,138**	**23,749,208**
Additions / (reductions)	512,455	571,094	1,536,854	-	105,323	**2,725,726**
Amortization (2)	-	(944,232)	(1,385,889)	(114,702)	(47,169)	**(2,491,992)**
Balance on June 30, 2025	**7,243,097**	**5,162,240**	**10,438,795**	**861,518**	**277,292**	**23,982,942**

(1) Rate of amortization: acquisition of rights to provide financial services, customer portfolio and others in accordance with contract agreement and software – up to 10%; and
(2) The difference of R$225,390 thousand (2025 - R$185,997 thousand) in relation to the amount presented in note 35 refers to expenses attributable to insurance contracts which are presented in the Statement of income in the caption "Insurance and pension income".

b) Composition of goodwill by segment

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Banking	6,101,977	6,101,977
Insurance	587,357	503,026
Total	**6,689,334**	**6,605,003**

The Cash Generation Units (CGUs) containing goodwill in the banking segment and the insurance segment are tested annually for impairment. We did not incur any goodwill impairment losses in the period ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

16) OTHER ASSETS

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Financial assets (1) (2)	**94,079,508**	**73,426,822**
Foreign exchange transactions (3)	49,490,363	31,881,934
Debtors for guarantee deposits (4)	23,919,412	23,808,198
Securities trading	6,867,088	6,014,189
Trade and credit receivables	7,514,077	5,904,620
Receivables	6,288,568	5,817,881
Other assets	**21,563,780**	**17,284,492**
Other debtors	4,817,974	5,170,650
Prepaid expenses (5)	10,345,047	5,081,590
Interbank and interdepartmental accounts	195,504	139,613
Others (6)	6,205,255	6,892,639
Total	**115,643,288**	**90,711,314**

(1) Financial assets accounted for at amortized cost;
(2) In the period ended June 30, 2026 and in the year ended December 31, 2025, there were no expected credit losses for other financial assets;
(3) Mainly refers to purchases in foreign currency made by the Organization on behalf of customers and rights in the institution's domestic currency, resulting from exchange sale operations;
(4) Refers to deposits resulting from legal or contractual requirements, including guarantees provided in cash, such as those made for the filing of appeals in departments or courts and those made to guarantee services of any nature;
(5) Includes an amount corresponding to the advance payment of the monthly contribution, made in a single installment, to the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC), paid in March 2026, totaling R$4,221,650 thousand, which will be deducted from the reserve requirement on demand and time deposits, in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 551/26, supplementary to BCB Resolution No. 189. It also includes insurance assets, as disclosed in Note 21; and
(6) Includes, primarily, inventories, receivables, other advances, prepayments, reimbursable payments and investment property amounting to R$ 1,253,209 thousand (December 31, 2025 – R$ 1,383,569 thousand), with a fair value of R$ 2,772,199 thousand (December 31, 2025 – R$ 2,667,698 thousand). The fair value of the properties was determined by independent appraisers in accordance with ABNT NBR 14.653 issued by the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT), using recognized valuation methodologies appropriate to the characteristics and market conditions of each property. The resulting valuations are adequately supported and comply with the applicable regulations.

17) DEPOSITS FROM BANKS

Financial liabilities called "Deposits from banks" are initially measured at fair value and, subsequently, at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

a) Composition by nature

		R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Demand deposits	1,171,252	1,203,130
Interbank deposits	34,410,068	5,485,877
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	322,197,662	349,702,217
Borrowings	41,921,680	38,999,650
On-lending	34,754,048	31,708,620
Total	**434,454,710**	**427,099,494**

18) DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

Financial liabilities called "Deposits from customers" are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Demand deposits	33,384,425	36,792,675
Savings deposits	121,285,929	124,461,404
Time deposits	592,256,399	560,020,072
Total	**746,926,753**	**721,274,151**

19) FUNDS FROM SECURITIES ISSUED

a) Composition by type of security issued and location

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Instruments Issued – Brazil:		
Real estate credit notes	81,815,163	75,321,675
Agribusiness notes	56,895,153	54,287,950
Financial bills	149,108,683	135,672,973
Covered Bonds	23,526,583	23,600,199
Subtotal	**311,345,582**	**288,882,797**
Securities – Overseas:		
MTN Program Issues (1)	15,926,301	11,423,465
Subtotal	**15,926,301**	**11,423,465**
Structured Operations Certificates	**7,362,028**	**5,954,420**
Total	**334,633,911**	**306,260,682**

(1) Issuance of securities on the international market to invest in foreign exchange transactions, pre-export financing, import financing and working capital financing, predominately in the medium and long-term.

b) Changes in securities issued

	R$ thousands	
	2026	**2025**
Opening balances on January 1	**306,260,682**	**257,977,344**
Issuance	61,731,914	68,141,958
Interest accrued	20,511,479	13,084,137
Settlement and interest payments	(52,868,831)	(59,028,326)
Exchange variation and others	(1,001,333)	1,215,064
Balance on June 30	**334,633,911**	**281,390,177**

20) SUBORDINATED DEBT

a) Composition of subordinated debt

Maturity				R$ thousands
	Original term in years	Nominal amount	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
In Brazil:				
Financial bills:				
2027	7	13,000	25,673	24,005
2026	8	694,800	1,484,292	1,380,842
2030	8	2,368,200	4,233,699	3,923,963
2027	9	89,700	201,162	187,469
2026	10	92,896	280,694	655,486
2027	10	256,243	625,678	586,866
2028	10	248,300	607,177	567,279
2030	10	124,500	225,200	213,615
2031	10	5,907,600	11,585,856	13,246,380
2032	10	5,378,500	9,593,787	8,884,021
2033	10	531,000	750,729	700,964
2035	10	2,503,500	2,702,068	2,519,653
2036	10	3,552,300	3,712,237	-
2026	11	-	-	4,531
2027	11	47,046	127,748	118,795
2028	11	74,764	188,028	176,548
Perpetual		17,680,500	18,673,946	21,524,109
Total (1)			**55,017,974**	**54,714,526**

(1) Includes the amount of R$51,007,808 thousand (R$50,648,748 thousand on December 31, 2025), referring to subordinated debt recognized in "Eligible Debt Capital Instruments" for regulatory capital purpose.

b) Changes in subordinated debt

		R$ thousands
	2026	2025
Opening balances on January 1	**54,714,526**	**57,458,927**
Issuance	3,552,300	5,555,700
Interest accrued	4,267,970	4,158,713
Settlement and interest payments	(7,516,822)	(6,919,722)
Balance on June 30	**55,017,974**	**60,253,618**

21) INSURANCE CONTRACTS

a) Insurance contract assets and liabilities

	R$ thousands					
	On June 30, 2026			On December 31, 2025		
	PAA	BBA/VFA	Total	PAA	BBA/VFA	Total
Total remaining coverage assets and liabilities	**1,364,925**	**421,070,876**	**422,435,801**	**2,159,891**	**400,033,295**	**402,193,186**
Insurance contracts assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(545,500)**	**-**	**(545,500)**
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)	**1,364,925**	**421,070,876**	**422,435,801**	**2,705,391**	**400,033,295**	**402,738,686**
- Present value of future estimated cash flows on Best Estimated Liability (BEL)	-	396,227,059	396,227,059	-	376,309,243	376,309,243
Non-financial risk adjustment (RA)	-	1,356,777	1,356,777	-	1,419,950	1,419,950
- Contractual service margin (CSM)	-	23,487,040	23,487,040	-	22,304,102	22,304,102
- Premium allocation approach (PAA)	1,364,925	-	1,364,925	2,705,391	-	2,705,391
Liability for incurred claims	**14,928,091**	**1,898,149**	**16,826,240**	**15,034,052**	**1,942,738**	**16,976,790**
- Present value of future estimated cash flows on Best Estimated Liability (BEL)	14,440,525	1,812,886	16,253,411	14,602,721	1,875,947	16,478,668
Non-financial risk adjustment (RA)	487,566	85,263	572,829	431,331	66,791	498,122
Total Insurance contract liabilities	**16,293,016**	**422,969,025**	**439,262,041**	**17,739,443**	**401,976,033**	**419,715,476**

b) Remaining coverage for general model (BBA)/variable fee approach (VFA)

	R$ thousands					
	On June 30, 2026			On December 31, 2025		
	Non-Onerous Contracts	Onerous contracts	Total	Non-Onerous Contracts	Onerous contracts	Total
Present value of estimated future cash outflows	**461,694,049**	**30,112,759**	**491,806,808**	**442,481,502**	**29,420,780**	**471,902,282**
- Acquisition costs	4,166,852	86,169	4,253,021	4,114,779	94,408	4,209,187
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	457,527,197	30,026,590	487,553,787	438,366,723	29,326,372	467,693,095
Present value of estimated future cash inflows	(90,641,581)	(4,938,168)	(95,579,749)	(91,025,507)	(4,567,532)	(95,593,039)
Non-financial risk adjustment	750,348	606,429	1,356,777	792,866	627,084	1,419,950
Contractual Service Margin	23,363,415	123,624	23,487,039	22,189,750	114,352	22,304,102
Total remaining coverage of the general model/variable rate model	**395,166,231**	**25,904,644**	**421,070,876**	**374,438,611**	**25,594,684**	**400,033,295**

c) Contracts recognized in the period for general model (BBA)/variable rate approach (VFA)

	R$ thousands					
	On June 30, 2026			On December 31, 2025		
	Non-Onerous Contracts	Onerous contracts	Total	Non-Onerous Contracts	Onerous contracts	Total
Present value of estimated future cash outflows	**30,570,367**	**1,052,081**	**31,622,448**	**26,807,917**	**416,379**	**27,224,296**
- Acquisition costs	239,778	-	239,778	142,820	8	142,828
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	30,330,589	1,052,081	31,382,670	26,665,097	416,371	27,081,468
Present value of estimated future cash inflows	(33,617,084)	(910,823)	(34,527,907)	(28,859,254)	(365,663)	(29,224,917)
Non-financial risk adjustment	42,953	17,608	60,561	49,628	2,896	52,524
Contractual Service Margin	3,003,776	546	3,004,322	2,001,743	88	2,001,831
Total remaining coverage of the general model/variable rate model	**12**	**159,412**	**159,424**	**34**	**53,700**	**53,734**

d) Realization of contractual service margin

	R$ thousands						
	Due within one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Issued Insurance Contracts							
- Insurance Contract	3,212,950	2,720,573	2,285,831	2,108,485	1,848,101	11,311,100	23,487,040
General model/variable fee approach on June 30, 2026	**3,212,950**	**2,720,573**	**2,285,831**	**2,108,485**	**1,848,101**	**11,311,100**	**23,487,040**
Issued Insurance Contracts							
- Insurance Contract	3,096,388	2,627,326	2,196,746	1,874,844	1,905,095	10,603,703	22,304,102
General model/variable fee approach on December 31, 2025	**3,096,388**	**2,627,326**	**2,196,746**	**1,874,844**	**1,905,095**	**10,603,703**	**22,304,102**

e) Changes of the remaining coverage and claims incurred

R$ thousands

Recognized values for coverage	BBA/VFA					PAA	Total
	Excluding Loss Component			Loss Component	TOTAL BBA/VFA	-Premium allocation approach	
	BEL	Non-financial risk adjustment	CSM	BEL			
Opening of direct assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(545,500)**	**(545,500)**
Opening of direct liabilities	**368,492,759**	**1,419,950**	**22,352,414**	**7,768,172**	**400,033,295**	**2,705,391**	**402,738,686**
Opening balances on January 1, 2026	**368,492,759**	**1,419,950**	**22,352,414**	**7,768,172**	**400,033,295**	**2,159,891**	**402,193,186**
Changes related to current period (Insurance revenue)	**(2,843,711)**	**(76,605)**	**(933,658)**	**-**	**(3,853,974)**	**(28,732,680)**	**(32,586,654)**
Total retrospective method contracts	(185,108)	(9,047)	(242,090)	-	(436,245)	-	(436,245)
Fair value transition method contracts	(2,112,735)	(54,149)	(180,097)	-	(2,346,981)	-	(2,346,981)
Issuance of contracts after transition (Other contracts)	(541,886)	(13,409)	(511,471)	-	(1,066,766)	-	(1,066,766)
Appropriation related to best output estimate	(3,982)	-	-	-	(3,982)	-	(3,982)
Appropriation relating to contracts premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	(28,732,680)	(28,732,680)
Technical changes related to future periods	**1,273,095**	**(44,229)**	**1,274,323**	**159,421**	**2,662,610**	**(1,610,303)**	**1,052,307**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	6,437,136	(99,922)	(6,337,214)	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin (OCI)	(362,154)	(4,868)	-	-	(367,022)	-	(367,022)
Appropriation/constitution regarding best output estimate	(1,737,004)	-	5,674,933	-	3,937,929	(2,630,299)	1,307,630
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(3,064,883)	60,561	1,936,604	159,421	(908,297)	1,019,996	111,699
Insurance expenses	**135,738**	**-**	**-**	**759,979**	**895,717**	**2,413,205**	**3,308,922**
Constitution of onerous contracts	-	-	-	759,979	759,979	-	759,979
Acquisition cost	135,738	-	-	-	135,738	2,413,205	2,548,943
Financial expenses	**23,359,980**	**57,661**	**793,961**	**54,455**	**24,266,057**	**-**	**24,266,057**
Financial expenses of insurance contracts	23,359,980	57,661	793,961	54,455	24,266,057	-	24,266,057
Estimated cash flows	**(2,932,829)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,932,829)**	**27,134,812**	**24,201,983**
Premiums received	**19,520,301**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,520,301**	**29,799,873**	**49,320,174**
Investment component	**(22,181,219)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(22,181,219)**	**-**	**(22,181,219)**
Insurance acquisition costs cash flow	**(271,911)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(271,911)**	**(2,665,061)**	**(2,936,972)**
Ending balance on June 30, 2026 of remaining coverage assets and liabilities	**387,485,032**	**1,356,777**	**23,487,040**	**8,742,027**	**421,070,876**	**1,364,925**	**422,435,801**
Closing of direct assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Closing of direct liabilities	**387,485,032**	**1,356,777**	**23,487,040**	**8,742,027**	**421,070,876**	**1,364,925**	**422,435,801**

Recognized values for coverage	R$ thousands						
	BBA/VFA					PAA	Total
	Excluding Loss Component			Loss Component	TOTAL BBA/VFA	-Premium allocation approach	
	BEL	Non-financial risk adjustment	CSM	BEL			
Opening of direct assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(366,383)**	**(366,383)**
Opening of direct liabilities	**326,129,277**	**1,713,661**	**24,695,113**	**7,459,691**	**359,997,742**	**3,413,117**	**363,410,859**
Opening balances on January 1, 2025	**326,129,277**	**1,713,661**	**24,695,113**	**7,459,691**	**359,997,742**	**3,046,734**	**363,044,476**
Changes related to current period (Insurance revenue)	**(2,706,888)**	**(91,715)**	**(821,050)**	**-**	**(3,619,653)**	**(26,216,028)**	**(29,835,681)**
Total retrospective method contracts	(284,018)	(10,204)	(270,807)	-	(565,029)	-	(565,029)
Fair value transition method contracts	(1,802,165)	(44,057)	(173,655)	-	(2,019,877)	-	(2,019,877)
Issuance of contracts after transition (Other contracts)	(632,698)	(37,454)	(376,588)	-	(1,046,740)	-	(1,046,740)
Appropriation related to best output estimate	11,993	-	-	-	11,993	-	11,993
Appropriation relating to contracts premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	(26,216,028)	(26,216,028)
Technical changes related to future periods	**677,660**	**42,853**	**2,795,344**	**6**	**3,515,863**	**(1,806,489)**	**1,709,374**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	1,691,221	(47,691)	(1,656,726)	6	(13,190)	-	(13,190)
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin (OCI)	(277,929)	(7,389)	-	-	(285,318)	-	(285,318)
Appropriation/constitution regarding best output estimate	113	-	422,804	-	422,917	-	422,917
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(735,745)	97,933	4,029,266	-	3,391,454	(1,806,489)	1,584,965
Insurance expenses	**125,661**	**-**	**-**	**245,773**	**371,434**	**2,119,462**	**2,490,896**
Constitution of onerous contracts	-	-	-	245,773	245,773	-	245,773
Acquisition cost	125,661	-	-	-	125,661	2,119,462	2,245,123
Financial expenses	**20,892,254**	**68,872**	**562,425**	**10,762**	**21,534,313**	**-**	**21,534,313**
Financial expenses of insurance contracts	20,892,254	68,872	562,425	10,762	21,534,313	-	21,534,313
Estimated cash flows	**(901,885)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(901,885)**	**25,592,920**	**24,691,035**
Premiums received	23,170,085	-	-	-	23,170,085	27,632,337	50,802,422
Investment component	(23,951,916)	-	-	-	(23,951,916)	-	(23,951,916)
Insurance acquisition costs cash flow	(120,054)	-	-	-	(120,054)	(2,039,417)	(2,159,471)
Ending balance on June 30, 2025 of remaining coverage assets and liabilities	**344,216,079**	**1,733,671**	**27,231,832**	**7,716,232**	**380,897,814**	**2,736,599**	**383,634,413**
Closing of direct assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(366,383)**	**(366,383)**
Closing of direct liabilities	**344,216,079**	**1,733,671**	**27,231,832**	**7,716,232**	**380,897,814**	**3,102,982**	**384,000,796**

f) Changes in liability for incurred claims (LIC)

							R$ thousands
	LIC - BBA e VFA			LIC - PAA			TOTAL LIC
	BEL	Non-financial risk adjustment	Total liability for incurred claims - BBA and VFA	BEL	Non-financial risk adjustment	Total liability for incurred - claims - PAA	
Balance on December 31, 2025	**1,875,947**	**66,791**	**1,942,738**	**14,602,721**	**431,331**	**15,034,052**	**16,976,790**
Costs of providing insurance	**1,690,568**	**14,169**	**1,704,737**	**19,990,217**	**32,883**	**20,023,100**	**21,727,837**
Claims incurred and other insurance expenses	1,690,568	14,169	1,704,737	19,990,217	32,883	20,023,100	21,727,837
Liability adjustments for incurred claims	**252,828**	**-**	**252,828**	**(286,942)**	**-**	**(286,942)**	**(34,114)**
Financial expenses of insurance contracts	**93,451**	**4,474**	**97,925**	**710,831**	**24,718**	**735,549**	**833,474**
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	**(417)**	**(171)**	**(588)**	**5,828**	**(1,413)**	**4,415**	**3,827**
Estimated cash flows	**(2,099,491)**	**-**	**(2,099,491)**	**(20,582,130)**	**47**	**(20,582,083)**	**(22,681,574)**
Claims and other insurance costs paid	(2,099,491)	-	(2,099,491)	(20,582,130)	47	(20,582,083)	(22,681,574)
Balance on June 30, 2026	**1,812,886**	**85,263**	**1,898,149**	**14,440,525**	**487,566**	**14,928,091**	**16,826,240**
Balance on December 31, 2024	**1,788,775**	**65,439**	**1,854,214**	**13,109,371**	**418,375**	**13,527,746**	**15,381,960**
Costs of providing insurance	**1,922,905**	**(1,449)**	**1,921,456**	**18,146,513**	**6,053**	**18,152,566**	**20,074,022**
Claims incurred and other insurance expenses	1,922,905	(1,449)	1,921,456	18,146,513	6,053	18,152,566	20,074,022
Liability adjustments for incurred claims	**(119,137)**	**-**	**(119,137)**	**(17,393)**	**-**	**(17,393)**	**(136,530)**
Financial expenses of insurance contracts	**79,817**	**3,913**	**83,730**	**545,269**	**17,586**	**562,855**	**646,585**
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	**(7,143)**	**902**	**(6,241)**	**(55,280)**	**1,948**	**(53,332)**	**(59,573)**
Estimated cash flows	**(1,818,669)**	**-**	**(1,818,669)**	**(17,979,103)**	**-**	**(17,979,103)**	**(19,797,772)**
Claims and other insurance costs paid	(1,818,669)	-	(1,818,669)	(17,979,103)	-	(17,979,103)	(19,797,772)
Balance on June 30, 2025	**1,846,548**	**68,805**	**1,915,353**	**13,749,377**	**443,962**	**14,193,339**	**16,108,692**

g) Contractual service margin

								R$ thousands
	Six-month period ended June 30							
	2026				2025			
	Contracts measured at fair value in transition	Contracts measured the full retrospective method	Issuance of contracts after transition (Other contracts)	Total	Contracts measured at fair value in transition	Contracts measured the full retrospective method	Issuance of contracts after transition (Other contracts)	Total
Opening balances	**4,410,167**	**6,389,910**	**11,552,337**	**22,352,414**	**7,215,705**	**8,414,912**	**9,064,496**	**24,695,113**
Changes from the current period	**(180,097)**	**(242,090)**	**(511,471)**	**(933,658)**	**(173,655)**	**(270,807)**	**(376,588)**	**(821,050)**
- Contractual service margin recognized in the period	(180,097)	(242,090)	(511,471)	(933,658)	(173,655)	(270,807)	(376,588)	(821,050)
Changes in relation to future periods	**82,259**	**22,698**	**1,169,366**	**1,274,323**	**43,449**	**158,377**	**2,593,518**	**2,795,344**
- Contracts initially recognized	78,133	27,743	1,830,728	1,936,604	161,691	85,198	3,782,377	4,029,266
- Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	4,126	(5,045)	(661,362)	(662,281)	(118,242)	73,179	(1,188,859)	(1,233,922)
Total technical changes	**(97,838)**	**(219,392)**	**657,895**	**340,665**	**(130,206)**	**(112,430)**	**2,216,930**	**1,974,294**
Financial expenses of insurance contracts	**34,397**	**240,319**	**519,245**	**793,961**	**18,608**	**204,468**	**339,349**	**562,425**
Balance on June 30	**4,346,726**	**6,410,837**	**12,729,477**	**23,487,040**	**7,104,107**	**8,506,950**	**11,620,775**	**27,231,832**

h) Changes in other comprehensive income

		R$ thousands
	Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025
Opening balances	**4,515,780**	**3,614,624**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**218,329**	**206,871**
Income and expenses recognized in the period in Other comprehensive income	363,195	344,891
Deferred taxes	(144,866)	(138,020)
Balance on June 30	**4,734,109**	**3,821,495**

i) Insurance income

	R$ thousands	
	Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025
Amounts related to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC)	**32,586,654**	**29,835,681**
Outputs related to general model contracts	2,843,709	2,706,887
Expected claims incurred and Expenses	2,703,989	2,593,220
- Recovery of Acquisition Cash Flow	135,738	125,661
- Experience Adjustments	3,982	(11,994)
Non-financial risk adjustment change	76,605	91,715
Contractual service margin recognized for general model and variable rate	933,658	821,050
Income related to contracts measured under premium allocation approach	28,732,682	26,216,029
Insurance Revenue	**32,586,654**	**29,835,681**

j) Insurance financial expense

	R$ thousands	
	Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025
Changes in obligation to pay arising from return on investment	(6,319,678)	(8,178,074)
Interest on monetary adjustment of insurance liabilities	(18,779,853)	(14,002,824)
Amounts recognized in statements of income	**(25,099,531)**	**(22,180,898)**
Effect of changes in interest rates	363,195	344,891
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income	**363,195**	**344,891**
Financial expenses of insurance contracts	**(24,736,336)**	**(21,836,007)**

k) Claims development

The claims development table is intended to illustrate the inherent insurance risk, comparing claims paid with their respective provisions, starting from the year in which the claim was reported. The upper part of the table shows the variation in the provision over the years. The provision varies as more accurate information regarding the frequency and severity of claims is obtained. The lower part of the table demonstrates the reconciliation of the amounts with the account balances.

