



Banco BMG S.A.

BMGB B3 LISTED N1

***Individual and consolidated financial
statements on June 30, 2025, and
independent auditor's review report
on the financial statements***

Index

Management report	1
Summary of the audit committee report of Banco Bmg	6
Fiscal council's opinion	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of income	11
Comprehensive result	12
Statement of changes in equity	13
Statement of cash flows	14
Statement of value added	15
1. Operations	16
2. Presentation of Financial Statements and main accounting policies	16
3. Capital requirements and investment limits	29
4. Available Cash	30
5. Financial Instruments	31
5.1 Investments in interbank deposits	31
5.2 Marketable securities and derivatives	32
5.3 Derivative financial instruments	34
5.4 Credit operations	37
5.5 Other receivables and interbank relations	42
6. Other assets	42
7. Investments	43
8. Property and Equipment	45
9. Intangible assets	45
10. Deposits and other financial instruments	46
10.1 Interbank deposits and time deposits	46
10.2 Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	47
10.3 Borrowings and onlendings	48
11. Provisions, tax liabilities and other liabilities	48
12. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations - Tax and social security	50
13. Equity (Bank)	51
14. Financial intermediation income (expenses)	53
15. Income from services rendered	54
16. Personnel expenses and other administrative expenses	54
17. Tax expenses	55
18. Other operating income and expenses	55
19. Income tax and social contribution on net income	56
20. Related party transactions (Bank)	57
21. Fair value estimate	59
22. Other Information	61
23. Risk management	62
Statement of the directors about the financial statements	
Chief executive officer and investor relations officer	

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Management of Banco Bmg S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Bank"), in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, established by the Brazilian Corporate Legislation and the Central Bank of Brazil, is presenting the Financial Statements for the semester ended June 30, 2025, along with the independent auditors' report.

Banco Bmg

Banco Bmg's greatest commitment throughout its almost 100-year history has always been to people and their needs. That's why we work to keep our bank up-to-date, technological, agile and, above all, human.

Serving millions of customers throughout Brazil, Bmg has a portfolio of financial solutions that covers a variety of audiences. We operate in the payroll loan market, with our main focus on payroll clients over the age of 50 from classes C and D, as well as insurance, assistances, personal loans and investors who want to invest their funds safely.

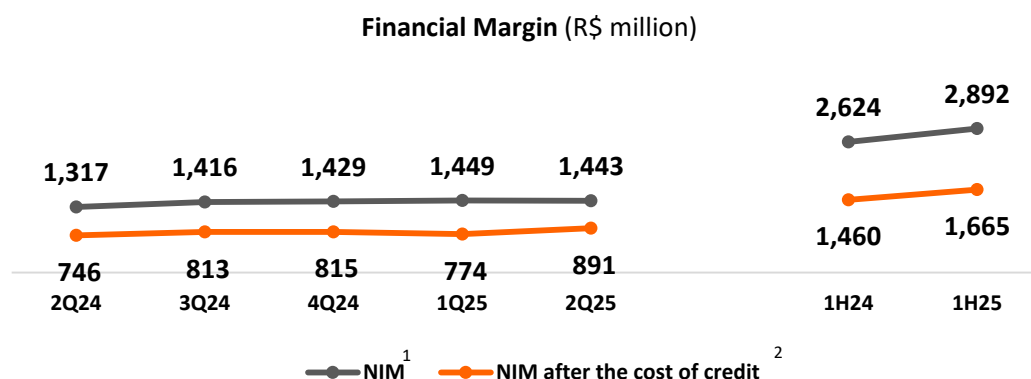
We believe that to be present in our clients' lives, we must be ready to help whenever required, regardless of the channel or type of relationship: anytime, anywhere, any device. This is why we act in a complementary manner on physical and digital channels, combining the technology of the digital world with the human sensitivity of the physical world.

Our main activity verticals are: Retail, Wholesale and Insurance. We are evolving into a better, stronger and more profitable Bank with the aim of growing and generating sustainable results that bring value to our shareholders, clients, employees and society in general.

Financial Performance

It is important to highlight that, since 1Q25, our results are being presented under new regulatory standards, mainly in relation to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21. These changes impact the capital base, Basel ratio, the concepts of provisions for loan losses, origination cost criteria and accounting between income lines with effects on the comparability of previous periods.