Occurrence/Payment										R$ thousands
	Payment year 1	Payment year 2	Payment year 3	Payment year 4	Payment year 5	Payment year 6	Payment year 7	Payment year 8	Payment year 9	Payment year 10
Year of occurrence 1	3,506,313	3,771,104	3,403,551	3,406,938	3,425,729	3,451,031	3,444,670	3,449,862	3,456,427	3,470,178
Year of occurrence 2	3,453,255	3,669,886	3,383,088	3,380,588	3,402,146	3,414,600	3,423,118	3,429,441	3,445,683	-
Year of occurrence 3	3,063,769	3,397,762	3,104,923	3,108,039	3,120,819	3,128,572	3,146,375	3,148,384	-	-
Year of occurrence 4	3,086,288	3,460,472	3,121,341	3,134,535	3,144,954	3,152,673	3,178,107	-	-	-
Year of occurrence 5	3,689,099	4,090,159	3,480,678	3,460,189	3,479,532	3,503,768	-	-	-	-
Year of occurrence 6	4,461,897	4,786,601	4,532,502	4,554,396	4,598,516	-	-	-	-	-
Year of occurrence 7	4,751,861	5,124,028	4,891,108	4,926,904	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year of occurrence 8	5,115,533	5,583,311	5,342,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year of occurrence 9	5,334,074	5,805,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year of occurrence 10	5,578,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments accumulated up to June 30, 2026	**5,578,062**	**5,805,357**	**5,342,095**	**4,926,904**	**4,598,516**	**3,503,768**	**3,178,107**	**3,148,384**	**3,445,683**	**3,470,178**
Estimate of claims on June 30, 2026	19,615,892	7,404,812	5,909,268	5,222,420	4,812,223	3,675,948	3,268,265	3,214,570	3,495,820	3,470,178
Estimated claims payable on June 30, 2026	**14,037,830**	**1,599,455**	**567,173**	**295,516**	**213,707**	**172,180**	**90,158**	**66,186**	**50,137**	**-**

	R$ thousands
Estimated claims payable	17,092,342
Adjustment to present value	(1,330,223)
Adjustment for non-financial risk	275,993
Other estimates	788,128
Liabilities for claims incurred on June 30, 2026	**16,826,240**

22) PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) Contingent assets

Bradesco is engaged in administrative and judicial disputes regarding possible overpayments or undue payments of federal taxes and contributions. Contingent assets related to the taxes in dispute, as well as the estimated amounts to be recovered, when applicable, are only recognized when the outcome of the lawsuit and the corresponding credit are virtually certain.

b) Provisions classified as probable losses

The Company is a party to a number of labor, civil and tax lawsuits, arising from the normal course of business.

Management recognized provisions where, based on their opinion and that of their legal counsel, the nature of the lawsuit, similarity to previous lawsuits, complexity and the courts standing, the loss is deemed probable.

Management considers that the provision is sufficient to cover the future losses generated by the respective lawsuits.

I) Labor claims

These are claims brought by former employees and outsourced employees seeking indemnification. The constitution of the provision, considers the following factors, among others: date of receipt of the proceedings (before or after the labor reform of November 2017), the average calculated value of payments made for labor complaints before and after the labor reform, propensity for loss and monetary correction of the averages calculated, in addition to individual assessment in specific cases.

II) Civil claims

These are claims for indemnification primarily related to banking products and services and the inflation indexation alleged to have been lost resulting from economic plans. These lawsuits are individually controlled through a system and provisioned, following criteria applied to each specific type, which may involve the average value of the processes or individual assessment, whenever the loss is determined to be probable, considering the opinion of legal advisors, nature of the actions, similarity with previous processes, complexity and positioning of courts.

In relation to the legal claims that are pleading alleged differences in the adjustment of inflation on savings account balances and due to the implementation of economic plans that were part of the federal government's economic policy to reduce inflation in the 80s and 90s, Bradesco, despite being confident it complied with the law and regulation in force at the time, has provisioned certain proceedings, taking into consideration the claims in which they were mentioned and the perspective of loss of each demand, in view of the decisions and subjects still under analysis in the Superior Court of Justice (STJ).

In December 2017, with the mediation of the Attorney's General Office (AGU) and intervention of the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB), the entities representing the bank and the savings accounts, entered into an agreement related to litigation of economic plans, with the purpose of closing these claims, in which conditions and schedule were established for savings accounts holders to accede to the agreement. This agreement was approved by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) on March 1, 2018. On March 11, 2020, the signatory entities signed an amendment extending the collective agreement for a period of 5 (five) years, the Federal Supreme Court approved the extension of the agreement for 30 months. On December 16, 2022, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) approved the request to extend the agreement for another 30 months. On May 23, 2025, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) issued a decision recognizing the constitutionality of the economic plans, but also validated the agreement signed between savings accounts holders, banks, and the entities for the payment of monetary correction differences, extending the period for adhesion by another 24 months from the date of the judgment. Considering that it is a voluntary agreement, which does not oblige the customer to adhere, there is no estimate of how many customers will do so.

III) Provision for tax risks

The Organization has been discussing judicially the legality and constitutionality of certain taxes and contributions ("legal obligations") which have been fully provisioned. These cases have their procedural evolution through the Judiciary and administrative spheres, monitored regularly. The most significant are:

- PIS and Cofins - R$3,571,863 thousand (R$3,467,535 thousand on December 31, 2025): Bradesco is requesting to calculate and pay contributions to PIS and Cofins only on the sale of goods/rendering of services (billing), excluding financial income from the calculation base;

- PIS and Cofins - R$993,835 thousand (R$951,899 thousand on December 31, 2025): Bradesco is requesting to calculate and pay contributions to PIS and Cofins under the cumulative regime (3.65% rate on sales of goods/installment services); and

- INSS – Contribution to SAT – R$577,634 thousand (R$560,495 thousand on December 31, 2025): In an ordinary lawsuit filed by the Brazilian Federation of Banks – Febraban, since April 2007, on behalf of its members, in which the classification of banks at the highest level of risk is questioned, with respect to Work Accident Risk – RAT, which raised the rate of the respective contribution from 1% to 3%, in accordance with Decree No. 6,042/07.

In general, the duration of the lawsuits in the Brazilian judicial system are unpredictable, which is why there is no disclosure of the expected date for judgment of these lawsuits.

IV) Change in provisions by nature

	R$ thousands			
	Labor	Civil	Tax	Total
Balance on December 31, 2025	**4,361,652**	**6,918,859**	**6,749,842**	**18,030,353**
Adjustment for inflation	43,787	164,638	173,669	382,094
Provisions, net of (reversals and write-offs)	1,336,530	1,511,291	(286,869)	2,560,952
Payments	(1,364,239)	(1,593,563)	(726,428)	(3,684,230)
Balance on June 30, 2026	**4,377,730**	**7,001,225**	**5,910,214**	**17,289,169**
Balance on December 31, 2024	**2,613,403**	**7,827,251**	**7,457,160**	**17,897,814**
Adjustment for inflation	141,924	250,017	236,410	628,351
Provisions, net of (reversals and write-offs)	2,885,618	825,165	1,393,901	5,104,684
Payments	(1,790,019)	(1,550,858)	(589,817)	(3,930,694)
Balance on June 30, 2025	**3,850,926**	**7,351,575**	**8,497,654**	**19,700,155**

c) Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses

The Organization maintains a system to monitor all administrative and judicial proceedings in which its Organization companies is plaintiff or defendant and, considering, amongst other things the opinion of legal counsel, classifies the lawsuits according to the expectation of loss. Case law trends are periodically analyzed and, if necessary, the related risk is reclassified. In this respect, contingent lawsuits deemed to have a possible risk of loss are not recognized as a liability in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and totaled, on June 30, 2026, for labor claims R$1,570,998 thousand (R$1,456,696 thousand December 31, 2025), for civil claims R$11,935,058 thousand (R$11,124,335 thousand on December 31, 2025) and for tax proceedings R$38,298,486 thousand (R$43,095,893 thousand on December 31, 2025).

The main tax proceedings with this classification are:

- COFINS – 1999 to 2014 – R$10,767,383 thousand (R$10,475,878 thousand on December 31, 2025): assessments and disallowances of offsetting Cofins credits, launched after a favorable decision was made in a judicial proceeding, where the unconstitutionality of the expansion of the intended calculation base for income other than revenue was discussed (Law No. 9,718/98);

- IRPJ and CSLL deficiency note – 2012 to 2015 – R$6,587,474 thousand (R$11,141,274 thousand on December 31, 2025): due to the disallowance of interest expenses (CDI), related to certain investments and deposits between the companies of the Organization. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, the Organization opted to settle debts, considering the benefits provided for in Law No. 14,689/2023 (Quality Vote Law), resulting in the exclusion of interest and fines and the settlement of the principal through full use of CSLL Tax Loss and Negative Base credits, in the amount of R$1,780,614 thousand;

- IRPJ and CSLL – 2006 to 2021 – R$7,541,566 thousand (R$7,749,082 thousand on December 31, 2025), relating to goodwill amortization being disallowed on the acquisition of investments;

- IRPJ and CSLL deficiency note – 2008 to 2019 – R$3,489,055 thousand (R$3,502,232 thousand on December 31, 2025): relating to disallowance of expenses with credit losses;

- PIS and COFINS notifications and disallowances of compensations – R$2,087,216 thousand (R$1,967,940 thousand on December 31, 2025): relates to the constitutionality of the expansion of the calculation base to other revenues other than billing (Law No. 9,718/98) in acquired companies;

- Interest on Own Capital (TJLP) – Base year 2019 to 2021 – R$990,148 thousand (R$933,359 thousand on December 31, 2025): IRPJ/CSLL assessments relating to the year 2019 questioning the deductibility in the tax calculation bases above the expense related to Interest on Own Capital (TJLP);

- IRPJ and CSLL deficiency note – 2000 to 2014 – R$861,392 thousand (R$835,865 thousand on December 31, 2025): relating to disallowance of exclusions and expenses, differences in depreciation expenses, insufficient depreciation expenses, expenses with depreciation of leased assets, operating expenses and income and disallowance of tax loss compensation; and

- PLR - Profit Sharing - Base years from 2009 to 2011 - R$208,115 thousand (R$202,467 thousand on December 31, 2025): assessments for the social security contribution on amounts paid to employees as profit sharing, for alleged failure to comply with the rules contained in Law No. 10,101/00.

23) OTHER LIABILITIES

a) Other liabilities

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Financial liabilities	**143,738,725**	**117,391,205**
Credit card transactions (1)	51,708,136	49,053,015
Foreign exchange transactions (2)	49,576,976	32,050,063
Loan assignment obligations	3,431,492	3,488,479
Capitalization bonds	10,371,496	10,266,997
Liabilities related to the sale of financial instruments	10,169,159	6,816,733
Securities trading	15,620,048	12,468,529
Lease liabilities (Note 23b)	2,861,419	3,247,389
Other liabilities	**71,822,563**	**59,109,914**
Third party funds in transit (3)	5,247,602	6,130,263
Provision for payments	14,636,843	14,897,313
Sundry creditors	8,266,077	7,717,585
Social and statutory	10,925,256	9,111,650
Other taxes payable	1,512,215	2,272,401
Liabilities for acquisition of assets and rights	1,243,009	625,933
Taxes and contributions	6,011,774	1,030,874
Obligations for quotas of investment funds	9,859,565	3,799,034
Other (4)	14,120,222	13,524,861
Total	**215,561,288**	**176,501,119**

(1) Refers to amounts payable to merchants;
(2) Primarily refers to Bradesco's sales in foreign currency to customers and its rights in domestic currency, resulting from exchange sale operations;
(3) Primarily refers to payment orders issued domestically and the amount of payment orders in foreign currency coming from overseas; and
(4) Includes credits for resources to be released and obligations for payment resources.

b) Lease liabilities

	R$ thousands
Closing balance on December 31, 2025	**3,247,390**
Additions/(Write-offs)	(41,017)
Payments	(499,279)
Appropriation of financial charges	154,325
Final balance as of June 30, 2026	**2,861,419**

Closing balance on December 31, 2024	**3,014,544**
Additions/(Write-offs)	1,126,587
Payments	(742,617)
Appropriation of financial charges	171,641
Final balance as of June 30, 2025	**3,570,155**

Maturity of the leases

The maturity of these financial liabilities as of June 30, 2026 is divided as follows: R$714,594 thousand (R$730,937 thousand on December 31, 2025) up to one year, R$1,669,020 thousand (R$1,730,439 thousand on December 31, 2025) between 1 and 5 years and R$420,780 thousand (R$495,566 thousand on December 31, 2025) over 5 years.

24) LOAN COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS

The table below summarizes the total risk represented by loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts:

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
Loan commitments (1)	363,924,389	358,376,828
Financial guarantees (2)	130,326,580	125,119,738
Letters of credit for imports	1,084,002	356,071
Total	**495,334,971**	**483,852,637**

(1) Includes available lines of credit, limits for credit cards, personal loans, housing loans and overdrafts; and
(2) Refers to guarantees mostly provided for Corporate customers.

Financial guarantees are conditional commitments for loans issued to ensure the performance of a customer in an obligation to a third party. There is usually the right of recourse against the customer to recover any amount paid under these guarantees. Moreover, we can retain cash or other highly liquid funds to counter-guarantee these commitments.

The contracts are subject to the same credit evaluations as other loans and advances. Letters of credit are issued mainly to endorse public and private debt issue agreements including commercial paper, securities financing and similar transactions. The letters of credit are subject to customer credit evaluation by the Management.
We issue letters of credit in connection with foreign trade transactions to guarantee the performance of a customer with a third party. These instruments are short-term commitments to pay the third-party beneficiary under certain contractual terms for the shipment of products. The contracts are subject to the same credit evaluation as other loans and advances.

25) EQUITY

a) Capital and shareholders' rights

i. Composition of share capital in number of shares

The share capital, which is fully subscribed and paid, is divided into registered shares with no par value.

	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Common	5,303,870,781	5,303,870,781
Preferred	5,288,141,247	5,288,141,247
Subtotal	**10,592,012,028**	**10,592,012,028**
Treasury (common shares) (1)	(10,650,000)	(7,500,000)
Treasury (preferred shares) (1)	(10,650,000)	(7,500,000)
Total outstanding shares	**10,570,712,028**	**10,577,012,028**

(1) In February 2026, 6,300,000 shares were acquired in Treasury, of which 3,150,000 were common shares and 3,150,000 were preferred shares.

All the shareholders are entitled to receive, in total, a mandatory dividend of at least 30% of Bradesco's annual net income, as shown in the statutory accounting records, adjusted by transfers to reserves. The Company has no obligation that is exchangeable for or convertible into shares. As a result, its diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

In occurring any operation that changes the number of shares, simultaneously with the transaction in the Brazilian market, and with the same timeframes, an identical procedure is adopted in the international market, for the ADRs/GDRs traded in New York, USA, and Madrid, Spain.

b) Changes in share capital

In the Special Shareholders' Meeting of March 10, 2026, the approval was proposed by the Board of Directors to increase the capital stock by R$6,670,000 thousand, increasing it from R$87,100,000 thousand to R$93,770,000 thousand, without issuing shares, through the capitalization of part of the balance of the account "Profit Reserves - Legal Reserve", in compliance with the provisions in Article 169 of Law No. 6,404/76.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 29, 2026, the Company's share capital increase was approved. The transaction reflects the controlling shareholders' confidence in the Company's transformation plan and is intended to strengthen strategic investments aimed at value creation and enhancing competitiveness.

The capital increase will amount to up to R$10 billion, with the controlling shareholders committing to subscribe a minimum amount of R$8 billion and will be carried out through the private subscription of up to 302,876,396 new common shares and up to 301,976,357 new preferred shares. In addition, the advance payment of R$6,5 billion in Interest on Shareholders' Equity (JCP) was approved for September 15, 2026, to enable shareholders to use such proceeds to subscribe for the new shares.

c) Reserves

Capital reserves

The capital reserve consists mainly of premiums paid by the shareholders upon subscription of shares. The capital reserve is used for (i) absorption of any losses in excess of accumulated losses and revenue reserves, (ii) redemption, reimbursement of purchase of shares, (iii) redemption of founders' shares, (iv) transfer to share capital, and (v) payment of dividends to preferred shares, when this privilege is granted to them.

Revenue reserves

In accordance with Corporate Legislation, Bradesco and its Brazilian subsidiaries must allocate 5% of their annual corporate profit (as presented in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil (BRGAAP), applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil), after absorbing accumulated losses, to a legal reserve, the distribution of which is subject to certain limitations. The reserve can be used to increase capital or absorb losses but cannot be distributed in the form of dividends.

The Statutory Reserve aims to maintain an operating margin that is compatible with the development of the Company's active operations and may be formed by up to 100% of net income remaining after statutory allocations if proposed by the Board of Executive Officers, approved by the Board of Directors and ratified at the Shareholders' Meeting, with the accumulated value limited to 95% of the Company's paid-in capital share amount.

d) Interest on equity/Dividends

The distribution of income is calculated on adjusted net income, as presented in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on March 25, 2026, the Board of Directors approved the proposal for the payment of interest on shareholders' equity, related to the first quarter of 2026, in the amount of R$3,000,000 thousand, of which R$0.270307744 per common share and R$0.297338519 per preferred share, whose payment will occur until October 30, 2026.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on June 23, 2026, the Board of Directors approved the proposal for the payment of interest on shareholders' equity, related to the first half of 2026, in the amount of R$3,500,000 thousand, which represents R$0.315359035 per common share and R$0.346894939 per preferred share, whose payment will occur until January 29, 2027.

Interest on shareholders' equity for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, is calculated as follows:

	R$ thousands	% (1)
Adjusted net income, as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil	12,080,064	
(-) Legal reserve	604,003	
Net income available for distribution (in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law)	**11,476,061**	
Monthly and intermediary interest on shareholders' equity (gross), paid	1,148,877	
Provisioned intermediary interest on shareholders' equity (gross)	6,500,000	
Additional provisioned interest on equity (gross)	320,969	
Withholding income tax on interest on shareholders' equity	(1,394,723)	
Interest on shareholders' equity (net) accumulated on June 30, 2026	**6,575,123**	**57.29**
Interest on shareholders' equity (net) accumulated on June 30, 2025	**5,817,433**	**51.59**

(1) Percentage of interest on shareholders' equity/net income available for distribution (in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law).

Interest on equity was paid or recognized in provisions, as follows:

Description	Per share (gross)		Gross amount provisioned/ paid	Withholding Income Tax (IRRF) (17.5%) (2)	Net provisioned/ paid amount
					R$ thousands
	Common	Preferred			
Monthly interest on shareholders' equity paid	0.103499	0.113849	1,148,877	201,053	947,824
Intermediary interest provisioned on shareholders' equity (1)	0.585667	0.644233	6,500,000	1,137,500	5,362,500
Supplementary interest on shareholders' equity provisioned	0.028920	0.031812	320,969	56,170	264,799
Total accrued on June 30, 2026	**0.718086**	**0.789895**	**7,969,846**	**1,394,723**	**6,575,123**

Description	Per share (gross)		Gross amount provisioned/ paid	Withholding Income Tax (IRRF) (15%)	Net provisioned/ paid amount
					R$ thousands
	Common	Preferred			
Monthly interest on shareholders' equity paid	0.103499	0.113849	1,149,939	172,491	977,448
Intermediary interest provisioned on shareholders' paid	0.477259	0.524985	5,300,000	795,000	4,505,000
Supplementary interest on shareholders' equity paid	0.035488	0.039037	394,100	59,115	334,985
Total accrued on June 30, 2025	**0.616246**	**0.677871**	**6,844,039**	**1,026,606**	**5,817,433**

(1) To be paid on September 15, 2026; and
(2) Increase in the rate from January 1, 2026, according to Complementary Law No. 224/2025.

e) Treasury shares

On May 07, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to institute a new buyback program that authorizes Bradesco's Board of Executive Officers to acquire, in the period from May 08, 2025 to November 08, 2026, up to 106,584,881 book-entry, registered shares, with no par value, with up to 53,413,506 common shares and up to 53,171,375 preferred shares, to be held in treasury and subsequently cancelled, without reducing capital stock.

On June 30, 2026, 10,650,000 common share and 10,650,000 preferred shares remained in treasury, amounting to R$288,591 thousand (2025 – R$168,625 thousand). The minimum, average and maximum cost per ordinary share (ON) is R$10.65, R$12.14 and R$17.68 and per preferred share (PN) is R$11.53, R$13.47 and R$20.40 respectively.

26) EARNINGS PER SHARE

a) Basic earnings per share

The basic earnings per share was calculated based on the weighted average number of common and preferred shares outstanding, as shown in the calculations below:

	Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025
Net earnings attributable to the Organization's common shareholders (R$ thousand)	**5,865,612**	**5,557,881**
Net earnings attributable to the Organization's preferred shareholders (R$ thousand)	**6,452,175**	**6,113,669**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousands)	5,293,865	5,298,224
Weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding (thousands)	5,278,135	5,282,494
Basic earnings per share attributable to common shareholders of the Organization (in Reais)	1.11	1.05
Basic earnings per share attributable to preferred shareholders of the Organization (in Reais)	1.22	1.16

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share since there are no potentially dilutive instruments.

27) NET INTEREST INCOME

				R$ thousands
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Interest and similar income				
Loans and advances to financial institutions	11,033,379	7,731,299	21,931,716	15,411,880
Loans and advances to customers:				
- Loans	33,757,935	28,974,021	65,680,880	56,528,785
- Leases	257,997	192,509	506,996	309,181
Financial assets:				
- Measured at fair value through profit or loss	13,167,893	10,663,503	27,937,285	24,742,606
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	5,021,807	3,915,354	8,364,775	6,917,364
- At amortized cost	9,171,881	8,367,859	17,940,572	15,776,095
Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank	3,165,420	2,876,464	6,313,882	5,459,037
Other financial interest income	36,763	7,328	60,552	12,606
Total	**75,613,075**	**62,728,337**	**148,736,658**	**125,157,554**
Interest and similar expenses				
Deposits from banks:				
- Interbank deposits	(1,012,815)	(1,038,073)	(1,304,430)	(1,085,277)
- Funding in the open market	(10,665,682)	(8,976,818)	(22,139,339)	(17,095,940)
- Borrowings and on-lending	(2,228,554)	(1,697,567)	(6,166,720)	(3,351,111)
Deposits from customers:				
- Savings accounts	(2,290,650)	(2,259,556)	(4,368,412)	(4,444,678)
- Time deposits	(13,330,927)	(11,208,516)	(26,733,556)	(21,205,727)
Funds from securities issued	(10,333,388)	(7,493,207)	(20,514,690)	(13,084,137)
Subordinated debt	(2,167,052)	(2,195,662)	(4,267,970)	(4,158,713)
Liabilities of insurance contracts	(12,993,760)	(11,142,641)	(25,099,531)	(21,476,591)
Technical capitalization provisions	(223,080)	(207,630)	(441,166)	(401,253)
Total	**(55,245,908)**	**(46,219,670)**	**(111,035,814)**	**(86,303,427)**
Net interest income	**20,367,167**	**16,508,667**	**37,700,844**	**38,854,127**

28) NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	R$ thousands			
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Fee and commission income				
Credit card income	2,700,978	2,532,442	5,392,612	5,011,395
Current accounts	1,626,876	1,675,588	3,197,086	3,362,135
Collections	303,152	344,805	612,464	691,233
Loans	593,443	697,052	1,230,462	1,294,273
Asset management	380,606	352,569	739,570	682,262
Consortium management	852,348	771,304	1,696,914	1,478,461
Custody and brokerage services	546,672	487,411	1,163,209	966,798
Capital Markets / Financial Advisory Services	526,001	635,444	1,114,642	996,682
Payments	111,154	85,757	213,351	181,707
Other	268,038	150,152	429,644	369,122
Total	**7,909,268**	**7,732,524**	**15,789,954**	**15,034,068**

29) NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	R$ thousands			
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Investments in securities	(887,086)	2,710,856	(914,154)	607,178
Derivative financial instruments	1,503,686	432,793	2,246,305	1,191,244
Total	**616,600**	**3,143,649**	**1,332,151**	**1,798,422**

30) NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Net gains and losses on financial assets at FVOCI consist primarily of changes in the fair value of financial assets mainly fixed income securities.

31) NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Net gains and losses on foreign currency transactions primarily consist mainly of gains or losses from currency trading and translation of monetary items from a foreign currency into the functional currency.

32) INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT

				R$ thousands
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue from PAA contracts	14,471,577	13,189,142	28,732,681	26,216,029
Revenue from BBA contracts	1,946,657	1,852,515	3,844,418	3,611,816
Revenue from VFA contracts	4,445	5,838	9,555	7,836
Insurance and pension plans revenue	**16,422,679**	**15,047,495**	**32,586,654**	**29,835,681**
Claims incurred	(11,021,397)	(10,137,428)	(21,259,137)	(19,588,613)
Acquisition costs	(1,299,060)	(1,135,590)	(2,548,943)	(2,245,123)
Administrative expenses	(973,440)	(937,509)	(1,852,015)	(1,792,051)
Onerous contracts	(742,940)	649,516	(759,979)	(245,773)
Reinsurance result	(10,080)	(7,622)	(423)	(20,583)
Insurance and pension expenses	**(14,046,917)**	**(11,568,633)**	**(26,420,497)**	**(23,892,143)**
Insurance services result	**2,375,762**	**3,478,862**	**6,166,157**	**5,943,538**

33) PERSONNEL EXPENSES

				R$ thousands
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Salaries	(3,373,176)	(3,110,700)	(6,671,492)	(6,127,222)
Benefits	(1,219,985)	(1,261,419)	(2,442,486)	(2,544,173)
Social security charges	(1,034,225)	(1,034,648)	(2,051,160)	(2,132,075)
Employee profit sharing	(548,558)	(520,953)	(1,110,858)	(977,182)
Training	(30,933)	(21,153)	(44,227)	(39,729)
Total	**(6,206,877)**	**(5,948,873)**	**(12,320,223)**	**(11,820,381)**

34) OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

				R$ thousands
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Outsourced services	(1,060,465)	(854,066)	(2,030,130)	(2,179,339)
Communication	(166,546)	(163,675)	(320,124)	(315,355)
Data processing	(950,270)	(650,978)	(1,846,888)	(1,280,094)
Advertising and marketing	(354,451)	(233,735)	(650,249)	(502,137)
Asset maintenance	(252,378)	(313,866)	(493,764)	(611,945)
Financial system	(402,163)	(338,616)	(806,518)	(806,994)
Rental	(23,207)	(26,104)	(49,500)	(51,035)
Security and surveillance	(109,737)	(118,486)	(222,220)	(241,780)
Transport	(148,393)	(159,649)	(282,123)	(310,706)
Water, electricity and gas	(66,638)	(72,247)	(139,438)	(151,090)
Supplies	(27,550)	(27,549)	(55,260)	(54,868)
Travel	(56,760)	(40,004)	(99,054)	(73,807)
Other	(486,506)	(364,497)	(998,296)	(924,533)
Total	**(4,105,064)**	**(3,363,472)**	**(7,993,564)**	**(7,503,683)**

35) DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

	R$ thousands			
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Amortization expenses	(1,130,218)	(1,173,741)	(2,297,927)	(2,305,995)
Depreciation expenses	(538,258)	(653,417)	(1,053,279)	(1,192,148)
Total	**(1,668,476)**	**(1,827,158)**	**(3,351,206)**	**(3,498,143)**

36) OTHER OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSES)

	R$ thousands			
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Tax expenses	(2,208,642)	(2,062,636)	(4,345,036)	(4,136,415)
Legal provision	(1,445,599)	(4,142,148)	(2,973,290)	(5,728,197)
Income from sales of non-current assets, investments, and property and equipment, net	33,298	(206,004)	85,137	77,192
Card sales expenses	(1,278,403)	(1,065,981)	(2,511,831)	(2,126,035)
Other (1)	(180,487)	(43,539)	(1,611,007)	(956,100)
Total	**(5,079,833)**	**(7,520,308)**	**(11,356,027)**	**(12,869,555)**

(1) Composed mainly of operating income and expenses whose balances are not individually relevant and have no specific classification.

37) INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

a) Calculation of income tax and social contribution charges

	R$ thousands			
	Three-month period ended June 30		Six-month period ended June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Income before income taxes	**7,337,228**	**4,329,404**	**15,167,326**	**10,392,322**
Total burden of income tax (25%) and social contribution (20%) at the current rates	**(3,301,753)**	**(1,948,232)**	**(6,825,297)**	**(4,676,545)**
Effect of additions and exclusions in the tax calculation:				
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	240,822	222,674	442,522	397,228
Non taxable income net of non-deductible expenses	478,575	1,550,573	812,423	1,695,531
Interest on shareholders' equity	1,807,003	1,615,423	3,586,430	3,079,818
Other amounts (1)	683,933	369,423	(707,051)	926,573
Income tax and social contribution for the period (2)	**(91,420)**	**1,809,861**	**(2,690,973)**	**1,422,605**

(1) Includes: (i) the adjustment of the current rate for financial companies except banks, insurance companies and non-financial companies, in relation to the rates shown; (ii) write-off of tax losses and negative basis for settling debts with the benefit of Law 14,689/23 (Quality Vote Law) in the amount of R$1,780,614 thousand (2025 – R$0) (Note 22c); and (iii) incentive deductions; and
(2) On June 30, 2026, IRPJ and CSLL expenses are made up of R$(5,252,463) thousands of current taxes (2025 - R$(4,271,404) thousand) and R$ (7,943,436) thousands of deferred taxes (2025 - R$5,694,009 thousand).

b) Deferred income tax and social contribution presented in the consolidated statement of financial position

	R$ thousands			
	Balance on December 31, 2025	**Amount recorded**	**Amount realized**	**Balance on June 30, 2026**
Expected credit losses associated with credit risk	81,719,902	4,863,822	(8,856,938)	77,726,786
Civil provisions	2,987,706	193,155	(197,691)	2,983,170
Tax provisions	2,714,477	146,589	(26,103)	2,834,963
Labor provisions	1,943,850	123,254	(116,811)	1,950,293
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	640,225	149,667	(246,304)	543,588
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives	34,105	1,238	(21,883)	13,460
Other	6,407,842	1,820,928	(1,514,340)	6,714,430
Total deductible taxes on temporary differences	**96,448,107**	**7,298,653**	**(10,980,070)**	**92,766,690**
Income tax and social contribution losses in Brazil and overseas	18,682,204	1,318,024	(3,912,456)	16,087,772
Subtotal	**115,130,311**	**8,616,677**	**(14,892,526)**	**108,854,462**
Adjustment to fair value of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,592,382	659,523	(342,456)	1,909,449
Total deferred tax assets (1)	**116,722,693**	**9,276,200**	**(15,234,982)**	**110,763,911**
Deferred tax liabilities (1)	7,381,018	2,071,654	(404,067)	9,048,605
Net deferred taxes (1)	**109,341,675**	**7,204,546**	**(14,830,915)**	**101,715,306**

	R$ thousands			
	Balance on December 31, 2024	**Amount recorded**	**Amount realized**	**Balance on June 30, 2025**
Expected credit losses associated with credit risk	71,073,481	15,285,988	(11,445,698)	74,913,771
Civil provisions	3,427,730	252,717	(491,526)	3,188,921
Tax provisions	3,428,498	709,601	(672,346)	3,465,753
Labor provisions	1,165,970	591,631	(37,797)	1,719,804
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	699,334	131,437	(151,395)	679,376
Adjustment to fair value of securities	15,813	250,642	(3,428)	263,027
Other	6,276,457	2,507,588	(2,419,447)	6,364,598
Total deductible taxes on temporary differences	**86,087,283**	**19,729,604**	**(15,221,637)**	**90,595,250**
Income tax and social contribution losses in Brazil and overseas	18,755,350	2,644,494	(405,389)	20,994,455
Subtotal	**104,842,633**	**22,374,098**	**(15,627,026)**	**111,589,705**
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives	2,356,352	97,434	(948,994)	1,504,792
Total deferred tax assets (1)	**107,198,985**	**22,471,532**	**(16,576,020)**	**113,094,497**
Deferred tax liabilities (1)	7,055,108	1,572,572	(519,509)	8,108,171
Net deferred taxes (1)	**100,143,877**	**20,898,960**	**(16,056,511)**	**104,986,326**

(1) Deferred income and social contribution tax assets and liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position within each taxable entity, which was a total of R$(6,724,792) thousand in 2026 (R$(6,227,602) thousand in 2025).

c) Expected realization of deferred tax assets on temporary differences and carry-forward tax losses

	On June 30, 2026 - R$ thousand				
	Temporary differences		Carry-forward tax losses		Total
	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	
2026	4,251,536	3,314,349	108,202	30,245	7,704,332
2027	8,622,994	6,819,791	166,215	61,217	15,670,217
2028	7,230,795	5,725,456	292,357	161,183	13,409,791
2029	6,509,172	5,159,273	581,094	391,988	12,641,527
2030	5,754,728	4,440,812	1,075,959	792,443	12,063,942
2031	4,271,013	3,341,820	1,631,994	1,238,932	10,483,759
2032	3,766,041	2,968,502	2,091,428	1,579,736	10,405,707
2033	3,539,867	2,797,682	2,397,934	1,861,487	10,596,970
2034	3,659,732	2,839,010	356,687	1,006,396	7,861,825
2035	4,350,055	3,404,062	142,274	120,001	8,016,392
Total	**51,955,933**	**40,810,757**	**8,844,144**	**7,243,628**	**108,854,462**

The projection of realization of tax credits is an estimate and is not directly related to the expectation of accounting profits and contemplates the rules for deductibility of credit losses, established by Laws No. 14,467/22 and No. 15,078/24.

d) Deferred tax liabilities

	R$ thousands			
	Balance on December 31, 2025	Amount recorded	Amount realized	Balance on June 30, 2026
Fair value adjustment to securities and derivative financial instruments	474,115	833,994	(163,158)	1,144,951
Difference in depreciation	1,055,737	215,079	-	1,270,816
Monetary adjustment of judicial deposits	2,222,169	174,148	(26,940)	2,369,377
Other	3,628,997	848,433	(213,969)	4,263,461
Total deferred tax liabilities	**7,381,018**	**2,071,654**	**(404,067)**	**9,048,605**

	R$ thousands			
	Balance on December 31, 2024	Amount recorded	Amount realized	Balance on June 30, 2025
Fair value adjustment to securities and derivative financial instruments	443,139	376,264	(205,831)	613,572
Difference in depreciation	726,203	200,157	-	926,360
Monetary adjustment of judicial deposits	2,008,528	135,724	(41,027)	2,103,225
Other	3,877,238	860,427	(272,651)	4,465,014
Total deferred tax liabilities	**7,055,108**	**1,572,572**	**(519,509)**	**8,108,171**

e) Income tax and social contribution on adjustments recognized directly in other comprehensive income

	R$ thousands					
	On June 30, 2026			On June 30, 2025		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,495,573)	1,059,375	(1,436,198)	2,167,580	(874,227)	1,293,353
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations	(261,467)	117,660	(143,807)	(450,916)	202,912	(248,004)
Insurance contracts	363,195	(144,866)	218,329	(9,391)	4,226	(5,165)
Other	15	(7)	8	(1,349)	607	(742)
Total	**(2,393,830)**	**1,032,162**	**(1,361,668)**	**1,705,924**	**(666,482)**	**1,039,442**

38) OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company operates mainly in the banking and insurance segments. Our banking operations include operations in the retail, middle-market and corporate sectors, lease, international bank operations, investment bank operations and as a private bank. The Company also conducts banking segment operations through its branches located throughout the country, in branches abroad and through subsidiaries as well as by means of shareholding interests in other companies. Additionally, we are engaged in insurance, supplemental Pension Plans and capitalization bonds through our subsidiary, Bradesco Seguros S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The following segment information was prepared based on reports made available to Management to evaluate performance and make decisions regarding the allocation of resources for investments and other purposes. Our Management uses accounting information prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by Central Bank for the purposes of making decisions about allocation of resources to the segments and assessing their performance. The information of the segments shown in the following tables considers the specific procedures and other provisions of the Brazilian Financial Institutions Accounting Plan which includes the proportional consolidation of associates and joint ventures and the non-consolidation of exclusive funds.

The main assumptions for the segmentation of income and expenses include (i) surplus cash invested by the entities operating in insurance, supplemental pension and capitalization bonds are included in this segment, resulting in an increase in net interest income; (ii) salaries and benefits and administrative costs included in the insurance, supplemental pension and capitalization bonds segment consist only of cost directly related to these operations, and (iii) costs incurred in the banking operations segment related to the infrastructure of the branch network and other general indirect expenses have not been allocated between segments.

Our operations are substantially conducted in Brazil. Additionally, we have one branch in New York (USA), one branch in Grand Cayman (UK), and one branch in London (England), mainly to complement our banking services and assist in import and export operations for Brazilian customers. Moreover, we also have subsidiaries abroad, namely: Banco Bradesco Europa S.A. (Luxembourg, LUX), Bradesco Securities, Inc. (New York, USA), Bradesco Securities UK Limited (London, UK), Cidade Capital Markets Ltd. (Grand Cayman, UK), Bradesco Securities Hong Kong Limited (Hong Kong, CHN), Bradesco Trade Services Limited (Hong Kong, CHN), Bradescard Mexico, Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada (Mexico City, MEX) and Bradesco Bank (Florida, USA).

No revenue from transactions with a single customers or counterparty represented 10% or more of the Company's revenue for the period ended on June 30, 2026 and 2025.

All transactions between operating segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in "Other operations, adjustments and eliminations". Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business-segment performance.

	On June 30, 2026 - R$ thousands								
	Banking	Insurance, pension and capitalization bonds	Other Activities	Eliminations	Managerial Income Statement	Proportionately consolidated (1)	Consolidation adjustments (2)	Adjustments (3)	Consolidated in accordance with IFRS
Revenue from financial intermediation (4)	134,696,419	4,717,608	188,454	(159,885)	139,442,596	(2,015,533)	(1,997,312)	19,779,849	155,209,600
Expenses from financial intermediation	(90,063,681)	(1,121)	-	226,006	(89,838,796)	803,490	3,546,888	(25,547,396)	(111,035,814)
Financial margin	**44,632,738**	**4,716,487**	**188,454**	**66,121**	**49,603,800**	**(1,212,043)**	**1,549,576**	**(5,767,547)**	**44,173,786**
Expected credit losses associated with credit risk	(21,308,992)	-	-	-	(21,308,992)	314,376	-	4,069,683	(16,924,933)
Gross income from financial intermediation	**23,323,746**	**4,716,487**	**188,454**	**66,121**	**28,294,808**	**(897,667)**	**1,549,576**	**(1,697,864)**	**27,248,853**
Other income from insurance, pension plans and capitalization bonds	-	7,806,192	-	19,048	7,825,240	-	-	(1,293,032)	6,532,208
Fee and commission income and income from banking fees	19,688,154	1,076,048	70,685	(53,814)	20,781,073	(3,632,372)	(1,350,419)	(8,328)	15,789,954
Personnel /Administrative Expenses (5)	(23,046,856)	(2,701,494)	(113,786)	150,181	(25,711,955)	1,274,259	(140,731)	913,434	(23,664,993)
Tax expenses	(3,876,539)	(807,008)	(16,334)	-	(4,699,881)	343,016	-	11,829	(4,345,036)
Share of profit (loss) of associates and jointly controlled entities	(913,546)	1,153,595	-	-	240,049	742,496	-	837	983,382
IR/CSI and Other income/expenses	(8,852,285)	(5,539,537)	(75,912)	(181,536)	(14,649,270)	2,170,268	(58,426)	2,469,413	(10,068,015)
Net Income for the period ended on June 30, 2026	**6,322,674**	**5,704,283**	**53,107**	**-**	**12,080,064**	**-**	**-**	**396,289**	**12,476,353**
Total assets	**2,142,885,260**	**529,210,218**	**3,124,787**	**(168,545,316)**	**2,506,674,949**	**(24,886,042)**	**(50,179,458)**	**37,217,101**	**2,468,826,550**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**88,276,645**	**6,549,551**	**27,595**	**(88,122,468)**	**6,731,323**	**7,988,592**	**-**	**(64,156)**	**14,655,759**
Total liabilities	**1,925,342,389**	**481,182,955**	**231,895**	**(80,422,848)**	**2,326,334,391**	**(24,886,042)**	**(50,179,458)**	**34,821,068**	**2,286,089,959**

(1) Refers to: adjustments to exclude the effects of consolidation, originating from proportionally consolidated companies (Grupo Cielo, Grupo EloPar, Crediare, etc.);
(2) Consolidation adjustments originating from the "non-consolidation" of exclusive funds;
(3) Adjustments due to the differences of the accounting standards used in the management reports and in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of the Company that were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting. The main adjustments refer to the expected credit losses for financial assets, business combinations and insurance contracts;
(4) Includes, in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, the balances referring to "Net gains / (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss", "Net gains / (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Net gains / (losses) from operations in foreign currency"; and
(5) Includes, in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, the balances referring to depreciation and amortization.

	On June 30, 2025 - R$ thousands								
	Banking	Insurance, pension and capitalization bonds	Other Activities	Eliminations	Managerial Income Statement	Proportionately consolidated (1)	Consolidation adjustments (2)	Adjustments (3)	Consolidated in accordance with IFRS
Revenue from financial intermediation (4)	107,717,709	4,068,422	162,421	(111,844)	111,836,708	(1,679,609)	(2,443,524)	17,736,160	125,449,735
Expenses from financial intermediation	(68,442,434)	(18,430)	-	182,140	(68,278,724)	733,337	4,043,726	(22,801,766)	(86,303,427)
Financial margin	**39,275,275**	**4,049,992**	**162,421**	**70,296**	**43,557,984**	**(946,272)**	**1,600,202**	**(5,065,606)**	**39,146,308**
Expected credit losses associated with credit risk	(17,383,597)	-	-	-	(17,383,597)	260,172	-	2,200,867	(14,922,558)
Gross income from financial intermediation	**21,891,678**	**4,049,992**	**162,421**	**70,296**	**26,174,387**	**(686,100)**	**1,600,202**	**(2,864,739)**	**24,223,750**
Other income from insurance, pension plans and capitalization bonds	-	6,940,987	-	15,198	6,956,185	-	-	(778,629)	6,177,556
Fee and commission income and income from banking fees	19,073,014	968,165	72,201	(63,544)	20,049,836	(3,813,277)	(1,197,070)	(5,421)	15,034,068
Personnel /Administrative Expenses (5)	(22,099,273)	(2,432,207)	(62,516)	138,025	(24,455,971)	1,095,419	(208,514)	746,859	(22,822,207)
Tax expenses	(3,826,621)	(808,615)	(9,680)	-	(4,644,916)	490,743	-	17,758	(4,136,415)
Share of profit (loss) of associates and jointly controlled entities	(86,797)	268,157	-	-	181,360	700,918	-	450	882,728
IR/CSI and Other income/expenses	(7,812,068)	(4,288,787)	(131,134)	(159,975)	(12,391,964)	2,212,297	(194,618)	2,829,732	(7,544,553)
Net Income for the period ended on June 30, 2025	**7,139,933**	**4,697,692**	**31,292**	**-**	**11,868,917**	**-**	**-**	**(53,990)**	**11,814,927**
Total assets	**1,848,008,766**	**481,999,823**	**2,833,197**	**(135,885,433)**	**2,196,956,353**	**(35,779,583)**	**(47,139,066)**	**33,532,385**	**2,147,570,089**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**79,987,647**	**5,397,332**	**20,043**	**(79,455,038)**	**5,949,984**	**6,410,693**	**-**	**(41,439)**	**12,319,238**
Total liabilities	**1,639,518,135**	**442,216,163**	**85,322**	**(56,430,395)**	**2,025,389,225**	**(35,779,583)**	**(47,139,066)**	**30,557,324**	**1,973,027,900**

(1) Refers to: adjustments for excluding the effects of consolidation, originating from proportionally consolidated companies (Grupo Cielo, Grupo EloPar, etc.);
(2) Consolidation adjustments originating from the "non-consolidation" of exclusive funds;
(3) Adjustments due to differences in accounting standards used in management reports and in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of the Company that were prepared in IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting. The main adjustments refer to the expected credit losses of financial assets, business combinations and insurance contracts;
(4) Includes, in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, the balances referring to "Net gains / (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss", "Net gains / (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Net gains / (losses) from operations in foreign currency"; and
(5) Includes, in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, the balances referring to depreciation and amortization.