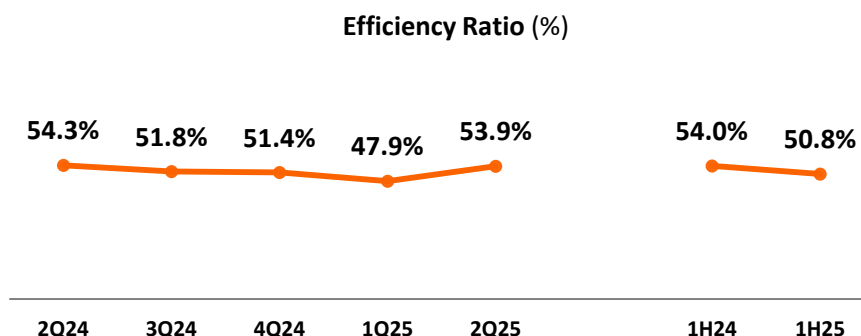
The financial margin totaled R\$ 2,892 million in the first semester ended June 30, 2025, representing an increase of 10.2% in comparison to the same period of the previous year. In 2Q25, the margin reached R\$ 1,443 million, a reduction of 0.5% compared to 1Q25. The financial margin after the cost of credit (net of provision and commission expenses) totaled R\$ 1,665 million in the first semester ended June 30, 2025, representing an increase of 14.0% in comparison with the same period of the previous year. In 2Q25, the margin after the cost reached R\$ 892 million, an increase of 15.0% compared to 1Q25.. Credit revenue remains the main driver of financial margin. Furthermore, this quarter, the margin was positively impacted by the reduction in provision expenses aimed at constant improvement in asset quality.



1 - based on Managerial Income Statements, includes income from credit operations + income from marketable securities transactions + funding and derivatives expenses + income from services rendered + insurance operations.

2 - net interest margin + net provision expense + commission expense.

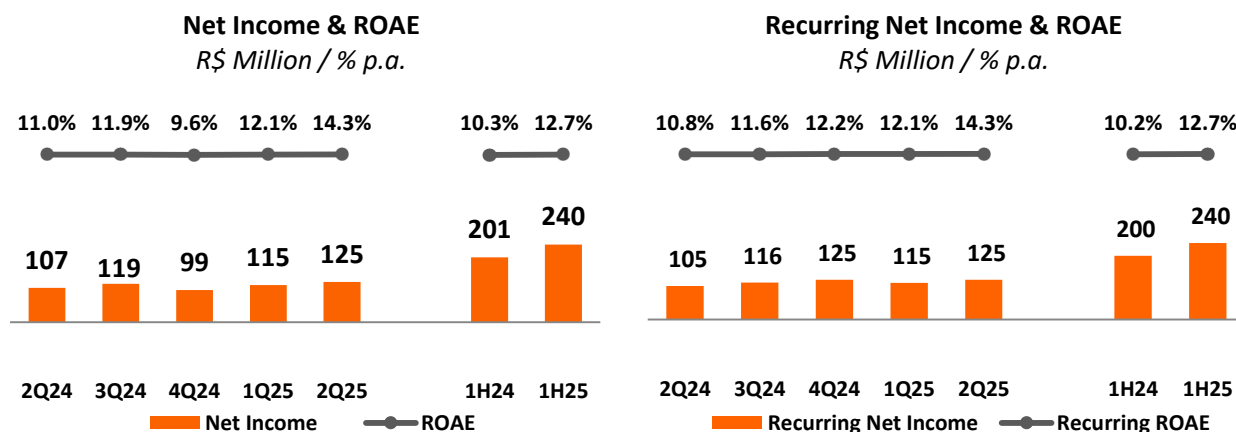
In the first semester ended June 30, 2025, the efficiency ratio was 50.8%, an improvement of 3.2 p.p. compared to the same period in 2024. In 2Q25, the efficiency ratio reached 53.9%, an increase of 6.0 p.p. compared to 1Q25. The Bank continues to focus on cost management, delivering more technological and operational efficiencies to the business and, consequently, generating better security and lower service costs.



Methodology: Personnel Expenses + Other Administrative Expenses (doesn't consider amortization) + Other Operating Expenses (net from operating income)/ Gross Profit from Financial Intermediation before allowance for loan losses + Income from Services Rendered + Tax Expenses.