As shown in the table and note (3) above, the adjustments arising from the differences between the criteria, procedures and rules used to prepare the operating segments in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by Bacen and the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB. The main adjustments to equity and statements of income respectively are: (i) expected credit losses of financial assets – R$670 million (2025 – R$636 million) – R$34 million (2025 – R$(334) million); (ii) others – R$(1,539) million (2025 – R$(1,079) million) – R$(2) million (2025 – R$4 million); (iii) insurance contracts – R$1,876 million (2025 – R$1,663 million) – R$118 million (2025 – R$88 million); and (iv) business combination - R$5,044 million (2025 – R$4,956 million) – R$88 million (2025 – R$44 million).

39) TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has a policy for transactions with related parties. The transactions are carried out under conditions and at rates consistent with those entered into with third parties at that time. The transactions are as follows:

								R$ thousands
	Shareholders of the parent (1)		Associates and jointly controlled companies (2)		Key Management Personnel (3)		Total	
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Assets								
Securities and derivative financial instruments	-	-	15,508	15,086	-	-	15,508	15,086
Loans and other assets	9	11	5,401,731	4,515,700	244,577	185,425	5,646,317	4,701,136
Liabilities								
Customer and financial institution resources	9,941,402	5,434,015	734,681	1,171,315	399,668	400,505	11,075,751	7,005,835
Securities and subordinated debt securities issued	28,525,560	28,982,300	-	-	922,414	912,486	29,447,974	29,894,786
Other liabilities (4)	3,383,110	3,171,676	13,357,968	13,786,032	2,426	1,991	16,743,504	16,959,699

								For the Six-month period ended June 30 - R$ thousands
	Shareholders of the parent (1)		Associates and jointly controlled companies (2)		Key Management Personnel (3)		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue and expenses								
Net interest income	(2,473,788)	(1,965,282)	53,382	(222,245)	(81,108)	(110,862)	(2,501,514)	(2,298,389)
Income from services provided	63	80	247,195	209,312	188	191	247,446	209,583
Other expenses net of other operating revenues	102,197	98,601	(1,807,367)	(1,357,416)	(9,258)	(36,664)	(1,714,428)	(1,295,479)

(1) Cidade de Deus Cia. Coml. de Participações, Fundação Bradesco, NCF Participações S.A., BBD Participações S.A., Nova Cidade de Deus Participações S.A. and NCD Participações Ltda.;
(2) Companies listed in Note 13;
(3) Members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Executive Officers; and
(4) Includes interest on equity.

a) Remuneration of key management personnel

The following is established each year at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting:

- The annual total amount of management compensation, set forth at the Board of Directors' Meeting, to be paid to Board members and members of the Board of Executive Officers, as determined by the Company's Bylaws; and

- The amount allocated to finance Management Supplementary Pension Plans, within the Employee and Management pension plan of the Bradesco Company (Bradesco S.A. and other companies in the conglomerate).

For 2026, the maximum amount of R$1,534,560 thousand (2025 – R$1,183,531 thousand) was determined for the remuneration of the Directors, and part of this refers to the social security contribution to the INSS, which is an obligation of the Company, and R$63,506 thousand (2025 – R$53,824 thousand) to cover supplementary pension plan defined contributions.

The current policy on Management compensation sets forth that 50% of net variable compensation, if any, must be allocated to the acquisition of PNB (class B preferred shares) shares issued by BBD Participações S.A. and/or PN (preferred shares) shares issued by Banco Bradesco S.A., which vest in three equal, annual and successive installments, the first of which is in the year following the payment date. This procedure complies with CMN Resolutions No. 5,177/24 and No. 432/24, which sets forth a management compensation policy for financial institutions.

The Company has no long-term benefits for the termination of employment contracts or for remuneration based on shares for its key Management personnel.

				R$ thousands
	Three-month period ended June 30		**Six-month period ended June 30**	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Short, medium and long-term remuneration	405,025	292,982	728,805	569,998
Post-employment - Pension Plans	15,872	11,944	28,999	25,895
Total	**420,897**	**304,926**	**757,804**	**595,893**

b) Equity participation

The members of the Board of Directors and the Board of the Executive Officers had, together directly, the following shareholding in Bradesco:

Direct ownership	**On June 30, 2026**	**On December 31, 2025**
Common shares	0.32%	0.32%
Preferred shares	1.05%	1.05%
Total shares (1)	**0.69%**	**0.69%**

(1) On June 30, 2026, direct and indirect shareholding of the members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Executive Officers in Bradesco totaled 2.30% of common shares, 1.09% of preferred shares and 1.69% of all shares (on December 31, 2025 – 2.10% of common shares, 1.09% of preferred shares and 1.59% of all shares).

40) RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management activity is highly strategic due to the increasing complexity of products and services and the globalization of the Company's business. The dynamism of the markets leads the Company to constantly seek to improve this activity.

The Company carries out a corporate risk control in an integrated and independent manner, preserving and giving value to a collective decision-making environment, developing and implementing methodologies, models and tools for measurement and control. It promotes the dissemination of the risk culture to all employees, at all hierarchical levels, from the business areas to the Board of Directors.

Scope of Risk Management

The Organization established procedures are based on market practices and ongoing acculturation, to keep risks at acceptable levels.

This management allows for the achievement of strategic objectives, business sustainability, timeliness and effectiveness in resource allocation decisions, in addition to preparing the Organization to face sudden changes in the economic, regulatory or technological scenario.

The scope of the Organization's risk management allows the risks of the Economic-Financial Consolidation[1] to be managed by the Corporate Risk Management Process. The main risks monitored by the Organization are: solvency, liquidity, credit, market, social, environmental, climate, model, operational, strategy, contagion, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence (AI), compliance and reputational.

Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)

The risk appetite refers to the types and levels of risks that the Company is willing to accept in the conduct of its business and purposes. The Risk Appetite Statement – RAS is an important instrument to reinforce the risk culture of the Company.

The Risk Appetite Statement is reviewed at least annually, by the Board of Directors, with risk appetite being monitored in accordance with the frequency of the indicators, allowing for the reassessment of risk exposures whenever necessary by forums of the Senior Management and business and control areas.

Appetite monitoring is carried out by monitoring the established indicators, through effective control processes, in which managers are informed about risk exposures and the respective use of current limits. Reporting is carried out through an alert system, which facilitates communication and highlights any exceptions that require adjustment measures, permeating all areas of the Organization, supporting Senior Management in assessing whether the results are consistent with the risk appetite.

[1] Includes the regulatory scope of the Prudential Conglomerate and other Consolidated companies.

Dimensions of Risk Appetite

For the many types of risks, whether measurable or not, the Company established control approaches, observing the main global dimensions: Solvency, Liquidity, Profitability, Credit, Market, Operational, Cyber Security, Reputation, Model and Qualitative Risks.

Risk and Capital Management Structures

The risk and capital management structure are made up of several committees, commissions and areas that support the Board of Directors, the Executive Officer, the Risk Officer and the Board of Executive Officers of the Company in strategic decision making.

Among the governance forums related to the topic, the following stand out:

- **The Board of Directors** approves and reviews risk management strategies, policies and risk and capital management frameworks, including the appetite and exposure limits by type of risk, as well as the stress testing program, its results and the scenarios and assumptions applied;
- **Risk Committee** is responsible for assess the structure of the Company's risk management and occasionally propose improvements and challenge the Organization's risk structure in the face of new trends and threats, as well as to advise the Board of Directors in the performance of its assignments related to the management and control of risks and capital;
- **The Integrity and Ethical Conduct Committee** aims to propose actions regarding the dissemination and compliance with the Organization's Codes of Ethical Conduct, corporate and sectoral, and the rules of conduct related to integrity, anti-corruption and competition issues, in order to ensure their efficiency and effectiveness;
- **The Audit Committee** reviews the integrity of the Consolidated Financial Statements and recommends to the Executive Board correction or improvement of policies, practices and procedures identified within the scope of its attributions;
- **Integrated Risk Executive Management and Capital Allocation Committee – COGIRAC**, which aims to advise the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) in the performance of his duties related to the management and control of all risks and the Organization's capital.

Risk Management Corporate Process

Corporate Risk and Control Management methodology is aligned with the main international risk management Frameworks, enabling proactive identification, measurement, mitigation, monitoring and reported of risks.

Given the complexity of the products and services offered and the nature of the Organization's activities, it is necessary to establish a robust risk management structure. In this context, operations are conducted through the Three Lines Model, ensuring that everyone contributes to providing reasonable assurance that the specified objectives will be achieved:

- **First line**, represented by businesses and support areas, responsible for identifying, reporting and managing inherent risks as part of daily activities, keep risks within acceptable levels;

- **Second line**, represented by monitoring areas, responsible for establishing risk management policies and compliance procedures for development and/or follow-up of first line, as well as independent model validation;

- **Third line**, represented by Global Internal Audit Department, which is responsible for independently assessing the effectiveness of risk management and internal controls, including how the first and second lines achieve their objectives, reporting the results of their work to the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Fiscal Council and Senior Management.

Stress Test Program

The risk management structure has a stress testing program defined by a set of processes and routines, which include methodologies, documentation and governance, whose main objective is to identify potential vulnerabilities of the institution.

Stress tests are forward-looking assessment exercises of the potential impacts of specific events and circumstances on the Organization's capital, liquidity, or the value of a particular portfolio, and are used as a tool for risk management.

The results of the stress tests serve as inputs for assessing the institution's capital and liquidity levels, for the preparation of the respective contingency plans, for evaluating capital adequacy, and for the recovery plan and orderly exit.

The results are considered in decisions regarding strategic guidelines, the determination of risk appetite levels and limits applied to risk and capital management, as well as the implementation of governance actions designed to mitigate identified risks, thereby ensuring alignment with the Organization's risk appetite.

In the Stress Testing Program, the scenarios and results are validated by COGIRAC, evaluated by the Risk Committee and deliberated by the Board of Directors, which is also responsible for approving the program and the guidelines to be followed.

40.1. Capital Management

The Organization manages capital covering the control and business areas, according to the guidelines of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors. Its governance structure is composed of Commissions and Committees, with the Board of Directors as the highest body.

The Organization has a structure dedicated to complying with the determinations of the Central Bank of Brazil related to capital management. In addition, it provides Senior Management with analyses and projections on the availability and need for capital, identifying threats and opportunities that contribute to planning the sufficiency and optimization of capital levels.

Capital Management Corporate Process

The Capital Management provides the conditions required to meet the Company's strategic goals to support the risks inherent to its activities.

The Organization adopts a three-year forward-looking approach when preparing its capital plan, anticipating needs and establishing contingency procedures and actions for adverse scenarios. This considers possible changes in the regulatory, economic and business conditions in which it operates.

To manage sound capital composition to support the development of its activities and to ensure adequate coverage of risks incurred, the Organization performs a periodic monitoring of capital projections considering a managerial capital margin (buffer), which is added to the minimum regulatory requirements.

The management buffer is in line with the regulatory requirements, observing aspects such as additional impacts generated by stress scenarios, qualitative risks and risks not captured by the regulatory model.

The results from the Organization's capital projections are submitted to the Senior Management, pursuant to the governance established. In addition, the Company's regulatory capital sufficiency is monitored by periodically calculating the Basel Ratio, Tier I Ratio and Common Equity Ratio.

Details of Reference Equity (PR), Capital and Liquidity Ratios

The following table presents the main metrics established by prudential regulation (orders financial institutions to comply with requirements to cope with risks associated with their financial activities), such as regulatory capital, leverage ratio and liquidity indicators:

Calculation basis - Basel Ratio	R$ thousands	
	Basel III	
	On June 30, 2026 (1)	On December 31, 2025
	Prudential Conglomerate	
Regulatory capital - values		
Common equity	134,657,831	124,320,006
Level I	153,331,777	145,844,118
Reference Equity - RE	185,665,639	174,968,754
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) - amounts		
Total RWA	1,193,428,980	1,108,961,848
Regulatory capital as a proportion of RWA		
Index of Common equity - ICP	11.3%	11.2%
Tier I Capital	12.8%	13.2%
Basel Ratio	15.5%	15.8%
Additional Common Equity (ACP) as a proportion of RWA		
Additional Common Equity Conservation - ACPConservation	2.5%	2.5%
Additional Contracyclic Common Equity - ACPContracyclic	0.0%	0.0%
Additional Systemic Importance of Common Equity - Systemic ACPS	1.0%	1.0%
Total ACP (2)	3.5%	3.5%
Excess Margin of Common Equity	3.3%	3.2%
Leverage Ratio (AR)		
Total exposure	2,259,417,567	2,141,573,090
AR	6.8%	6.8%
Short Term Liquidity Indicator (LCR)		
Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	254,271,122	253,255,892
Total net cash outflow	170,337,696	160,033,728
LCR	149.3%	158.3%
Long Term Liquidity Indicator (NSFR)		
Available stable funding (ASF)	1,141,719,488	1,136,032,540
Stable resources required (RSF)	947,130,624	925,369,687
NSFR	120.5%	122.8%

(1) Does not include all effects arising from the Bradsaúde S.A. transaction; and
(2) Failure to comply with ACP (public civil action) rules would result in restrictions on the payment of dividends and interest on equity, net surplus, share buyback, reduction of capital stock, and variable compensation to its managers.

40.2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility of losses associated with the borrower's or counterparty's failure to comply with their financial obligations under the terms agreed, as well as the fall in value of loan agreements resulting from deterioration in the borrower's risk rating, the reduction in gains or remunerations, benefits granted to borrowers in renegotiations, recovery costs and other costs related to the counterparty's noncompliance with the financial obligations. Additionally, it includes the concentration risk and the country/transfer risk.

Credit risk management in the Company is a continuous and evolving process of mapping, development, assessment and diagnosis through the use of models, instruments and procedures that require a high degree of discipline and control during the analysis of transactions in order to preserve the integrity and autonomy of the processes.

The Company controls the exposure to credit risk which comprises mainly loans and advances, loan commitments, financial guarantees provided, securities and derivatives.

With the objective of not compromising the quality of the portfolio, aspects inherent to credit concession, concentration, guarantee requirements and terms, among others, are observed.

The Company maps the activities that could possibly generate exposure to credit risk, classifying them by their probability and magnitude, identifying their managers and mitigation plans.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The counterparty credit risk to which the Company is exposed includes the possibility of losses due to the non-compliance by counterparties with their obligations relating to the settlement of financial asset trades involving bilateral flows, including the settlement of derivative financial instruments.

The Company exercises control over the replacement cost and potential future exposures from operations where there is counterparty credit risk. Thereby, each counterparty's exposure referring to this risk is treated in the same way and is part of general credit limits granted by the Company's to its customers.

In short, the Counterparty Credit Risk management covers the modeling and monitoring (i) of the consumption of the credit limit of the counterparties, (ii) of the portion of the adjustment at fair value of the portfolio of credit derivatives (CVA – Credit Value Adjustment), segregated by counterparty, and (iii) of the respective regulatory and economic capital. The methodology adopted by the Company establishes that the credit exposure of the portfolio to certain counterparty can be calculated based on the Replacement Cost (RC) of its operations in different scenarios of the financial market, which is possible through the Monte Carlo simulation process.

In the context of risk management, the Company conducts studies of projection of capital, for example of the Stress Test of the ICAAP (Evaluation of Capital Adequacy) and TEBU (Bottom-Up Stress Test). These are multidisciplinary programs involving minimally the areas of Business and Economic Areas, of Budget/Result and Risk.

Regarding the forms of mitigating the counterparty credit risk that the Company is exposed to, the most usual is the composition of guarantees as margin deposits and disposal of public securities, which are made by the counterparty with the Company or with other trustees, whose counterparty's risks are also appropriately evaluated.

Credit-Risk Management Process

The credit risk management process is conducted in a corporation-wide manner. This process involves several areas with specific duties, ensuring an efficient structure. Credit risk measurement and control are conducted in a centralized and independent manner.

Both the governance process and limits are validated by the Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committee, submitted for approval by the Board of Directors, and reviewed at least once a year.

In Management's view, the credit risk management structure performs a fundamental role in the Organization's second line, actively participating in the process of improving customer risk classification models, periodically monitoring major risks by main default events, level of provisioning in view of expected and unexpected losses.

This structure reviews the internal processes, including the roles and responsibilities and training and requirements, as well as conducts periodic reviews of risk evaluation processes to incorporate new practices and methodologies.

In Management's view, the attributions of the credit risk management structure faithfully follow the compliance precepts defined by the Organization. Integration with other lines occurs continuously and frequently, enabling assertiveness in the identification, measurement and control of credit risk.

Credit Concession

The Company's strategy is to maintain a wide client base and a diversified credit portfolio, both in terms of products and segments, commensurate with the risks undertaken and appropriate levels of provisioning and concentration.

Under the responsibility of the Credit Area, lending procedures are based on the Company's credit policy emphasizing the security, quality and liquidity of the lending. The process is guided by the risk management governance and complies with the rules of the Central Bank of Brazil.

The methodologies adopted value business agility and profitability, with targeted and appropriate procedures oriented to the granting of credit transactions and establishment of operating limits.

In the evaluation and classification of customers or economic Organizations, the quantitative (economic and financial indicators) and qualitative (personal data, behaviors and transactional) aspects associated with the customers capacity to honor their obligations are considered.

All business proposals are subject to operational limits, which are included in the Loan Guidelines and Procedures. At branches, the delegation of power to the submission of proposals depends on its size, the total exposure to the Company, the guarantees offered, the level of restriction and their credit risk score/rating. All business proposals are subject to technical analysis and approval of by the Credit Area.

In its turn, the Executive Credit Committees was created to decide, within its authority, on queries about the granting of limits or loans proposed by business areas, previously analyzed and with opinion from the Credit Area. Depending on the financial amount, the proposed operations/limits of this Committee may be submitted to the CEO for deliberation.

Loan proposals pass through an automated system with parameters set to provide information for the analysis, granting and subsequent monitoring of loans, minimizing the risks inherent in the operations.

There are exclusive Credit and Behavior Scoring systems for the assignment of high volume, low principal loans in the Retail segment, meant to provide speed and reliability, while standardizing the procedures for loan analysis and approval.

Business is diversified wide-spread and aimed at individuals and legal entities with a proven payment capacity and solvency, seeking to support them with guarantees that are adequate to the risk assumed, considering the amounts, objectives and the maturities of loan granted.

Credit Risk Rating

The Organization has governance, practices and follow-up process. Among these practices, the Governance of Concessions and Credit Restructuring, which, depending on the size of the operation or the total exposure of the counterparty, require approval at the CEO or Board of Directors level. In addition, frequent portfolio monitoring is evaluated, with assessments of its evolution, defaults, provisions, vintage studies, capital, among others.

In addition to the process and governance levels of approval for credit and restructuring operations, the risk appetite defined by the Organization is followed by concentration limits of operations for Economic Organization, Economic Activity Sector and Transfer (concentration by countries). Besides concentration indicators, Indicators of the quality of new credits, delinquency levels, problematic assets and provision expense for expected losses were also established within the risk appetite framework.

The credit risk assessment methodology, in addition to providing data to establish the minimum parameters for lending and risk management, also enables the definition of special Credit Rules and Procedures according to customer characteristics and size. Thus, the methodology provides the basis not only for the correct pricing of operations, but also for defining the appropriate guarantees.

The methodology used also follows the requirements established by National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution 4,945/21 and includes analysis of social and environmental risks in projects, aimed at evaluating customers' compliance with related laws and the Equator Principles, a set of rules that establish the minimum social and environmental criteria, which must be met for lending.

In accordance with its commitment to the continuous improvement of methodologies, the credit risk rating of operations contracted is distributed into homogeneous risk Organizations according to the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 for the purpose of constituting provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk. In a simplified way, the operations risk ratings are determined according to the credit quality of the economic Organizations/customers defined by the Customer risk Rating, contract guarantees, credit product characteristics, late due behavior, notes/restrictions and the contracted credit face value, among other characteristics of the operation.

The customer risk ratings for economic Organizations are based on parameterized statistical procedures, using quantitative and qualitative information and judgments. Classifications are made by economic Organization and periodically monitored to preserve loan portfolio quality.

With respect to individuals, customer risk ratings are generally defined based also on statistical procedures and analysis of variables that discriminate risk behavior. This is made by applying statistical models for credit assessment.

The customer risk rating is used, in sets with several decision variables, for concession and/or renewal analysis of operations and credit limits, as well as for monitoring the customers' risk profile deterioration.

Control and Monitoring

The credit risk is controlled and monitored by and independent area which calculates the risk of open positions, consolidates the results, and performs the reporting as determined by the existing Governance process.

This area holds monthly meetings with all product and segment executives and officers, with a view to informing them about the evolution of the loan portfolio, delinquency, problematic assets, restructurings, adequacy of provisions for expected credit losses, loan recoveries, losses, portfolio limits and concentrations, regulatory and economic capital allocation, among others.

It also monitors any internal or external event that may cause a significant impact on the Organization's credit risk, such as mergers, bankruptcies, and crop failures, in addition to monitoring industries in which the company is exposed to significant risks.