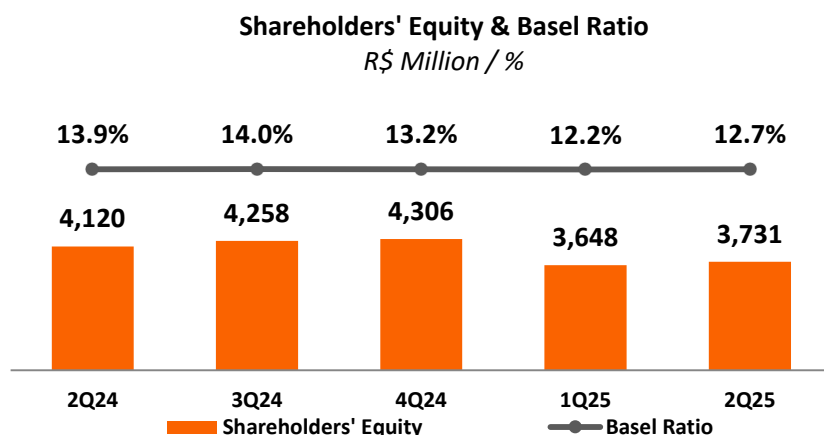
The net income in the first semester ended June 30, 2025, was R\$ 240 million, an increase of 19.4% when compared to the same period of 2024. In 2Q25, the net income was R\$ 125 million, an increase of 9.0% compared to 1Q25. The Return on Average Equity (ROAE) was 12.7% per year in the first semester ended June 30, 2025. In 2Q25, ROAE reached 14.3%

In the first semester ended June 30, 2025, recurring net income and recurring ROAE were equal to the accounting indicators. In this view, net income increased by 20.2% when compared to the same period of 2024.

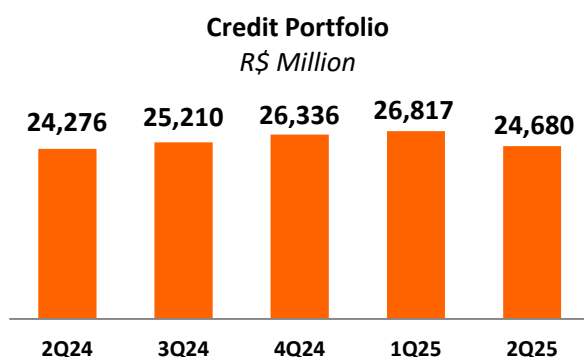


Consolidated Shareholders' Equity on June 30, 2025, amounted to R\$ 3,731 million and the capitalization ratio of risk-weighted assets (Basel Ratio) was 12.7%.

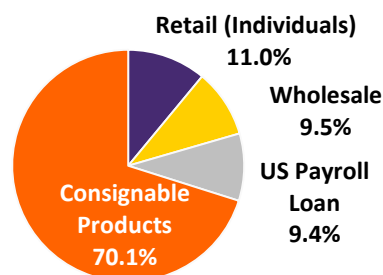
In the first semester ended June 30, 2025, the Bank provisioned R\$ 121.9 million of Interest on Shareholders' Equity (ISE), of which R\$ 58.3 million was declared for the second quarter of 2025 and will be paid on August 21, 2025. Concurrent with the payment of ISE, the Bank announced on July 15, 2025, a capital increase that will be at least R\$ 35.4 million and at most R\$ 49.5 million.