Internal Report

Credit risk is monitored on a timely basis in order to maintain the risk levels within the limits established by the Company. Managerial reports on risk control are provided to all levels of business, from branches to Senior Management.

With the objective of highlighting the risk situations, that could result in the customers' inability to honor its obligations as contracted, the credit risk monitoring area provides daily reports, to the branches, national managers, business segments, as well as the lending and loan restructuring areas. This system provides timely information about the loan portfolios and credit bureau information of customers, in addition to enabling comparison of past and current information, highlighting points requiring a more in-depth analysis by managers, such as assets by segment, product, region, risk classification, delinquency and expected and unexpected losses, among others, providing both a macro-level and detailed view of the information, and also enabling a specific loan operation to be viewed.

The information is viewed and delivered via dashboards, allowing queries at several levels such as business segment, divisions, managers, regions, products, employees and customers, and under several aspects (exposure, delinquency, stage, provision, write-off, restriction levels, guarantees, portfolio quality by rating, among others).

Measurement of Credit Risk

Periodically, the Company evaluates the expected credit losses from financial assets by means of quantitative models, considering the historical experience of credit losses of the different types of portfolio (which can vary from 2 to 7 years), the current quality and characteristics of customers, operations, and mitigating factors, according to processes and internal governance.

The actual loss experience has been adjusted to reflect the differences between the economic conditions during the period in which the historical data was collected, current conditions and the vision of the Company about future economic conditions, which are incorporated into the measurement by means of econometric models that capture the current and future effects of estimates of expected losses. The main macroeconomic variables used in this process are the Brazilian interest rates, unemployment rates, inflation rates and economic activity indexes.

The estimate of expected loss of financial assets is divided into three categories (stages):

- Stage 1: Financial assets with no significant increase in credit risks;
- Stage 2: Financial assets with significant increase in credit risks; and
- Stage 3: Financial assets that are credit impaired.

The significant increase of credit risk is evaluated based on different indicators for classification in stages according to the customers' profile, the product type and the current payment status, as shown below:

Retail Portfolios:

- Stage 1: Financial assets whose obligations are current or less than 30 days past due and which have a low internal credit risk rating;
- Stage 2 (Significant increase in credit risk): Financial assets that are overdue obligations between 31 and 90 days or whose internal credit risk rating migrated from low risk to medium or high risk;
- Stage 3 (Defaulted or "impaired"): Financial assets whose obligations are overdue for more than 90 days or that present bankruptcy events, judicial recovery and restructuring of debt;
- Re-categorization from stage 3 to stage 2: Financial assets that settled overdue amounts and whose internal ratings migrated to medium risk;
- Re-categorization from stage 2 to stage 1: Financial assets that settled overdue amounts and whose internal ratings migrated to low risk; and
- Re-categorization from stage 3 to stage 1: Financial assets that returned regular payment leading to reclassification as low risk.

Wholesale Portfolios:

- Stage 1: Financial assets whose obligations are current or less than 30 days past due and which have a low internal credit risk rating;
- Stage 2 (Significant increase in credit risk): Financial assets that are overdue obligations between 31 and 90 days or whose internal credit risk rating migrated from low risk to medium or high risk;
- Stage 3 (Defaulted or "impaired"): Financial assets that have their relevant obligations overdue for more than 90 days or that have presented bankruptcy events, judicial recovery, debt restructuring or the need to execute guarantees;
- Re-categorization from stage 3 to stage 2: Financial assets that did not meet stage 3 criteria and internal ratings migrated to medium risk;
- Re-categorization from stage 2 to stage 1: Financial assets that settled overdue amounts and whose internal ratings migrated to low risk; and
- Re-categorization from stage 3 to stage 1: Financial assets that returned regular payment leading to reclassification as low risk.

The expected losses are based on the multiplication of credit risk parameters: Probability of default (PD), Loss due to default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD).

The PD parameter refers to the probability of default perceived by the Company regarding the customer, according to the internal models of evaluation, which, in retail, use statistical methodologies based on the characteristics of the customer, such as the internal rating and business segment, and the operation, such as product and guarantee and, in the case of wholesale, they use specialist models based on financial information and qualitative analyses.

The LGD refers to the percentage of loss in relation to exposure in case of default, considering all the efforts of recovery, according to the internal model of evaluation that uses statistical methodologies based on the characteristics of the operation, such as product and guarantee.

Customers with significant exposure have estimates based on individual analyses, which are based on the structure of the operation and expert knowledge, aiming to capture the complexity and the specifics of each operation.

EAD is the exposure (gross book value) of the customer in relation to the Company at the time of estimation of the expected loss. In the case of commitments or financial guarantees provided, the EAD will have the addition of the expected value of the commitments or financial guarantees provided that they will be converted into credit in case of default of the loan or credit rather than the customer.

Credit Risk Exposure

We present below the maximum credit risk exposure of the financial instruments:

	R$ thousands			
	On June 30, 2026		On December 31, 2025	
	Gross value	Expected credit losses	Gross value	Expected credit losses
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with banks (Note 5)	136,716,988	-	137,031,197	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6)	583,097,729	(3,531,001)	551,306,606	(3,516,837)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8) (1)	141,136,732	(10,579)	138,998,105	(22,357)
Loans and advances to financial institutions (Note 10)	255,240,463	(26,925)	235,485,067	(13)
Loans and advances to customers (Note 11)	820,566,941	(46,501,122)	791,468,154	(47,011,092)
Securities at amortized cost (Note 9)	281,684,810	(4,710,934)	263,111,062	(3,564,491)
Other assets (Note 16)	94,079,508	-	73,426,822	-
Commitments to extend credit - off balance (Note 11 and 24)	363,924,389	(1,903,251)	358,376,828	(1,815,386)
Financial guarantees - off balance (Note 11 and 24)	130,326,580	(1,337,481)	125,119,738	(1,266,804)
Total risk exposure	**2,806,774,140**	**(58,021,293)**	**2,674,323,579**	**(57,196,980)**

(1) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reduced by the allowance for losses.

Loans and advances to customers

Concentration of credit risk

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Largest borrower	0.5%	0.5%
10 largest borrowers	3.1%	3.5%
20 largest borrowers	4.8%	5.4%
50 largest borrowers	8.1%	8.7%
100 largest borrowers	11.1%	11.5%

By Economic Activity Sector

The credit-risk concentration analysis presented below is based on the economic activity sector in which the counterparty operates.

	R$ thousands			
	On June 30, 2026	%	On December 31, 2025	%
Public sector	**10,805,844**	**1.3**	**9,695,176**	**1.2**
Private sector	**809,761,097**	**98.7**	**781,772,978**	**98.8**
Total	**820,566,941**	**100.0**	**791,468,154**	**100.0**
Companies	**365,841,598**	**44.6**	**350,445,791**	**44.3**
Real estate and construction activities	26,064,597	3.2	25,188,642	3.2
Retail	38,501,648	4.7	41,304,495	5.2
Services	124,199,889	15.1	115,073,789	14.5
Transportation and concession	29,107,446	3.5	28,635,592	3.6
Automotive	7,607,635	0.9	7,228,928	0.9
Food products	16,545,228	2.0	15,258,682	1.9
Wholesale	22,892,544	2.8	20,564,676	2.6
Production and distribution of electricity	7,618,263	0.9	10,541,406	1.3
Oil, derivatives and aggregate activities	5,462,941	0.7	5,568,769	0.7
Other industries	87,841,407	10.7	81,080,812	10.2
Individuals	**454,725,343**	**55.4**	**441,022,363**	**55.7**

Credit Risk Mitigation

Potential credit losses are mitigated using a variety of types of collateral formally stipulated through legal instruments, such as conditional sales, liens and mortgages, by guarantees such as third-party sureties or guarantees, and also by financial instruments such as credit derivative instruments, or netting arrangements. The efficiency of these instruments is evaluated considering the time to recover and realize an asset given as collateral, its fair value, the guarantors' counterparty risk and the legal safety of the agreements. The main types of collateral include: term deposits; financial investments and securities; residential and commercial properties; movable properties such as vehicles, aircraft. Additionally, collateral may include commercial bonds such as invoices, checks and credit card bills. Sureties and guarantees may also include bank guarantees.

Credit derivative instruments are bilateral contracts in which one counterparty hedges credit risk on a financial instrument – its risk is transferred to the counterparty selling the hedge. Normally, the latter is remunerated throughout the period of the transaction. In the case default by the borrower, the buying party will receive a payment intended to compensate for the loss in the financial instrument. In this case, the seller receives the underlying asset in exchange for said payment.

The table below shows the fair value of guarantees of loans and advances to customers.

	R$ thousands			
	On June 30, 2026		On December 31, 2025	
	Book value (1)	Fair Value of Guarantees	Book value (1)	Fair Value of Guarantees
Companies	**365,841,598**	**280,768,546**	**350,445,791**	**248,842,209**
Stage 1	328,168,201	257,191,434	315,701,697	225,184,657
Stage 2	15,391,134	11,375,112	11,609,479	8,416,815
Stage 3	22,282,263	12,202,000	23,134,615	15,240,737
Individuals	**454,725,343**	**455,853,293**	**441,022,363**	**417,170,096**
Stage 1	390,656,287	414,170,284	381,759,894	380,871,896
Stage 2	28,465,783	25,189,032	25,431,262	21,377,870
Stage 3	35,603,273	16,493,977	33,831,207	14,920,330
Total	**820,566,941**	**736,621,839**	**791,468,154**	**666,012,305**

(1) Of the total balance of loan operations, R$329,780,165 thousand (December 31, 2025 – R$324,425,508 thousand) refers to operations without guarantees.

40.3. Market risk

Market risk is represented by the possibility of financial loss due to fluctuating prices and market interest rates of the Company's financial instruments, such as your asset and liability transactions that may have mismatched amounts, maturities, currencies and indexes.

Market risk is identified, measured, mitigated, controlled and reported. The Company's exposure to market risk profile is in line with the guidelines established by the governance process, with limits monitored on a timely basis independently of the business areas.

All transactions that expose the Company to market risk are identified, measured and classified according to probability and magnitude, and the whole process is approved by the governance structure.

In line with the best Corporate Governance practices, with the objective of preserving and strengthening the management of market risk in the Organization, as well as complying with the provisions of Resolution No. 4,557/17 of the National Monetary Council, the Board of Directors approved the Market Policy, which is reviewed at least annually by the competent Committees and by the Board of Directors, providing the main guidelines for accepting, controlling and managing market risk. In addition to this policy, the Organization has specific rules to regulate the market risk management process, as follows:

- Classification of Operations;
- Reclassification of Operations;
- Trading of Public or Private Securities;
- Use of Derivatives; and
- Hedging.

Market Risk Management Process

The market risk management process is a corporation wide process, comprising from business areas to the Board of Directors; it involves various areas, each with specific duties in the process. The measurement and control of market risk is conducted in a centralized and independent manner. This process permits that the Company be the first financial institution in the country authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil to use its internal market risk models to calculate regulatory capital requirements since January 2013. This process is also revised at least once a year by the Committees and approved the Board of Directors itself.

Determination of Limits

Proposed market-risk limits of Trading Portfolio are validated by specific Committees and submitted for approval by the Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committee, and then for approval by the Board of Directors.

Trading Portfolio: it comprises all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, or used to hedge other instruments in the Trading Portfolio, which have no trading restrictions. Held-for-trading operations are those intended for resale, to obtain benefits from actual or expected price variations, or for arbitrage.

The risks of this portfolio are monitored through:

- Value at Risk (VaR);
- Stress Analysis (measurement of negative impact of extreme events, based on historical and prospective scenarios);
- Income; and
- Financial Exposure/Concentration.

Banking Portfolio: it comprises operations not classified in the Trading Portfolio, arising from Organization’s other businesses and their respective hedges. Portfolio risks in these cases are monitored by:

- Variation of economic value due to the variation in the interest rate – ΔEVE (Economic Value of Equity); and

- Variation of the net revenue of interest due to the variation in the rate of interest – ∆NII (Net Interest Income).

Market-Risk Measurement Models

Market risk is measured and controlled using Stress, Value at Risk (VaR) and Sensitivity Analysis methodologies, as well as limits for the Management of Results and Financial Exposure. The use of different methodologies for measuring and evaluating risks is important, as they are always complementary and their combined use allows the capture of different scenarios and situations.

Trading and Regulatory Portfolio

Trading Portfolio risks are mainly controlled by the Stress and VaR methodologies. The Stress methodology quantifies the negative impact of extreme economic shocks and events that are financially unfavorable to the Company's positions. The analysis uses stress scenarios prepared by the Market Risk area and the Company's economists based on historical and prospective data for the risk factors in which the Company portfolio.

The methodology adopted to calculate VaR is the Delta-Normal, with a confidence level of 99% and considering the number of days necessary to unwind the existing exposures. The methodology is applied to the Trading and Regulatory Portfolio (Trading Portfolio positions plus Banking Portfolio foreign currency and commodities exposures). It should be noted that for the measurement of all the risk factors of the portfolio of options are applied the historical simulation models and Delta-Gamma-Vega, prevailing the most conservative between the two. A minimum 252-business-day period is adopted to calculate volatilities, correlations and historical returns.

For regulatory purposes, the capital requirements relating to shares held in the Banking Portfolio are determined on a credit risk basis, as per Central Bank of Brazil resolution, i.e., are not included in the market risk calculation.

Risk of Interest Rate in the Banking Portfolio

The measurement and control of the interest-rate risk in the Banking Portfolio area is mainly based on the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Income (NII) methodologies, which measure the economic impact on the positions and the impact in the Company's income, respectively, according to scenarios prepared by specialist areas and evaluated by the Organization's Market and Liquidity Risk Committee. These scenarios determine the positive and negative movements of interest rate curves that may affect Company's investments and capital-raising.

The EVE methodology consists of repricing the portfolio exposed to interest rate risk, taking into account the scenarios of increases or decreases of rates, by calculating the impact on present value and total term of assets and liabilities. The economic value of the portfolio is estimated on the basis of market interest rates on the analysis date and of scenarios projected. Therefore, the difference between the values obtained for the portfolio will be the ∆EVE.

In the case of the NII – Interest Earning Portion, the methodology intends to calculate the Company's variation in net interest income due to eventual variations in the interest rate level, that is, the difference between the calculated NII in the base scenario and the calculated NII in the scenarios of increase or decrease of the interest rate will be Delta NII.

For the measurement of interest rate risk in the Banking Portfolio, behavioral premises of the customers are used whenever necessary. As a reference, in the case of deposits and savings, which have no maturity defined, studies for the verification of historical behaviors are carried out as well as the possibility of their maintenance. Through these studies, the stable amount (core portion) as well as the criterion of allocation over the years are calculated.

Financial Instrument Pricing

The Mark-to-Market Commission (CMM) is responsible for approving or submitting fair value models to the Market and Liquidity Risk Commission. The CMM is made up of representatives from the business, back-office and risk areas, with the risk area being responsible for coordinating the Commission and submitting the matters assessed for approval in accordance with the established governance, as appropriate.

Whenever possible, the Bank uses prices and quotes from the securities, commodities and futures exchange and the secondary markets. Failing to find such market references, prices made available by other sources (such as Bloomberg, Reuters and Brokerage Firms) are used. As a last resort, proprietary models are used to price the instruments, which also follow the same CMM approval procedure and are submitted to the Company's validation and assessment processes.

Fair value criteria are periodically reviewed, according to the governance process, and may vary due to changes in market conditions, creation of new classes of instruments, establishment of new sources of data or development of models considered more appropriate.

Financial instruments to be included in the Trading Portfolio must be approved by the Treasury or Products, Services and Partnerships Executive Committee and have their pricing criteria defined by the CMM.

The following principles for the fair value process are adopted by the Company:

- Commitment: the Company is committed to ensuring that the prices used reflect the fair value of the operations. Should information not be found, the Company uses its best efforts to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments;
- Frequency: the formalized fair value criteria are applied on a daily basis;
- Formality: the CMM is responsible for ensuring the methodological quality and the formalization of the fair value criteria;
- Consistency: the process to gather and apply prices should be carried out consistently, to guarantee equal prices for the same instrument within the Company; and
- Transparency: the methodology must be accessible by the Internal and External Audit, Independent Model Validation Areas – AVIM and by Regulatory Agencies.

Control and Follow-Up

Market risk is controlled and monitored by an independent area which, on a daily basis, measures the risk of outstanding positions, consolidates results and prepares reports required by the existing governance process.

In addition to daily reports, Trading Portfolio positions are discussed once every fifteen days by the Treasury Executive Committee, in this meetings, results and risks are assessed and strategies are discussed. Both the governance process and the existing thresholds are ratified by the Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Management Committee and submitted to approval of the Board of Directors, which are revised at least once a year.

In the event of a breach of any of these limits, the business unit's executive management responsible for the position and the COGIRAC are promptly informed of the limit consumption for decision-making purposes. If an increase in the limit and/or an adjustment or maintenance of the positions is required, the Board of Directors is convened to deliberate on the new limit or the revision of the position strategy.

Internal Communication

The market risk area provides daily managerial control reports on the positions to the business areas and Senior Management, in addition to weekly reports and periodic presentations to the Board of Directors.

Reporting is conducted through an alert system, which determines the addressees of risk reports as previously determined risk threshold percentage is reached; therefore, the higher the risk threshold consumption, more Senior Management members receive the reports.

Hedging and Use of Derivatives

In order to standardize the use of financial instruments as hedges of transactions and the use of derivatives by the Treasury area, the Company created specific procedures that were approved by the competent Committees.

The hedge transactions executed by Organization's Treasury area must necessarily cancel or mitigate risks related to unmatched quantities, terms, currencies or indexes of the positions in the Treasury books, and must use assets and derivatives authorized to be traded in each of their books to:

- control and classify the transactions, respecting the exposure and risk limits in effect;
- alter, modify or revert positions due to changes in the market and to operational strategies; and
- reduce or mitigate exposures to transactions in inactive markets, in conditions of stress or of low liquidity.

For derivatives classified in the "hedge accounting" category, there is a monitoring of: (i) strategy effectiveness, through prospective and retrospective effectiveness tests, and (ii) mark-to-market of hedge instruments.

Cash Flow Hedge

Bradesco maintains cash flow hedges. See more details in Note 7.

Standardized and "Continuous Use" Derivatives

Company's Treasury area may use standardized (traded on an exchange) and "continuous use" (traded over the counter) derivatives for the purpose of obtaining income or as hedges. The derivatives classified as "continuous use" are those habitually traded over-the-counter, such as vanilla swaps (interest rates, currencies, Credit Default Swap, among others), forward operations (currencies, for example) and vanilla options (currency, Bovespa Index), among others. Non-standardized derivatives that are not classified as "continuous use" or structured operations cannot be traded without the authorization of the applicable Committee.

Evolution of Exposures

In this section are presented the evolution of financial exposure, the VaR calculated using the internal model and its backtesting and the Stress Analysis.

Financial Exposure – Trading Portfolio (Fair Value)

Risk factors	R$ thousands			
	On June 30, 2026		On December 31, 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fixed rates	59,627,623	39,886,845	76,704,911	38,242,679
IGP-M (General Index of market pricing) / IPCA (Consumer price index)	31,790,145	15,055,918	12,020,758	10,982,367
Exchange coupon	1,117,632	79,956	341,370	-
Foreign Currency	10,571,201	10,398,803	9,035,717	8,638,662
Equities	27,433,857	27,417,827	24,558,158	24,644,617
Sovereign/Eurobonds and Treasuries	14,412,945	15,267,633	22,300,246	20,512,300
Other	4,782,704	2,367,262	10,799,051	128,243
Total	**149,736,107**	**110,474,244**	**155,760,211**	**103,148,868**

VaR Internal Model – Trading Portfolio

The 1-day VaR of Trading Portfolio net of tax effects was R$21,103 thousand as of June 30, 2026, with the options risk factor classified in the IGP-M/IPCA rates Organization as the largest share of the Portfolio's risk.

Risk factors	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	On December 31, 2025
Fixed rates	5,613	8,265
IGPM/IPCA	12,134	6,902
Exchange coupon	273	67
Foreign Currency	2,483	4,031
Sovereign/Eurobonds and Treasuries	2,727	7,055
Equities	1,950	1,940
Other	6,041	1,378
Correlation/diversification effect	(10,118)	(14,825)
VaR at the end of the period	**21,103**	**14,813**
Average VaR in the period	26,935	26,386
Minimum VaR in the period	13,666	9,836
Maximum VaR in the period	53,203	61,733

VaR Internal Model – Regulatory Portfolio

The capital is calculated by the normal delta VaR model based in Regulatory Portfolio, composed by Trading Portfolio and the Foreign Exchange Exposures and the Commodities Exposure of the Banking Portfolio. In addition, the historical simulation and the Delta–Gamma–Vega models of risk are applied to measure all risk factors to an options portfolio, whereby this risk of options is added to the VaR of the portfolio. In this model, risk value is extrapolated to the regulatory horizon [2] (the highest between 10 days and the horizon of the portfolio) by the 'square root of time' method. VaR and Stressed VaR shown below refer to a ten-day horizon and are net of tax effects.

Risk factors	R$ thousands			
	On June 30, 2026		On December 31, 2025	
	VaR	Stressed	VaR	Stressed
Interest rate	50,273	135,121	45,660	56,835
Exchange rate	25,646	23,535	16,876	31,998
Commodity price (Commodities)	800	1,076	13,284	76,852
Equities	14,260	15,137	7,697	18,547
Correlation/diversification effect	(27,656)	(28,794)	(36,598)	(79,430)
VaR at the end of the period	**63,323**	**146,075**	**46,919**	**104,802**
Average VaR in the period	80,346	135,014	76,840	95,545
Minimum VaR in the period	40,579	92,626	33,671	26,010
Maximum VaR in the period	157,515	241,941	195,304	243,961

Note: Ten-day horizon VaR net of tax effects.

To calculate regulatory capital requirement according to the internal model, it is necessary to take into consideration the rules described by Central Bank Circular Letters No. 3,646/13 and No. 3,674/13, such as the use of VaR and Stressed VaR net of tax effects, the average in the last 60 days and its multiplier.

VaR Internal Model – Backtesting

The risk methodology applied is continuously assessed using backtesting techniques, which compare the one-day period VaR with the hypothetical statement of income, obtained from the same positions used in the VaR calculation, and with the effective statement of income, also considering the intraday operations for which VaR was estimated.

The main purpose of backtesting is to monitor, validate and assess the adherence of the VaR model, and the number of exceptions that occurred must be compatible with the number of exceptions accepted by the statistical tests conducted and the confidence level established. Another objective is to improve the models used by the Company, through analyses carried out with different observation periods and confidence levels, both for Total VaR and for each risk factor.

The daily results corresponding to the last 250 business days, exceeded the respective VaR with the 99% confidence level four times in the hypothetical view and four times in the effective view, in June/26. In December/25, the daily results corresponding to the last 250 business days overcame the respective VaR with the 99% confidence level, neither in the hypothetical view and neither in the effective view.

According to the document published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, breakouts would be classified as "Bad luck or the markets moved in a way not predicted by the model", that is, the volatility was significantly higher than the

[2] The maximum amount between the book's holding period and ten days, which is the minimum regulatory horizon required by Central Bank of Brazil, is adopted.

expected and/or correlations were different from those assumed by the model.

Stress Analysis – Trading Portfolio

The Company also assesses on a daily basis the possible impacts on statement of income in stress scenarios considering a holding period of 20 business days, i.e., how much prices or interest rates can change in 20 business days based on historical data and prospective scenarios. This metric is monitored with limits established in the governance process. The scenarios are defined for each risk factor and they are represented as shock or discount factors which are applied to the trading book position, thus, the value calculated represents a possible loss of the trading book in a stress scenario:

	R$ thousands	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**
At the end of the period	193,984	191,803
Average in the period	257,913	143,694
Minimum in the period	148,477	51,893
Maximum in the period	437,874	354,628

Note: Values net of tax effects.

Sensitivity Analysis of Financial Exposures

The sensitivity analysis of the Company's financial exposures (Trading and Banking Portfolios) is performed on a quarterly basis and carried out based on the scenarios prepared for the respective dates, always taking into consideration market inputs available at the time and scenarios that would adversely impact our positions.

The sensitivity analysis methodology was enhanced as of June 2026 to consider both upward and downward movements in risk factors, with the reported impact reflecting the largest loss observed. Previously, the tests considered only one-directional movements for each risk factor.

Scenario 1: Application of 1 basis point stresses interest rates and 1.0% changes in prices, considering both upward and downward movements, with the largest loss observed for each risk factor being reported;

Scenario 2: Application of 25% stresses, considering both upward and downward movements, with the largest loss observed for each risk factor being reported; and

Scenario 3: Application of 50% stresses, considering both upward and downward movements, with the largest loss observed for each risk factor being reported.

The results show the impact for each scenario on a static portfolio position. The dynamism of the market and portfolios means that these positions change continuously and do not necessarily reflect the position demonstrated here. In addition, the Company has a continuous market risk management process, which is always searching for ways to mitigate the associated risks, according to the strategy determined by Management. Therefore, in cases of deterioration indicators in a certain position, proactive measures are taken to minimize any potential negative impact, aimed at maximizing the risk/return ratio for the Company.

Sensitivity Analysis – Trading Portfolio

R$ thousands

		Trading Portfolio (1)					
		On June 30, 2026			On December 31, 2025		
		Scenarios			Scenarios		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
Interest rate in Reais (2)	Exposure subject to variations in fixed interest rates and interest rate coupons	(276)	(89,071)	(172,927)	(318)	(102,871)	(195,792)
Price indexes	Exposure subject to variations in price index coupon rates	(394)	(113,125)	(237,039)	(294)	(54,032)	(102,722)
Exchange coupon	Exposure subject to variations in foreign currency coupon rates	(26)	(3,521)	(6,973)	(2)	(347)	(688)
Foreign currency	Exposure subject to exchange rate variations	(948)	(23,705)	(47,409)	(2,184)	(54,595)	(109,190)
Equities	Exposure subject to variation in stock prices	(88)	(2,204)	(4,408)	476	11,888	23,776
Sovereign/Eurobonds and Treasuries	Exposure subject to variations in the interest rate of securities traded on the international market	(133)	(12,119)	(24,767)	83	6,687	13,058
Other	Exposure not classified in other definitions	(48)	(1,211)	(2,422)	(13)	(320)	(640)
Total excluding correlation of risk factors		**(1,914)**	**(244,957)**	**(495,944)**	**(2,252)**	**(193,590)**	**(372,198)**

(1) Values net of taxes; and
(2) As a reference for the shocks applied to the 1-year vertex, the values were approximately 340 bps and 660 bps (scenarios 2 and 3 respectively) on June 30, 2026 (on December 31, 2025 - the values were approximately 335 bps and 651 bps in scenarios 2 and 3 respectively).

Sensitivity Analysis – Trading and Banking Portfolios

R$ thousands

		Trading and Banking Portfolios (1)					
		On June 30, 2026			On December 31, 2025		
		Scenarios			Scenarios		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
Interest rate in Reais (2)	Exposure subject to variations in fixed interest rates and interest rate coupons	(14,497)	(4,928,377)	(9,572,007)	(10,533)	(3,584,634)	(7,069,069)
Price indexes	Exposure subject to variations in price index coupon rates	(16,922)	(2,818,081)	(4,981,888)	(17,802)	(2,747,631)	(4,869,645)
Exchange coupon	Exposure subject to variations in foreign currency coupon rates	(2,225)	(301,121)	(582,096)	(1,899)	(231,410)	(447,013)
Foreign currency	Exposure subject to exchange rate variations	(3,399)	(84,964)	(169,929)	(4,244)	(106,104)	(212,207)
Equities	Exposure subject to variation in stock prices	(43,144)	(1,078,604)	(2,157,209)	(35,194)	(879,844)	(1,759,689)
Sovereign/Eurobonds and Treasuries	Exposure subject to variations in the interest rate of securities traded on the international market	(1,917)	(181,994)	(347,158)	2,442	239,377	465,818
Other	Exposure not classified in other definitions	(45)	(1,114)	(2,229)	935	23,368	46,735
Total excluding correlation of risk factors		**(82,149)**	**(9,394,255)**	**(17,812,516)**	**(66,295)**	**(7,286,878)**	**(13,845,070)**

(1) Values net of taxes; and
(2) As a reference for the shocks applied to the 1-year vertex, the values were approximately 343 bps and 670 bps (scenarios 2 and 3 respectively) on June 30, 2026 (on December 31, 2025 - the values were approximately 335 bps and 653 bps in scenarios 2 and 3 respectively).

Market Risk - Insurance

In Item 40.6 – Insurance/Underwriting Risk in Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, the sensitivity analysis related to the discount rate applied in calculating the present value of future obligations is presented. The effects of this sensitivity on insurance liabilities are directly linked to the Yield Curve (ETTJ), which fluctuates as a result of interest rates and inflation. In this context, its inclusion in this section would be possible. However, considering that such sensitivity directly affects the measurement of the actuarial liability, its presentation is considered more appropriate in Item 40.6 – Insurance/Underwriting Risk, as that section already includes the other sensitivity analyses related to the liability.

40.4. Liquidity risk

The Liquidity Risk is represented by the possibility of the institution not being able to efficiently meet its obligations, without affecting its daily operations and incurring significant losses, as well as the possibility of the institution to fail to trade a position at market price, due to its larger size as compared to the volume usually traded or in view of any market interruption.

The understanding and monitoring of this risk are crucial to enable the Company to settle operations in a timely manner.

Control and Monitoring

The liquidity risk management of the Company is performed using tools developed on platforms and validated by independent areas of the Company. Among the key metrics and indicators considered in the framework of liquidity risk, are:

- **Information on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):** A measure of the sufficiency of liquid instruments to honor the cash outflows of the Company within the next thirty days in a scenario of stress;
- **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):** A measure of the sufficiency of structural funding to finance long-term assets in the statement of financial position of the Company;
- Loss of deposits to different time horizons;
- Maps of concentration of funding in different visions (product, term and counterpart); and
- Integrated stress exercises where different dimensions of risk are addressed.

Limits were established for the main metrics, which can be strategic (approved up to the level of the Board of Directors) or operational (approved by Executive Committee), based on flags, which trigger different levels of governance according to the percentage of use (consumption) of their respective limits.

Liquidity Risk Mitigation

The governance established for the liquidity risk management includes a series of recommendations to mitigate the risk of liquidity, among the main strategies, are:

- Diversification of funding as to the counterpart, product and term;
- Adoption of managerial limits of liquidity, in addition to those required by the

regulator;
- Prior analysis of products which may affect the liquidity before their implementation; and
- Simulations of stress of liquidity of the portfolio.

Stress Tests

Due to the dynamics and criticality of this theme, the management and control of liquidity risk should happen every day and be based on stress scenarios. In this way, the main metric used for the monitoring of the liquidity risk of the Prudential Conglomerate is the Short-term Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which measures the adequacy of liquid resources to honor the commitments in the next thirty days considering a scenario of stress. Therefore, the daily management is performed through the stress test.

In addition to the LCR and other metrics of monitoring, simulations of stress scenarios in the long-term are performed, within the integrated stress test program (ICAAP for example), also to evaluate a possible deterioration of liquidity indicators for different time horizons.

Internal communication

Internal communication about liquidity risk, both between areas and between the different layers of internal governance are done through internal reports, committees and the Company's senior management.

Additionally, reports are distributed daily to the areas involved in management and control, as well as to senior management. Several analysis instruments are part of this process and are used to monitor liquidity, such as:

- Daily distribution of liquidity control instruments;
- Automatic intraday update of liquidity reports for the proper management of the Treasury area;
- Preparation of reports with past and future movements, based on scenarios;
- Daily verification of compliance with the minimum liquidity level;
- Preparation of complementary reports in which the concentration of funding is presented by type of product, term and counterparty; and
- Weekly reports to senior management with behavior and expectations regarding the liquidity situation.

The liquidity risk management process has an alert system, which determines the appropriate level of reporting of risk reports according to the percentage of use of the established limits. Thus, the lower the liquidity ratios, the higher levels of management of the Company receive the reports.

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities and insurance contracts

The table below presents the cash flows payable for non-derivative financial liabilities and insurance contracts, covering the remaining contractual period to maturity as from the date of the consolidated statements of financial position. The values disclosed in this table represent the undiscounted contractual cash flows.

							R$ thousands
	Up to 1 month	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total on June 30, 2026**	**Total on December 31, 2025**
Deposits from banks	272,056,407	21,396,358	35,382,094	27,704,468	5,319,272	361,858,599	349,235,606
Deposits from customers	183,265,336	26,011,055	127,436,334	338,694,619	637,246	676,044,590	661,915,604
Funds from securities issued	3,991,214	19,373,231	70,102,420	236,378,439	7,886,243	337,731,547	308,394,880
Subordinated debt	282,882	1,504,849	295,192	10,245,971	93,794,560	106,123,454	98,303,398
Insurance contract liabilities	624,996,783	14,160,986	8,202,866	32,120,536	106,285,019	785,766,190	697,092,959
Other financial liabilities (1)	80,374,414	43,769,985	12,423,101	7,091,466	79,759	143,738,725	117,391,205
Total liabilities on June 30, 2026	**1,164,967,036**	**126,216,464**	**253,842,007**	**652,235,499**	**214,002,099**	**2,411,263,105**	
Total liabilities on December 31, 2025	**1,078,766,620**	**111,041,485**	**258,791,885**	**598,426,357**	**185,307,305**		**2,232,333,652**

(1) Includes credit card transactions, foreign exchange transactions, negotiation and intermediation of securities, leases and capitalization bonds.

The assets available to meet all the obligations and cover the outstanding commitments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets, loans and advances. Management may also cover unexpected cash outflows by selling securities and by having access to sources of additional funds, such as asset-backed-markets.

The cash flows that the Company estimates for these instruments may vary significantly from those presented. For example, it is expected that demand deposits of customers will maintain a stable or increasing balance, and it is not expected that these deposits will be withdrawn immediately.

In the Company, liquidity-risk management involves a series of controls, mainly related to the establishment of technical limits, with the ongoing evaluation of the positions assumed and the financial instruments used.

Undiscounted cash flows for derivatives

All the derivatives of the Company are settled at net value, and include:

- Foreign currency derivatives – over-the-counter currency options, currency futures, and currency options traded on an exchange; and
- Interest rate derivatives – interest rate swaps, forward rate contracts, interest rate options, other interest rate contracts, interest rate futures traded on an exchange and interest rate options traded on an exchange.

The table below analyzes the derivative financial liabilities that will be settled at net value, Organizationed based on the period remaining from the reporting date to the respective maturity date. The values disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows.

							R$ thousands
	Up to 1 month	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total on June 30, 2026**	**Total on December 31, 2025**
Differential of swaps payable	1,100,818	50,326	1,011,448	1,569,354	20,040,180	23,772,126	15,970,069
Non-deliverable forwards	19,728,134	818,874	1,982,319	411,277	-	22,940,604	7,318,796
Purchased	11,910,100	463,580	1,010,293	227,946	-	13,611,919	4,507,343
Sold	7,818,034	355,294	972,026	183,331	-	9,328,685	2,811,453
Premiums of options	720,567	92,771	109,094	2,007,446	40,720	2,970,598	2,633,477
Other	2,232,355	504,242	1,051,079	406,588	-	4,194,264	3,330,429
Total of derivative liabilities on June 30, 2026	**23,781,874**	**1,466,213**	**4,153,940**	**4,394,665**	**20,080,900**	**53,877,592**	
Total of derivative liabilities on December 31, 2025	**9,071,971**	**992,889**	**3,833,616**	**1,870,600**	**13,483,695**		**29,252,771**

Consolidated statements of financial position by maturities

The tables below show the financial assets and liabilities and insurance contract liabilities of the Organization segregated by maturities used for the management of liquidity risks, in accordance with the remaining contractual maturities on the reporting date:

R$ thousands

	Current			Non-current			Total on June 30, 2026	Total on December 31, 2025
	1 to 30 days	31 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No stated maturity		
Assets								
Cash and balances with banks	136,716,988	-	-	-	-	-	136,716,988	137,031,197
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	546,259,985	2,615,978	11,708,155	10,449,603	8,533,007	-	579,566,728	547,789,769
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,691,375	6,195,875	6,946,707	76,830,419	45,472,356	-	141,136,732	138,998,105
Loans and advances to customers, net of impairment	195,529,585	153,528,743	109,873,070	210,691,243	104,443,178	-	774,065,819	744,457,062
Loans and advances to financial institutions, net of impairment	206,645,232	41,486,385	4,272,351	2,785,305	24,265	-	255,213,538	235,485,054
Securities, net of provision for expected credit losses	6,458,836	17,996,147	36,071,694	146,735,114	69,712,085	-	276,973,876	259,546,571
Other financial assets (1)	58,389,878	16,739,671	7,435,985	5,395,727	6,118,247	-	94,079,508	73,426,822
Total financial assets on June 30, 2026	**1,155,691,879**	**238,562,799**	**176,307,962**	**452,887,411**	**234,303,138**	**-**	**2,257,753,189**	
Total financial assets on December 31, 2025	**1,084,035,918**	**244,898,633**	**149,636,072**	**418,233,784**	**239,930,173**			**2,136,734,580**
Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	289,026,259	50,105,019	19,782,488	62,655,930	12,885,014	-	434,454,710	427,099,494
Deposits from customers (2)	204,597,628	68,753,461	93,919,870	379,395,720	260,074	-	746,926,753	721,274,151
Funds from securities issued	7,703,630	43,359,546	52,961,745	224,463,846	6,145,144	-	334,633,911	306,260,682
Subordinated debt	280,694	1,484,292	270,173	5,966,332	28,342,537	18,673,946	55,017,974	54,714,526
Other financial liabilities (3)	80,374,414	43,769,985	12,423,101	7,091,466	79,759	-	143,738,725	117,391,205
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,906,978	2,489,495	11,476,598	10,401,458	6,212,072	-	33,486,601	18,268,330
Other financial instruments with expected credit losses							-	
Loan Commitments	363,845	711,469	455,793	328,959	43,185	-	1,903,251	1,815,386
Financial guarantees	130,620	11,009	56,677	29,534	1,109,641	-	1,337,481	1,266,804
Liabilities of insurance contracts (2)	369,739,123	13,808,570	7,730,274	24,899,458	23,084,616	-	439,262,041	419,715,476
Total financial liabilities on June 30, 2026	**955,123,191**	**224,492,846**	**199,076,719**	**715,232,703**	**78,162,042**	**18,673,946**	**2,190,761,447**	
Total financial liabilities on December 31, 2025	**962,932,880**	**208,892,159**	**191,832,825**	**618,988,092**	**63,635,989**	**21,524,109**		**2,067,806,054**

(1) Includes, primarily, foreign exchange operations, debtors for guarantee deposits and trading and intermediation of values;
(2) Demand and savings deposits and insurance contract liabilities, represented by "VGBL" and "PGBL" products, are classified within a period of 1 to 30 days, without considering the historical average turnover; and
(3) Primarily includes credit card operations, foreign exchange operations, trading and intermediation of securities, financial leasing and capitalization plans.

The tables below show the assets and liabilities of the Company segregated by current and non-current, in accordance with the remaining contractual maturities on the reporting date:

				R$ thousands
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total on June 30, 2026**	**Total on December 31, 2025**
Assets				
Total financial assets	**1,570,562,640**	**687,190,549**	**2,257,753,189**	**2,136,734,580**
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	4,660,355	-	4,660,355	3,757,502
Investments in associated companies	-	14,655,759	14,655,759	13,283,440
Property and equipment	-	9,364,032	9,364,032	9,405,491
Intangible assets and goodwill	-	26,891,416	26,891,416	25,739,659
Current income and other tax assets	4,099,228	25,799,672	29,898,900	12,884,446
Deferred income tax	-	104,039,119	104,039,119	111,237,606
Other assets	18,893,737	2,670,043	21,563,780	17,284,492
Total non-financial assets	**27,653,320**	**183,420,041**	**211,073,361**	**193,592,636**
Total assets on June 30, 2026	**1,598,215,960**	**870,610,590**	**2,468,826,550**	
Total assets on December 31, 2025	**1,528,969,671**	**801,357,545**		**2,330,327,216**
Liabilities				
Total financial liabilities	**1,378,692,756**	**812,068,691**	**2,190,761,447**	**2,067,806,054**
Other provisions	5,855,989	13,482,077	19,338,066	20,563,201
Current income tax liabilities	1,844,070	-	1,844,070	2,003,486
Deferred income tax	-	2,323,813	2,323,813	1,895,931
Other liabilities	59,907,919	11,914,644	71,822,563	59,109,914
Total non-financial liabilities	**67,607,978**	**27,720,534**	**95,328,512**	**83,572,532**
Total equity	**-**	**182,736,591**	**182,736,591**	**178,948,630**
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities on June 30, 2026	**1,446,300,734**	**1,022,525,816**	**2,468,826,550**	
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities on December 31, 2025	**1,426,405,255**	**903,921,961**		**2,330,327,216**

40.5. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The tables below present the composition of the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, classified using the hierarchical levels:

				R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair Value**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**477,784,317**	**62,176,787**	**3,075,056**	**543,036,160**
Brazilian government bonds	395,343,859	17,629	-	395,361,488
Corporate debt and marketable equity securities	55,335,893	20,102,900	3,075,056	78,513,849
Bank debt securities	22,443	42,056,258	-	42,078,701
Mutual funds	26,446,240	-	-	26,446,240
Foreign governments securities	44,398	-	-	44,398
Brazilian government bonds issued abroad	591,484	-	-	591,484
Derivatives	**(319,407)**	**4,073,102**	**(709,728)**	**3,043,967**
Derivative financial instruments (assets)	23,572,116	12,398,497	559,955	36,530,568
Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	(23,891,523)	(8,325,395)	(1,269,683)	(33,486,601)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**138,921,476**	**2,210,489**	**4,767**	**141,136,732**
Brazilian government bonds	115,046,254	-	4,280	115,050,534
Corporate debt securities	7,414,352	2,210,489	-	9,624,841
Bank debt securities	-	-	-	-
Brazilian government bonds issued abroad	8,853,731	-	-	8,853,731
Foreign governments securities	3,247,594	-	-	3,247,594
Mutual funds	131,472	-	-	131,472
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	4,228,073	-	487	4,228,560
Total	**616,386,386**	**68,460,378**	**2,370,095**	**687,216,859**

	R$ thousands			
	On December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**462,536,378**	**60,865,737**	**3,537,559**	**526,939,674**
Brazilian government bonds	395,031,887	-	-	395,031,887
Corporate debt and marketable equity securities	48,387,660	17,519,436	3,537,559	69,444,655
Bank debt securities	20,916	43,346,301	-	43,367,217
Mutual funds	18,840,361	-	-	18,840,361
Foreign governments securities	66,555	-	-	66,555
Brazilian government bonds issued abroad	188,999	-	-	188,999
Derivatives	**(333,439)**	**3,689,752**	**(774,548)**	**2,581,765**
Derivative financial instruments (assets)	9,266,882	11,309,553	273,660	20,850,095
Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	(9,600,321)	(7,619,801)	(1,048,208)	(18,268,330)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**135,065,868**	**3,051,953**	**880,284**	**138,998,105**
Brazilian government bonds	106,709,836	-	6,792	106,716,628
Corporate debt securities	6,617,424	2,039,480	-	8,656,904
Bank debt securities	776,277	1,012,473	-	1,788,750
Brazilian government bonds issued abroad	7,816,817	-	-	7,816,817
Foreign governments securities	8,177,931	-	-	8,177,931
Mutual funds	122,108	-	-	122,108
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	4,845,475	-	873,492	5,718,967
Total	**597,268,807**	**67,607,442**	**3,643,295**	**668,519,544**

Reconciliation of securities and derivative financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	R$ thousands				
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Assets Derivative	Liabilities Derivatives	Total
On December 31, 2025	**3,537,559**	**880,284**	**273,660**	**(1,048,208)**	**3,643,295**
Included in statement of income	(21,913)	752	-	-	(21,161)
Included in other comprehensive income	-	(200)	-	-	(200)
Acquisitions	173,597	-	286,296	(221,476)	238,417
Maturities/Sales	(157,227)	(3,064)	-	-	(160,291)
Transfer between categories	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from other levels (1)	(456,960)	(873,005)	-	-	(1,329,965)
On June 30, 2026	**3,075,056**	**4,767**	**559,956**	**(1,269,684)**	**2,370,095**
On December 31, 2024	**2,251,689**	**1,114,117**	**137,553**	**(557,558)**	**2,945,801**
Included in statement of income	669,317	8,495	-	-	677,812
Included in other comprehensive income	-	(153,094)	-	-	(153,094)
Acquisitions	129,266	425,000	-	-	554,266
Maturities/Sales	(140,838)	(10,739)	(82,230)	30,020	(203,787)
Transfer between categories	-	(17,438)	-	-	(17,438)
Transfers (to)/from other levels (1)	(6,978)	-	-	-	(6,978)
On June 30, 2025	**2,902,456**	**1,366,341**	**55,323**	**(527,538)**	**3,796,582**

(1) These securities were reclassified between levels 2 and 3, as there was an increase in credit risk and the spread curve has unobservable parameters.