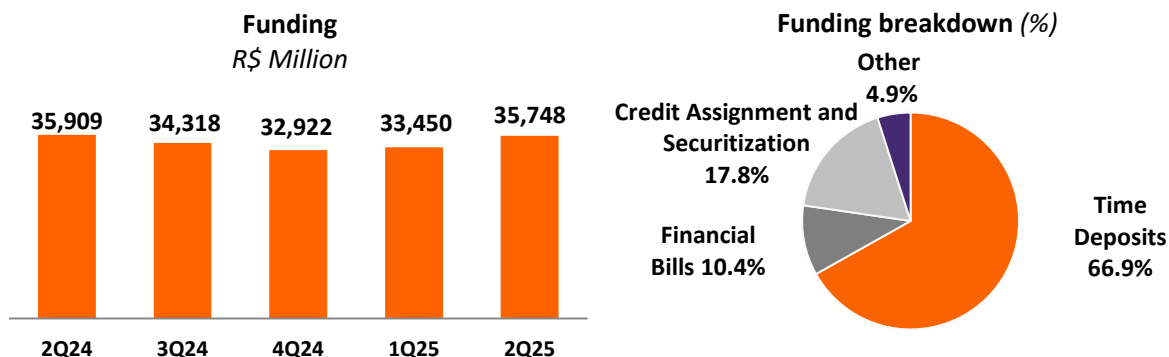
The total consolidated portfolio ended June 30, 2025, with a balance of R\$ 24,680 million, representing an increase of 1.7% in twelve months and reduction of 8.0% compared to 1Q25. The reduction in the credit portfolio was mainly due to the decrease in the payroll loan portfolio in the United States (a non-strategic asset) and the assignment without retention of risks and benefits of R\$ 1.2 billion from the anticipation for FGTS anniversary withdrawal portfolio. The Bank has been working on remixing its assets by increasing exposure to payroll loans and personal credit while reducing less profitable portfolios.



Credit Portfolio Distribution (%)



The consolidated funding balance totaled R\$ 35,748 million in June 30, 2025, representing a decrease of 0.4% compared to the same period of the previous year and an increase of 6.9% compared to 1Q25. Furthermore, the Bank's strategy is to be a recurring issuer in the capital market, with the aim of approaching institutional investors, promoting Bmg's liquidity and creating a reference interest curve in the institutional market. In June, the Bank issued R\$ 1.5 billion in senior debentures via a securitization company backed by payroll credit cards and benefit cards, and also concluded the funding of R\$ 300 million in its 6th public issuance of Financial Bills.



In June 30, 2025, The Bank's investments in subsidiaries totaled R\$ 136 million, the main variation being the equity of equivalence result of Bmg Corretora and variation of other investments.

ESG Principles

At Banco Bmg, the sustainability of our business is linked to the ESG agenda: our commitment to the Environment, generating a positive Social impact, and maintaining ethical and transparent Governance. This is how we enhance our results and generate value for our clients, shareholders, employees and society in general. This also reflects our essence: to deliver financial solutions that enable people to live well in maturity, with a focus on the 50+ audience.

Reinforcing our position as a company, we were the first Brazilian bank to receive the international certification granted by the Age Friendly Institute, represented in Brazil by Maturi, which recognizes organizations committed to age diversity, the inclusion of 50+ professionals, and combating ageism.

We are also one of the sponsors of the Marina and Flávio Guimarães Institute (IMFG), which centralizes the social actions of the Bmg Group. Founded to drive social transformation, IMFG promotes human development and the strengthening of the communities in which it operates.

Bmg is signatory of important movements such as UN Global Compact, the Pact for the Promotion of Racial Equality, the Business Network for Social Inclusion, the Women 360 Movement, Women on Board (WOB), Business and LGBTI+ Rights Forum, OUTstand Brasil and Business Pact for Integrity and Against Corruption (Clean Company) of the Ethos Institute.

Learn more about our ESG initiatives in our Annual Sustainability Report and on the website: <https://www.bancobmg.com.br/compromisso-ASG/>.

Corporate Governance

The Bank has a robust corporate governance structure. In addition to the obligations established in Level 1 of corporate governance of B3 S.A – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, the Bank adopted some of the obligations set forth in the Novo Mercado: (i) the 100% tag-along right, guaranteeing all shareholders the same price and conditions offered to the controlling shareholder in case of sale of control; (ii) simultaneous disclosure in Portuguese and English earnings results and material facts; and (iii) Board of Directors composed of 2 or 20% (whichever is greater) of Independent Members, and currently 44% is composed of independent members, including the chairwoman. Furthermore, the Bank has: (i) an Audit Committee composed of one independent member, (ii) five other committees directly subordinated to the Board of Directors, all with the presence of independent members; and (iii) a permanent Fiscal Council approved at the Shareholder's Meeting.

Based on best risk management practices, the Bank has developed policies, systems and internal controls to mitigate and control possible losses arising from exposure to the risks to which its activities are exposed, with a set of appropriate processes and routines applied to its operating modalities.