The tables below show the gains/(losses) due to changes in fair value and interest income, including the realized and unrealized gains and losses, recorded in the consolidated statement of income for Level 3 assets and liabilities:

	R$ thousands		
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Total**
Interest and similar income	3,020	752	3,772
Net trading gains/(losses) realized and unrealized	(24,933)	(200)	(25,133)
Total on June 30, 2026	**(21,913)**	**552**	**(21,361)**
Interest and similar income	477,526	8,495	486,021
Net trading gains/(losses) realized and unrealized	191,791	(153,094)	38,697
Total on June 30, 2025	**669,317**	**(144,599)**	**524,718**

Sensitivity analysis for financial assets classified as Level 3

	R$ thousands					
	On June 30, 2026					
	Impact on income (1)			**Impact on shareholders' equity (1)**		
	1	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Interest rate in Reais	(626)	(188,205)	(323,450)	-	(22)	(43)
Price indexes	-	(83)	(159)	-	-	-
Exchange coupon	(99)	(13,614)	(26,245)	-	-	-
Foreign currency	(3,435)	(85,887)	(171,774)	-	-	-
Equities	(6,194)	(154,846)	(309,692)	(3)	(67)	(134)

(1) Values net of taxes.

	R$ thousands					
	On December 31, 2025					
	Impact on income (1)			**Impact on shareholders' equity (1)**		
	1	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Interest rate in Reais	(28)	(9,841)	(19,247)	-	(77)	(151)
Price indexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange coupon	(54)	(6,508)	(12,485)	-	-	-
Foreign currency	1,469	36,729	73,459	-	-	-
Equities	10,321	258,037	516,075	4,804	120,105	240,211

The sensitivity analyses were carried out based on the scenarios prepared for the dates shown, always taking into consideration market inputs available at the time and scenarios that would adversely impact our positions, in accordance with the scenarios below:

Scenario 1: Based on market information (B3, Anbima, etc.), stresses were applied for 1 basis point on the interest rate and 1.0% variation on prices;

Scenario 2: 25.0% stresses were determined based on market information; and

Scenario 3: 50.0% stresses were determined based on market information.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities that were not presented in the consolidated statements of financial position at their fair value, classified using the hierarchical levels:

					R$ thousands
	On June 30, 2026				
	Fair Value				Book value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets (1)					
Loans and advances					
· Financial Institutions	-	255,250,877	-	255,250,877	255,213,538
· Customers	-	-	649,091,545	649,091,545	666,972,702
Securities at amortized cost	133,845,111	120,426,513	6,544,785	260,816,409	281,684,810
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	434,814,665	434,814,665	434,454,710
Deposits from customers	-	-	744,491,911	744,491,911	746,926,753
Funds from securities issued	-	-	332,764,786	332,764,786	334,633,911
Subordinated debt	-	-	56,212,611	56,212,611	55,017,974

					R$ thousands
	On December 31, 2025				
	Fair Value				Book value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets (1)					
Loans and advances					
· Financial Institutions	-	235,513,370	-	235,513,370	235,485,054
· Customers	-	-	617,337,432	617,337,432	635,182,964
Securities at amortized cost	139,327,089	104,670,553	5,262,708	249,260,350	263,111,062
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	427,535,327	427,535,327	427,099,494
Deposits from customers	-	-	718,421,538	718,421,538	721,274,151
Funds from securities issued	-	-	306,537,715	306,537,715	306,260,682
Subordinated debt	-	-	56,371,225	56,371,225	54,714,526

(1) The amounts of loans and advances are presented net of the allowance for impairment losses.

40.6. Insurance/Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is the risk related to a possible loss event that may occur in the future and for which there is uncertainty over the amount of damages that result from it. The risk arises from an economic situation not matching the Company's expectations at the time of issuing its underwriting policy with regard to the uncertainties existing both in the definition of actuarial assumptions and in the measurement of compliance cash flows, as well as for pricing and calculating premiums and contributions. In short, it refers to the risk of the frequency or severity of loss events or benefits exceeding the Company's estimates.

Historical experience shows that the larger the Organization of contracts with similar risks, the lower the variability in cash flows. In that way, the risk management process seeks to diversify insurance operations, aiming to excel at balancing the portfolio, and is based on the Organizationing of risks with similar characteristics in order to reduce the impact of individual risks.

Uncertainties over estimated future claim payments

Claims are due as they occur, and the Organization must compensate all covered claims that occur during the term of the contract. The estimated cost of claims includes the direct expenses to be incurred in their settlement. Therefore, considering the uncertainties inherent to the process, the final settlement may be different from that initially planned.

Asset and liability management (ALM)

The Company periodically analyzes future cash flows on assets and liabilities held in portfolio ALM – Asset Liability Management. The method used for ALM analysis is to observe the sufficiency or insufficiency of the present value of the stream of assets in relation to the present value of the stream of liabilities, and the duration of assets in relation to that of liabilities. The aim is to verify that the situation of the portfolio of assets and liabilities is balanced in order to honor the Company's future commitments to its insured persons.

The actuarial assumptions used to generate the flow of liabilities are in line with international actuarial practices and also with the characteristics of the Company's product portfolio.

Risk management by product

The continuous monitoring the insurance contract portfolio enables us to track and adjust premiums practiced, as well as to assess the need for alterations. Other monitoring tools in use include: (i) sensitivity analysis, and (ii) algorithmic checks and corporate system notifications (underwriting, issuance and claims).

The main risks associated with Non-Life

The risks associated with Non-Life include, among others:

- Oscillations in the incidence, frequency and severity of the claims and the indemnifications of claims in relation to the expectations;
- Unpredictable claims arising from an isolated risk;
- Inaccurate pricing or inadequate underwriting of risks;
- Inadequate reinsurance policies or risk transfer techniques; and
- Insufficient or excessive technical provisions.

Generally, the Non-Life insurance underwritten by the Company is of short duration. The underwriting strategies and goals are adjusted by management and informed through internal guidelines and practice and procedure manuals.

The main risks inherent to the main Non-Life business lines are summarized as follows:

- Auto insurance includes, among other things, physical damage to the vehicle, loss of the insured vehicle, third-party liability insurance for vehicles and personal accident for passengers; and
- Business, home and miscellaneous insurance includes, among other things, fire risks (e.g. fire, explosion and business interruption), natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes, storms and floods), as well as liability insurance.

The main risks associated with life insurance and pension plans

Life insurance and Private Pension Plans are generally long-term in nature and, accordingly, various actuarial assumptions are used to manage and estimate the risks involved, such as: assumptions about returns on investments, longevity, mortality and persistence rates in relation to each business unit. Estimates are based on historical experience and on actuarial expectations.

The risks associated with life insurance and pension plans include:

- Biometric risks, which includes mortality experience, adverse morbidity, longevity and disability. The mortality risk may refer to policyholders living longer than expected (longevity) or passing away before expected. This is because some products pay a lump sum if the person dies, and others pay regular amounts while the policyholder is alive;
- Policyholder's behavior risks, which includes persistence rate experience. Low persistence rates for certain products may result in less policies/private pension plan agreements remaining contracted to help cover fixed expenses and may reduce future positive cash flows of the underwritten business. A low persistence rate may affect liquidity of products which carry a redemption benefit. On the other hand, high persistence rates for deficit products can increase future losses of these products;
- Organization Life-insurance risk results from exposure to mortality and morbidity rates and to operational experience worse than expected on factors such as persistence levels and administrative expenses; and
- Some Life and Pension Plan products have pre-defined yield guarantees, and thereby face risk from changes in financial markets, returns on investments and interest rates that are managed as a part of market risk.

The main risks associated with health insurance

The risks associated with health insurance include, among others:

- Variations in cause, frequency and severity of indemnities of claims compared to expectations;
- Unforeseen claims resulting from isolated risk;
- Incorrect pricing or inadequate subscription of risks; and
- Insufficient or overvalued technical provisions.

For individual health insurance, for which certain provisions are calculated based on expected future cash flows (difference between expected future claims and expected future premiums), there are a number of risks, in addition to those cited above, such as biometric risk, including mortality and longevity experience and the insured's behavioral risk, which covers persistency experience, as well as interest-rate risk that is managed as a part of market risk.

Risk management of non-life, life insurance and pension plans and health insurance

The Board for Risk Management monitors and evaluates risk exposure and is responsible for the development, implementation and review of policies that cover subscription. The implementation of these policies, the treatment of claims, reinsurance and the constitution of technical provisions of these risks are performed by the Technical Superintendent of Actuary and Statistics. The Technical

Superintendent developed mechanisms, such as the analysis of possible accumulations of risks based on monthly reports, which identify, quantify and manage accumulated exposure in order to keep it within the limits defined by internal policies.

For life insurance, pension plans and health insurance, the longevity risk is carefully monitored using the most recent data and tendencies of the environment in which the Company operates. Management monitors exposure to this risk and its capital implications in order to manage possible impacts, as well as the funding that the future business needs. Management adopts assumptions of continuous improvement in the future longevity of the population for the calculation of technical provisions, in order to anticipate and thus be covered by possible impacts generated by the improvement in the life expectancy of the insured/assisted population.

Persistency risk is managed through the frequent management of the Company's historical experience. Management has also established guidelines for the management of persistency in order to monitor and implement specific initiatives, when necessary, to improve retention of policies.

The risk of elevated expenses is primarily monitored through the evaluation of the profitability of business units and the frequent monitoring of expense levels. Specifically, for life insurance and pension plans, mortality and morbidity risks are mitigated through the assignment of catastrophe reinsurance.

Risk Concentration

The Company operates throughout the national territory, and potential exposures to risk concentration are monitored through management reports where the results of insurance contracts sold by branch are observed. The table below shows the concentration of types of risks insured:

Insurance liabilities	R$ thousands					
	On June 30					
	2026			2025		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net of tax	Gross	Reinsurance	Net of tax
Life	26,965,103	67,426	26,897,677	22,956,820	42,056	22,914,764
Pension plans	390,543,489	-	390,543,489	318,741,450	-	318,741,450
Non-Life	3,734,516	39,724	3,694,792	3,491,117	29,554	3,461,563
Health (Health and Dental)	18,018,863	-	18,018,863	17,917,787	-	17,917,787

Sensitivity test

The purpose of the sensitivity test is to measure the impacts on the Organization´s results, in the event of isolated, reasonably possible changes in assumptions inherent to the operations that may be affected due to the risk underwriting process and that are considered relevant on the balance sheet date.

As risk factors, the following premises were elected:

- Risk-free interest rate – represents the minimum level of profitability that can be taken for granted by the Organization. The test evaluated the impact of an increase in the risk-free interest rate curve;
- Income Conversion – The test evaluated the impact of an increase in the income conversion ratio for annuity contracts;
- Longevity (Improvement) – represents an individual's life expectancy, based on

their year of birth, their current age, and other demographic factors, including gender. The test evaluated the impact of an increase in the estimate of improvement in life expectancy for annuity contracts;

- Discount rate – represents the rate applied in calculating the present value of future obligations. The test assessed the impact of an increase and a decrease in the discount rate; and
- Loss ratio – is the main indicator of insurance contracts and is equivalent to the ratio between the expenses and the income that the Organization received for the contract. The test assessed the impact of an increase in claims.

Sensitivity test results

The table below shows the impact on the Company's results in insurance liabilities for life insurance with survivorship coverage, pension plans and individual life insurance, considering variations in the risk factor:

	Results in the insurance liabilities (**) - R$ thousand	
Interest Rate - Variation of 0.01% (*)	**On June 30, 2026**	**On December 31, 2025**
Pension Plans	(349,633)	(222,505)

(*)To better reflect the interest rate risk, the projected profitability of balances was sensitized, used to discount flows.

	Results in the insurance liabilities (**) - R$ thousand	
Longevity (Improvement) - Variation of +0.2%	**On June 30, 2026**	**On December 31, 2025**
Pension Plans	(133,956)	(123,072)

(**) Reinsurance is not subject to the application of the shock, as it is a non-proportional and immaterial contract.

The sensitivity tests for Conversion and Income of the Pension product and for Longevity of Life product were not presented as they resulted in zero impact.

Within the scope of insurance risk, the discount rate reflects a combination of a bottom-up approach, incorporating the risk-free rate and an illiquidity premium. The risk-free rate applied in discounting liabilities to present value corresponds to the Interest Rate Term Structure (ETTJ) published by ANBIMA/SUSEP. DV01 (Dollar Value of one basis point) was selected as the shock factor, as it is a metric widely used in financial markets to measure interest rate risk and to facilitate comparability across different instruments, given that it expresses interest rate sensitivity in monetary terms. The Company has established as its accounting policy the recognition of adjustments arising from changes in interest rates directly in Equity, thereby enhancing the consistency and comparability of the financial statements.

For non-life insurance, collective life and health including dental insurance, the table below shows the impact in expenses with claims on the Organization's statements of income, if there was an increase of 1 percentage point in the accident rate, in the last six months of the calculation base date:

Sensitivity - 1% Variation				R$ thousands
	Gross of reinsurance		**Net of reinsurance**	
	On June 30, 2026	**On December 31, 2025**	**On June 30, 2026**	**On December 31, 2025**
Non-Life	(30,057)	(14,385)	(29,839)	(14,300)
Life	(20,975)	(9,421)	(20,743)	(9,371)
Health (Health and Dental)	(134,637)	(59,873)	(134,637)	(59,873)

The effect of this sensitivity is linear. Considering the loss ratio recorded for the period from April 2025 to March 2026, variations were observed in Non-Life of –3 and +2 percentage points for the lower and upper scenarios, respectively; in Life of –1 and +1 percentage points for the lower and upper scenarios, respectively; and in Health of –3 and 0 percentage points for the lower and upper scenarios, respectively. It should be noted that such variations are continuously monitored.

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses show the effect of a change in certain assumptions while other assumptions remain unchanged.

Sensitivity analyses do not take account of the fact that assets and liabilities are highly managed and controlled. Additionally, the Company's financial position may vary with any movement occurring in the market. For example, the risk management strategy aims to manage exposure to fluctuations in the market. As investment markets move through various levels, management initiatives may include sales of investments, altered portfolio allocations, and other protective measures.

Other limitations of the sensitivity analyses include the use of hypothetical market movements to show the potential risk, which only represents Management's view of possible market changes in the near future, which cannot be foreseen with certainty, and they also assume that all interest rates move in the same manner.

Credit risk

Credit risk consists of the possible occur of losses in value of financial assets and reinsurance assets, because of noncompliance, by the counterparty, of its financial obligations according to agreed terms the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as the devaluation of contracts, resulting from the deterioration in the counterparty's risk classification.

This risk may materialize in different ways, among others.

- Losses arising from delinquency, due to lack of payment of the premium or of the installments by the insured person; and
- Possibility of any issuer of financial asset not making the payment on the due date or the amortizations provided for each security.

Credit risk management

The Company performs sensitivity analyses and stress tests as tools for management of financial risks. The results of these analyses are used for risk mitigation and to understand the impact on the results and the shareholders' equity of the Company in normal conditions and in conditions of stress. These tests take into account historical scenarios and scenarios of market conditions provisioned for future periods, and their results are used in the process of planning and decision making, as well as the identification of specific risks arising on financial assets and liabilities held by the Company. The management of credit risk for reinsurance operations includes monitoring of exposures to credit risk of individual counterparts in relation to credit ratings by risk assessment companies, such as AM Best, Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor's and Moody's or internally assigned ratings.

In that sense, credit risk management in the Company is a continuous and evolving process including the mapping, development, evaluation and diagnosis of existing models, instruments and procedures that requires a high level of discipline and control in the analysis of operations to preserve the integrity and independence of processes. It is a process carried out at the corporate level using structured, independent internal procedures based on proprietary documentation and reports, assessed by the risk management structures of the Company, and based on the gradual deployment of internal models for the determination, measurement and calculation of capital.

Meetings are held quarterly of the Executive Committee for Risk Management of Grupo Bradesco Seguros, of the Executive Committee of Investments and, monthly, of the Internal Meeting of Asset Allocation by the area of Investment Management of Bradesco Seguros S.A. for the deliberative negotiations, possessing the functions, which are necessary for the regulatory/improvement requirement in the processes of management.

Reinsurance policy

No matter how conservative and selective insurers are in the choice of their partners, the purchase of reinsurance presents, naturally embedded in its operation, a credit risk.

The Bradesco Company's policy for purchasing reinsurance and approval of reinsurers are the responsibility of the Board of Executive Officers, observing to the minimum legal requirements and regulations, some of them aimed at minimizing the credit risk intrinsic to the operation, and considering the shareholders' equity consistent with amounts transferred.

Another important aspect of managing reinsurance operations is the fact that the Company aims to work within its contractual capacity, thereby avoiding the frequent purchases of coverages in optional agreements and higher exposures to the credit risk.

Practically, all property damage portfolios, except automotive, are hedged by reinsurance which, in most cases, is a combination of proportional and non-proportional plans by risk and/or by event.

Currently, part of the reinsurance contracts (proportional and non-proportional) are transferred to IRB Brasil Resseguros S.A. Some admitted reinsurers participate with lower individual percentages, but all have minimum capital and rating higher than the minimum established by the Brazilian legislation, which, in Management's judgment, reduces the credit risk.

Exposure to insurance credit risk

Management believes that maximum exposure to credit risk arising from premiums to be paid by insured parties is low, since, in some cases, coverage of claims may be canceled (under Brazilian regulations), if premiums are not paid by the due date. Exposure to credit risk for premium receivables differs between risks yet to be incurred and risks incurred, since there is higher exposure on incurred-risk lines for which coverage is provided in advance of payment of the insurance premium.

The Company is exposed to concentrations of risk with individual reinsurance companies, due to the nature of the reinsurance market and strict layer of reinsurance companies with acceptable loan ratings. The Company manages the exposures of its reinsurance counterparties, limiting the reinsurance companies that may be used, and regularly assessing the default impact of the reinsurance companies.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the possibility of losses resulting from failure, deficiency or inadequacy of internal processes, people and systems, or resulting from fraud or external events, including legal risk and excluding risks arising from strategic decisions and image of the Organization.

Operational risk management

Operational risk management is supported by a robust internal control environment and is aligned with regulatory requirements. The framework comprises structured processes for the identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation of risks associated with critical activities, including process mapping, definition of mitigating controls, and ongoing monitoring through key indicators and compliance testing. Governance follows the three lines model, under which business areas are responsible for the execution of controls, the Risk Management and Internal Controls function defines methodologies and monitors the effectiveness of the control environment, and Internal Audit performs independent assessments. Any identified deficiencies are addressed through action plans monitored by management and the relevant governance bodies.

The entire Corporate Governance process for operational risk management is monitored quarterly by the executive committees of Grupo Bradesco Seguros, having, among others, the following responsibilities:

- Periodic assessment of operational risks faced and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the identified risks and their mitigation;
- Development of the Operational Loss Database (DOLD) for reporting operational losses and corrective actions;
- Training and dissemination of the internal control culture;
- Ensure compliance with the Organization's operational risk management and business continuity policies;
- Ensure the effectiveness of the Organization's operational risk and business continuity management process;
- Approve and review definitions and criteria, mathematical and statistical modeling and calculations relating to the amount of capital allocation;
- Evaluate and submit for validation by the Executive Risk Management Committee, with reporting to specific committees, the policy, structure, roles, procedures and responsibilities of the dependencies involved in the process, as well as the reviews carried out annually; and
- Ensure compliance with ethical standards.

Within this scenario, the Organization has mechanisms for evaluating its Internal Controls system to provide reasonable security regarding the achievement of its objectives in order to avoid the possibility of loss caused by non-observance, violation or non-compliance with internal rules and instructions. The internal control environment also contributes to operational risk management, in which the risk map is regularly updated based on self-assessments of risks and controls.

Procedures for Continuous Control and Monitoring

- Identify, together with the Company's internal and external departments, loss events arising from operational risk, ensuring the appropriate treatment of such events based on their origins/causes, for the purposes of evaluating, monitoring, and controlling the process, thereby enabling the reduction of impacts at the lowest possible cost; and

- Hold meetings with managers and executives regarding the treatment of losses within the respective areas, aiming at continuous improvement and the implementation of corrective and preventive actions related to Operational Risk.

40.7. Operational risk

Operational risk is represented by the possibility of losses resulting from external events or failure, deficiency, or inadequacy of internal processes, people, or systems. This definition includes the legal risk associated with inadequacy or deficiency in contracts signed by the Organization, sanctions due to non-compliance with legal provisions and compensation for damages to third parties arising from the activities carried out by the Organization.

Operational Risk Management Process

The Operational Risk Management Policy establishes the principles, guidelines, and responsibilities that ensure the effective identification and management of operational risk, supporting the maintenance of a framework that is appropriate and commensurate with the nature and complexity of the Organization's activities.

The policy guides the monitoring of risk exposures, defines acceptable loss thresholds, and supports the proper allocation of capital. It also promotes the dissemination of a risk-aware culture among employees and third parties, ensuring that they understand their roles and responsibilities in the identification, assessment, monitoring, control, and mitigation of operational risk, in line with applicable regulatory requirements. Additionally, the policy encompasses mechanisms for assessing risks associated with new products, services, processes, and systems.

Operational risk management is conducted on a corporate basis and involves different areas with specific responsibilities, ensuring an efficient structure that enables the proper assessment of risks and supports managers and Senior Management in the decision-making process. The process comprises stages such as identifying, assessing, and continuously monitoring the operational risks inherent to the Organization's activities.

The management process also considers the regulatory environment, with its main results and aspects reported periodically to Senior Management and the Regulator. These procedures are supported by an internal control system that is independently certified regarding its effectiveness and execution, ensuring compliance with the Organization's established risk appetite. Operational loss events are analyzed and discussed with the parties involved, including Senior Management, as they not only represent challenges but also provide insights for the continuous improvement of processes. These analyses contribute to strengthening risk management and enhancing the Organization's operational resilience.