For more information on corporate governance, please visit: www.bancobmg.com.br/ir.

Relationship with Independent Auditors

The adopted policy adheres to the principles that preserve the independence of the auditor, in accordance with internationally accepted criteria, ie, the auditor should not audit his or her own work and neither perform managerial functions at his client nor promote its interests. In the first semester ended June 30, 2025, Bmg did not contract and did not have services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes not related to the external audit, at a level higher than 5% of the total relative fees to external audit services.

Capital Management

The assessment of capital adequacy is made to ensure that the organization maintains a strong capital base to support its activities. It also considers a prospective vision, designed to anticipate possible changes in market conditions.

Acknowledgements

All these achievements reflect the firm commitment of the Shareholders and Management to continually strive to exceed expectations and always offer its clients high quality service and a healthy environment for its employees.

These gains have been possible thanks to our clients' support and trust and the dedicated efforts of our collaborators and partners/correspondents.

To them all, our deep appreciation.

BANK'S MANAGEMENT

São Paulo, August 14, 2025.

SUMMARY OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT OF BANCO BMG

First Half of 2025

The Audit Committee, in accordance with Resolution 4,910/21 issued by the Central Bank of Brazil and its internal regulations, is responsible for ensuring the integrity and quality of the financial statements, the efficiency and reliability of the Internal Controls System, acting with independence and quality for conducting internal and external audits, and the compliance of the institution's operations regarding legal, regulatory, and corporate governance policies. The Committee's assessments are based on information provided by management, the aforementioned sources, and its own analyses and observations.

Activities Conducted During the Period

In the first half of 2025, the Audit Committee held seven (7) meetings. Additionally, three (3) meetings were held in the second half of 2025 for the final review of the financial statements as of June 30, 2025, among other matters, with the last meeting held jointly with the Board of Directors on this date. All members of the Audit Committee are also members of the Institution's Board and attend all meetings, as do the CEO and the Superintendent of Internal Audit.

Internal Control Systems and Risk Management

In the first half of 2025, BMG continued to enhance and update its policies and procedures, further strengthening its Corporate Governance framework. The Committee monitored the activities of the accounting, risk and capital management, Internal Controls, and Compliance teams, as well as the institution's response to the Central Bank of Brazil's requirements, External and Internal Audits, and the Ombudsman's office. Additionally, the Committee oversaw internal and external fraud investigations and prevention measures, as well as civil, tax, and labor contingencies and customer complaint rankings published by the Central Bank of Brazil. Based on these reviews, its own assessments, and regular meetings, the Audit Committee considers BMG's internal controls to be effective and that past and ongoing initiatives have significantly strengthened governance processes, with active engagement at all levels of Management.

Internal Audit

The Audit Committee, in addition to discussing and approving the formulation of the area's work plans, received all the reports on the work carried out, monitoring the implementation of recommended action plans, held meetings with the area and positively assessed its scope, quality and level of independence, as well as its compliance with the principles of diligence, integrity and professional ethics. The Internal Audit did not reveal any shortcomings in compliance with legislation, regulations or internal rules, the seriousness of which could jeopardize the continuity of the business of BANCO BMG S.A. and its Subsidiaries.

External Audit

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes is the company responsible for the external audit of the BMG Financial Conglomerate's financial statements, and must certify that they adequately represent, in all material respects, its actual economic and financial situation, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil. The Committee discussed with the external auditors the planning of its work and the main conclusions, considering them to be adequate, and there were no material facts that could compromise their independence.

Financial Statements

The Audit Committee analyzed the aspects involving the process of preparing the Financial Statements, Explanatory Notes, Financial Reports and Management Report, with a base date of 06/30/2025, and also held a joint meeting with those responsible for preparing these documents and with the External Auditors, for additional information and clarifications deemed necessary. In addition, the accounting practices used by BMG in preparing the financial statements were analyzed and found to be in line with current legislation and regulations, adequately portraying the institution's economic and financial situation.

Conclusions

To date, the Audit Committee has not received any reports of non-compliance with rules, lack of controls, acts or omissions on the part of the Institution's Management that would indicate the existence of fraud, failures or errors that could jeopardize its continuity or the integrity of its financial statements. Based on the above considerations, the Audit Committee, duly weighing its responsibilities and the natural limitations arising from the scope of its work, recommends that the Board of Directors approve BMG's Financial Statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025.