Operational Risk Measurement Methodology

In compliance with BCB Resolution No. 356/23, the Organization calculates the portion of risk-weighted assets related to Operational Risk using the standardized approach (RWAopad). In addition, it uses internal operational loss data as inputs for determining the economic capital for operational risk based on an internal model. In this context, operational risk events are classified as follows:

Operational Risk Events

Internal Fraud	Damage to physical assets owned or in use by the institution
External Fraud	Failures in information technology (IT) systems, processes or infrastructure
Employment practices and workplace safety	Failures in the execution, in meeting deadlines or in the management of the institution's activities
Inappropriate practices regarding customers, products and services	Situations that lead to the institution's activities interruption or the discontinuance of the services provided

Control and Monitoring

Operational risk is measured through a structured and centralized system designed to capture, store, consolidate, and manage operational loss data. This solution supports both quantitative and qualitative analyses, impact assessments, management reporting, and the identification of historical patterns, while also serving as an input for the calculation of economic and regulatory capital.

Additionally, the Organization uses an integrated risk-management solution that documents risk analyses, controls, and mitigating actions that support the management of relevant incidents and the review of scenarios used in internal models, contributing to methodological consistency and the prioritization of mitigation initiatives.

Internal Communication

The preparation and submission of management reports follow the standards established by applicable regulatory requirements and are presented to the Executive Board through risk commissions and committees, as well as to the Board of Directors. These materials consolidate the institutional view of operational risk exposure and support strategic decision-making.

This information is reported monthly and includes the monitoring of the Operational Risk Appetite Indicator (RAS), the comparison of budgeted versus actual operational losses, and the analysis of material incidents, in accordance with the materiality criteria set forth in Article 6 of BCB Normative Instruction No. 33/20.

Additionally, the results of regulatory and economic capital measurements are submitted to the governance bodies. This process reinforces regulatory adherence and supports the integrated assessment of the level of capital required for adequate risk coverage.

Operational Risk Mitigation Strategies

For the mitigation of operational risk, the Organization adopts an integrated set of practices that involves the continuous dissemination of risk culture through training, internal campaigns, and capacity-building initiatives, including for third-party service providers. This process is complemented by the design and implementation of preventive and predictive controls aligned with the mapping and assessment of critical risks associated with areas, processes, and products.

Mitigating actions are conducted in a risk-oriented manner, supporting decision-making. Systematic monitoring of the impacts on the Risk Appetite (RAS) is performed through specialized assessments and root-cause analysis, ensuring an understanding of key drivers and timely corrections.

Additionally, the Organization conducts periodic reviews of management processes, strengthening its ability to prevent and detect incidents. The process of capturing, recording, reconciling, and monitoring operational losses ensures traceability, data accuracy, and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

In 2025, the Organization implemented the RBA – Risk-Based Approach with the objective of identifying and prioritizing risks, allowing Risk Areas to focus efforts and resources on the most critical topics/processes requiring greater depth.

This methodology aims to revise the operational model of Compliance/Internal Controls, promoting operational efficiency and predictive and preventive action, increasing staff seniority with a focus on risk management, business, and data analysis for more assertive decision-making, as well as integrating the Business Analytics unit to enable greater coverage, expansion of data-based testing, and more accurate and timely diagnostics.

41) SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION PLANS

Bradesco and its subsidiaries offer their employees and administrators benefits, including: private pension, health insurance, dental care, life and personal accident insurance and professional training, the amount of these expenses totaling, in the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, R$2,658,274 thousand (2025 – R$2,756,877 thousand).

42) OTHER INFORMATION

a) On January 16, 2025, Complementary Law No. 214/25 was enacted, resulting from the conversion of Bill of Complementary Law (PLP) No. 68/24, which forms part of the regulatory framework of Constitutional Amendment No. 132/23 that established the Brazilian Consumption Tax Reform. Among other provisions, the law introduced the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS), and the Selective Tax (IS), representing a significant milestone in the implementation of the consumption tax reform.
On January 13, 2026, Complementary Law No. 227, derived from PLP No. 108/24, was enacted, establishing the IBS Management Committee (CGIBS) and setting forth the general rules governing its administration, oversight, collection, and allocation of tax

revenues. The legislation also established the IBS/CBS tax rates applicable to financial services from 2027 through 2033, providing for a progressive increase from 10.85% to 12.50%. For fees and charges currently subject to the Tax on Services (ISS), a reduction in the applicable tax rate from 2.0% to 1.2% is provided for over the same period.

Additionally, throughout 2026, supplementary regulations were issued, including Decree No. 12,955/26 and CGIBS Resolution No. 06/26, which regulate the operational aspects of the CBS and IBS, respectively. These regulations address matters related to tax incidence, tax base determination, tax credits, collection procedures, ancillary obligations, and regimes applicable to specific transactions and services, including activities carried out by financial institutions.

The Bank continues to monitor the evolution of the regulatory framework and remains awaiting the issuance of additional regulations and general rules by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (Receita Federal do Brasil) and the IBS Management Committee, which are necessary for the full implementation of the new tax model. At this stage, the Bank is not able to reliably estimate the impacts arising from these changes.

b) On February 27, 2026, we entered into a binding agreement for a corporate reorganization, involving common controlled entities by Bradesco, that will consolidate the entire healthcare business segment of the Bradesco Organization under a single publicly listed entity, Odontoprev S.A. ("Odontoprev"). Under the terms of the agreement, Bradesco will become the direct controlling shareholder of Odontoprev, holding a 91.35% interest, and Odontoprev will be renamed "Bradsaúde S.A.", serving as the holding company for all of our healthcare operations. The transaction involves a partial spin-off of Bradseg Participações S.A. and the merger of shares of Bradesco Gestão de Saúde S.A. into Odontoprev. The reorganization aims to simplify our corporate structure and integrate our healthcare businesses to capture operational and commercial synergies. The transaction terms were negotiated by an independent committee of Odontoprev and were supported by a fairness opinion issued by Citigroup Global Markets Inc.

On March 6, 2026, in continuation of the agreement entered into on February 27, 2026, we informed shareholders and the market in general of the following developments regarding the Transaction: (i) the disclosure of the information resulting from the valuation report (dated March 5, 2026) of BGS's shares, at fair market value, for purposes of determining the amount of Odontoprev's capital increase arising from the Share Merger, pursuant to Articles 8 and 252 of Law No. 6,404/1976; and, as a result of the completion of such procedures; and (ii) the call of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Odontoprev's shareholders ("Odontoprev EGM") to, in summary, resolve on: (a) the approval of the Share Merger (as defined in the Material Fact regarding the Transaction) of BGS by Odontoprev, including the Merger Protocol and Justification (as defined in the Material Fact regarding the Transaction), as amended by the First Amendment, and the respective valuation reports; (b) the resulting capital increase of Odontoprev; (c) the amendment of Odontoprev's bylaws, including the change of its corporate name to "Bradsaúde S.A."; and (d) the Asset Contribution (as defined in the Material Fact regarding the Transaction) to Mediservice Operadora de Planos de Saúde S.A.; all as described in the Material Fact regarding the Transaction.

On April 6, 2026, a corporate reorganization aimed at consolidating the healthcare businesses of the Bradesco Organization within Odontoprev S.A. was approved. The transaction comprises: (i) the incorporation of the shares of Bradesco Gestão de Saúde S.A. by Odontoprev S.A., and (ii) the contribution of operational assets and liabilities of Odontoprev S.A. to Mediservice Operadora de Planos de Saúde S.A.

The aforementioned transactions were approved at Extraordinary General Meetings held in April 2026, and all conditions precedent set forth in the respective reorganization agreements were satisfied, including the approvals granted by the National Agency for Supplementary Health (ANS) on March 30, 2026 for the share incorporation and on April 2, 2026 for the contribution of assets.

On April 30, 2026, the merger of the shares of Bradesco Gestão de Saúde S.A. (BGS) into BradSaúde S.A. (the new corporate name of Odontoprev S.A.) was approved and completed, resulting in BGS becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of BradSaúde. As a result of the transaction, Banco Bradesco S.A.'s ownership interest in BradSaúde came to represent 91.35% of its total voting and share capital. In addition, an operational reorganization was approved, involving the transfer of BradSaúde's dental plans portfolio and related operating assets and liabilities to Mediservice Operadora de Planos de Saúde S.A., as part of the ongoing process of consolidating the Bradesco Organization's healthcare businesses.

Reporting Date July 16, 2026

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Vice Chairman
Alexandre da Silva Glüher

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Maurício Machado de Minas
Rubens Aguiar Alvarez
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Ivan Luiz Gontijo Júnior

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Paulo Rogério Caffarelli

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Marcelo de Araújo Noronha

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Disclosure Executive Committee
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Ombudsman Department
Marcos Daniel Boll - Ombudsman

General Accounting Department
Vinícius Panaro
Accountant – CRC 1SP324844/O-6

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Independent Auditors' Report on condensed consolidated interim financial statements

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Banco Bradesco S.A.
Osasco – SP

Opinion

We have audited the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Banco Bradesco S.A. ("Bradesco" or "Bank") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2026, the condensed consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, for the three and six-month periods then ended, and changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements mentioned above were prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of Bradesco and its subsidiaries in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements included in the Accountant's Professional Ethics Code and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council, applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities in Brazil. 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 condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the current six-month period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Assessment of the allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

As discussed in notes 8d, 9c, 10, 11d and 40.2 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the Bank has R$ 58,021,293 thousand of allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) related to contracts and financial assets as of June 30, 2026, as detailed in note 40.2.

The Bank recognizes a lifetime ECL for those contracts that have experienced a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) subsequent to the initial recognition or are credit impaired (default) (stage 2 and 3, respectively), and a 12-month ECL for all other contracts from June 30 onwards (stage 1). The Bank calculates ECL either on a collective basis, using models, or, for certain significant exposures, on an individual basis, estimating the future cash flows including the value of related collateral. To calculate ECL on a collective basis the Bank segregates the portfolio of contracts on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics and uses models to estimate the Probability of Default (PD), the Loss Given Default (LGD) and the Exposure at Default (EAD) as well as to identify relevant macroeconomic variables and estimate the impact of these on future economic conditions. The Bank forecasts multiple economic scenarios for these macroeconomic variables and considers each scenario according to the probability assigned to them.

We identified the assessment of the allowance for ECL as a key audit matter. Complex auditor judgment was required to evaluate the ECL estimate as it involved significant measurement uncertainty, primarily as a result of the complexity of the models and the subjectivity of the assumptions. Among these are: (i) the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate PDs, EADs and LGDs and the segmentation of contracts by shared credit risk characteristics; (ii) the projections of the future macroeconomic conditions and the respective weighting of each scenario according to the probability assigned to them; (iii) the identification of Significant Increases in Credit Risk (SICR) (stage 2) and credit-impaired assets (stage 3); and, (iv) for individually assessed ECL, the expected cash flows as well as the related collateral valuation.

How our audit approached this matter

The following are the main procedures performed to address this key audit matter:

- Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the Bank's ECL process. This included controls related to: (i) the overall design and approval of the ECL methodology, including the Bank's definition of a SICR (stage 2) and financial assets that are credit impaired (stage 3); (ii) the design of the models used to estimate PD, EAD, LGD, including the determination of shared credit risk characteristics contracts segregation within these models, and the models used to identify the relevant macroeconomic variables and estimate their quantitative impact; (iii) the independent validation of models and definition of each scenario probability that was used to calculate the ECL; (iv) the calculation of the ECL estimate; and (v) the projection of expected cash flows, including related collateral values, for ECL calculated on an individual basis;

- Involved professionals with specialized skills and knowledge in credit risk, who assisted in: (i) evaluating the overall ECL methodology for compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards; (ii) assessing the conceptual soundness of the models and modelling techniques, including those used to derive the PDs, EADs and LGDs and to identify the relevant macroeconomic variables and estimate their quantitative impact, by inspecting the model documentation to determine whether the models are suitable for their intended use; (iii) evaluating the Bank's definition of a SICR by assessing relevant Company-specific metrics and comparing it to the applicable industry and regulatory practices; (iv) checking the accuracy of the Bank's estimates of PDs, EADs and LGDs using the Bank's historical data and defined methodologies; (v) evaluating the shared credit risk contracts segregation characteristics used in the estimation of PD, EAD, LGD by observing historical correlations; (vi) evaluating the reasonableness of the macroeconomic variables considered in the future scenarios by performing a regression analysis of the historical correlation of these variables and credit risk and (vii) reperformance of the quantitative assessment applying the percentage impact of each scenario that were independently validated;

- Compared the macroeconomic variables projected by the Bank in future economic scenarios with independent third-party projections. For a selection of contracts with ECL calculated on an individual basis, we assessed the assumptions and inspected the related documentation used by the Bank to determine the expected cash flows, including those from collateral; and

- For sample of contracts we assessed adherence to internal policies on the identification of significant increase in credit risk and the classification of financial instruments in stages 2 and 3.

Based on the evidence obtained through the summarized procedures above, we consider adequate the allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets, in the context of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026.

Evaluation of the measurement of provisions and disclosures of contingent liabilities
As discussed in notes 22 to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank is a defendant in tax, civil and labor legal matters for which it has provisions of R$ 5,910,214 thousand, R$ 7,001,225 thousand and R$ 4,377,730 thousand and disclosure of contingent liabilities classified as possible losses in the amount of R$ 38,298,486 thousand, R$11,935,058 thousand and R$ 1,570,998 thousand, respectively, as of June 30, 2026.

For legal matters provisions, such as those related to the legality and constitutionality of certain taxes, indemnity claims for alleged moral and economic damages arising from the Bank's actions in the course of providing banking products and services, including the submission of information about non-payment by debtors to credit bureaus, adjustments for inflation on savings account balances due to the implementation of economic plans by the Federal Government, certain other specific civil legal matters and labor legal matters filed by former employees and third parties seeking compensation, in each case, the Bank applies judgment to determine the likelihood of loss and estimate the amount involved.

We identified the evaluation of the measurement of provisions and the disclosure of contingent liabilities for legal matters as a key audit matter. The evaluation required challenging auditor judgment due to the subjective nature of the estimates and judgments made by the Bank in determining the likelihood of loss and estimating the amount of any such loss.

How our audit approached this matter
The following are the main procedures performed to address this key audit matter:

- Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the evaluation and measurement of the provisions and disclosures for legal matters. This included controls related to the assessment of information received from external and internal legal advisors on legal matters;

- Obtained and read letters received directly from the Bank's external legal counsel for certain tax legal matters, and the documentation prepared by the internal legal counsel for certain civil and labor legal matters, which included an assessment of the likelihood of loss and an estimate of the amount of such loss. For other civil and labor legal matters, we assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions used to classify the probability of loss. We compared these assessments and estimates with those used by the Bank, and considered historical data and information related to the legal matters in question in order to evaluate the provisions and disclosures made in relation to these matters; and

- Involved professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in the assessment of the likelihood and estimate of loss of certain specific tax legal matters based on the technical merits of the Bank's position and the supporting documentation

Based on the evidence obtained through the summarized procedures above, we consider the measurement of provisions and the disclosure of contingent liabilities to be adequate, in the context of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026.

Assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets
As discussed in note 37b to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements the Bank has R$ 110,763,911 thousand of deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2026.

The Bank recognizes these deferred tax assets if it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. The Bank's estimates of future taxable profits are based on its business plans and budgets and requires the Bank to make a number of assumptions of future events and conditions. Changes in certain assumptions about the future, such as businesses growth rates, interest rates and foreign exchange rates, could have a significant impact on these estimates and, consequently, on the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

We assessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets as a key audit matter. The evaluation of the estimates of future taxable profit and the underlying assumptions, required subjective auditor judgment because of the sensitivity of the estimate to minor changes in the assumptions and the degree of subjectivity associated with those assumptions.

How our audit approached this matter
The following are the main procedures performed to address this key audit matter:

- Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls over the process to estimate future taxable profits. Among these are controls related to the development and approval of key assumptions for the budget and the final estimates of future taxable profits;

- Reviewed the key assumptions underlying the Bank's estimates of future taxable profits as of June 30, 2026, including business growth rates, future interest rates, and foreign exchange rates. We assessed the Bank's ability to forecast taxable profits by comparing estimated assumptions with actual results for the first half of 2026; and

- Involved tax professionals with specialized skills and expertise to assist us in evaluating the basis for the recognition of deferred tax assets and in reviewing the related condensed consolidated interim financial statements disclosures.

Based on the evidence obtained through the summarized procedures above, we consider the recoverability of deferred tax assets to be adequate in the context of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026.

Measurement of certain liabilities from insurance contracts issued under the general measurement and the variable fee approach model
As disclosed in notes 21 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the Bank has R$ 421,070,876 thousand of insurance liabilities measured under the general measurement model (BBA) and the variable fee approach (VFA) as of June 30, 2026.

These insurance liabilities are measured as the sum of the fulfillment of cash flows which comprise an estimate of the expected cash flows that will arise within the boundaries of the insurance contract adjusted for the time value of money and an explicit risk adjustment related to the non-financial risk. Insurance liabilities are the output of a complex set of models. The estimation of the fulfillment of cash flows is determined using models and actuarial methodologies which require assumptions including those related to longevity, income conversion, discount rates and expected future loss ratios.

We identified the evaluation of the measurement of insurance liabilities measured under the general measurement model and the variable fee approach as a key audit matter. Complex auditor judgment was required to evaluate the measurement of these insurance liabilities as they involve significant measurement uncertainties as a result of the complexity of the models and actuarial methodologies, specifically those used to determine longevity, income conversion, discount rates and expected future loss ratios. Minor changes in these assumptions could result in significant changes in the measurement of these insurance liabilities. In addition, the audit effort associated with the evaluation of the measurement of these insurance liabilities required the involvement of professionals with specialized skills and knowledge of actuarial science.

How our audit addressed this matter
The following are the main procedures performed to address this key audit matter:

- Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the measurement of insurance liabilities measured under the general measurement model (BRA) and the variable fee approach (VFA). This included controls related to the development and approval of the models and methodologies for determining longevity, income conversion, discount rates and expected future loss ratio.

- Involved professionals with specialized skills and knowledge of actuarial science who assisted in:

(i) evaluating the overall methodology for the measurements of insurance contracts liabilities for compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards;

(ii) assessing the conceptual soundness of the models and modelling techniques, including those assumptions used to determine longevity, income conversion, discount rates and expected future loss ratios, by inspecting the model documentation to determine whether the models are suitable for their intended use;

(iii) testing the reasonableness of the assumptions related to expected future loss ratios by using independently developed models and the Bank's historic data to estimate these assumptions and comparing them to the Bank's assumptions;

(iv) evaluating the application of actuarial models to the assumptions related to longevity, income conversion, discount rates and expected future loss ratio, and comparing them with the measurement of insurance and private pension technical provision; and

(v) evaluating the assumptions related to longevity, income conversion, discount rates and expected future loss ratio by comparing them with applicable accounting and industry practices.

- We tested, on a sample basis, the accuracy of the data sets used in the actuarial assumption calculations by comparing data relevant to the calculations with the supporting documentation for the respective transactions.

Based on the evidence obtained through the above procedures, we consider to be adequate, the measurement of certain liabilities from insurance contracts issued under the general measurement and the variable fee approach model in the context of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month periodended June 30, 2026.

Other information that accompanies the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the auditors' report

Bradesco's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Report.

Our opinion on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation fair presentation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with the IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Bradesco's and its subsidiaries 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 Bradesco and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing Bradesco's and its subsidiaries financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the condensed consolidated interim 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 Standards on Auditing 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 condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the condensed consolidated interim 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 material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions or misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- 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 Bradesco's and its subsidiaries internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of the 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 Bradesco's and its subsidiaries ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the condensed consolidated interim 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause Bradesco and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

- 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 as a basis for forming an opinion on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit we remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matters, 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.

São Paulo, July 29, 2026

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP-014428/O-6

Original report in Portuguese signed by

André Dala Pola
Accountant CRC 1SP214007/O-2

Report of the Audit Committee of the Bradesco Financial Conglomerate on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026, Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In addition to this Audit Committee's report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Banco Bradesco S.A. for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), issued on July 29, 2026, we have also reviewed the complete set of Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

As noted in the aforementioned report, we considered the work performed by the independent auditors and the internal control system maintained by the various areas of the Bradesco Financial Conglomerate, particularly the Global Internal Audit, Integrated Management and Financial Risks, Non-Financial Risk Management, Digital Risks, and Retail and Wholesale Credit Risk departments.

Management is responsible for defining and implementing the accounting and management information systems used in the preparation of the financial statements of the entities comprising the Bradesco Financial Conglomerate, in compliance with Brazilian and international accounting standards.

Management is also responsible for the processes, policies, and internal control procedures designed to safeguard assets, ensure the timely recognition of liabilities, and manage the risks arising from the operations of the Bradesco Organization.

The Independent Auditors are responsible for auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the requirements established by Brazilian and international auditing standards and for issuing a report expressing an opinion on whether such consolidated financial statements are fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable IFRS.

Global Internal Audit is responsible for assessing the quality of the Bradesco Organization's internal control systems and the adequacy of the policies and procedures established by Management, including those adopted in the preparation of accounting and financial reports.

The Audit Committee is responsible for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of the Internal and Independent Audit functions and the adequacy of the internal control systems, as well as reviewing the complete set of financial statements and issuing relevant recommendations, when applicable.

Based on the reviews and discussions referred to above, the Audit Committee recommends that the Board of Directors approve the Consolidated Financial Statements, audited by KPMG Auditores Independentes, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Cidade de Deus, Osasco, SP, July 29, 2026.

ROGÉRIO PEDRO CÂMARA
(Coordinator)

AMARO LUIZ DE OLIVEIRA GOMES
(Financial Specialist)

ANTONIO JOSÉ DA BARBARA
(Member)

The members of the Fiscal Council, in the exercise of their legal and statutory duties, reviewed the Management Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements of Banco Bradesco S.A. for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 and, based on information obtained through meetings with: (i) management and business area executives; (ii) the Audit Committee and its report; and (iii) KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. and its reports, concluded that the aforementioned documents adequately reflect the Company's financial position and financial performance.

Cidade de Deus, Osasco, SP, July 29, 2026

José Maria Soares Nunes

Joaquim Caxias Romão

Ava Cohn

For further information, please contact:

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