São Paulo, August 14, 2025.

Dorival Dourado Jr

José Eduardo Gouveia Dominicale

Marco Antônio Antunes (Chairman and Specialist Member)

FISCAL COUNCIL'S OPINION

In the exercise of their legal and statutory duties, the members of Banco Bmg S.A. Fiscal Council, after examining the Management Report and the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements for the first semester ended on June 30, 2025 prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, concluded that all the elements assessed, considering the report of the Independent Auditors Ltd., reflect the asset situation, the financial position and the activities developed by the Bank in the period.

São Paulo, August 14, 2025.

Roberto Faldini
Coordinating Member

Fernando Antônio Fraga Ferreira
Member

Luciano Luiz Barsi
Member



Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Banco Bmg S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company financial statements of Banco Bmg S.A. ("Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at June 30, 2025 and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, as well as the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco Bmg S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Consolidated"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 2025 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above were prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements established in the Code of Professional Ethics and Professional Standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council, as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of matter - Comparative figures

We draw attention to Note 2.2.1 to the parent company and consolidated financial statements, which describes that these statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, which consider the exemption from presenting comparative figures in the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, as provided for in Resolution nº 4,966 of the National Monetary Council and in Resolution nº 352 of the Brazilian Central Bank. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.



Banco Bmg S.A.

Key audit matters

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



Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Provision for credit risk losses (Notes 2.3(d) and 5)</p> <p>As of January 1, 2025, Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) came into effect, replacing Resolution No. 2,682 of the Central Bank of Brazil. It establishes new requirements for the classification, measurement, recognition, and write-off of financial instruments, as well as for the recognition of a provision for losses associated with credit risk.</p> <p>Measuring the provision for losses associated with credit risk, considering the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, involves a high level of judgment by management in determining the provision by applying methodologies and processes that use various assumptions, including forward-looking information and criteria to determine increases and decreases in credit risk.</p> <p>This area remains an audit focus because the use of this judgment in determining the amount of the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk could result in significant variations in the estimate of this provision.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, among others, updating our understanding and testing internal controls relevant to determining the provision for expected credit losses.</p> <p>Regarding the methodology for measuring the provision for credit losses, we applied certain audit procedures, primarily related to analyzing management's accounting policies in comparison with CMN Resolution No. 4,966, testing the models, including their approval process, and validating the assumptions adopted to determine loss estimates.</p> <p>Additionally, we performed sample-based tests on guarantees, credit renegotiations, counterparty risk assessment, delays, and other aspects that could result in a significant increase or decrease in credit risk, as well as the allocation of transactions to their respective stages and analysis of management's disclosures in the financial statements.</p> <p>We considered that the criteria and assumptions adopted by management in determining and recording the provision for expected credit losses are consistent and aligned with the information analyzed in our audit.</p>

Deferred income tax and social contribution assets (Notes 2.3(I), 5.5 and 19)

Deferred tax assets, which arise substantially from income tax and social contribution losses	Our audit procedures considered, among others, gaining an understanding of management's
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Banco Bmg S.A.

Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>and temporary differences, are recognized to the extent that management concludes it is probable that the Bank and its subsidiaries will generate sufficient taxable profits which will be available for offset. Projections of taxable profits are made by management within a horizon of ten years, all of which rely on subjective assumptions.</p> <p>This matter is an area of focus in our audit since the use of a different set of assumptions for projecting taxable profit could significantly change the estimated period of realization of tax credits, with a corresponding accounting effect, as well as conflict with the requirements of the BACEN for recording these assets in the financial statements.</p>	<p>processes for determining and measuring tax credits to record assets in accordance with the accounting standards and the specific requirements of the BACEN.</p> <p>Working together with our specialists, we analyzed the key assumptions made by management in its process of evaluating the prospects for realization of these assets based on projections of taxable profits of the Bank and its subsidiaries.</p> <p>We obtained the study of taxable profit projections as approved by the Board of Directors and, with our specialists' support, compared the main assumptions to those used in prior years, adjusted to the current economic scenario.</p> <p>We assessed the reasonableness of the information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p> <p>Our tests indicated the studies for the realization of tax credits to be consistent with the methodologies used in the prior year. We consider the criteria and assumptions adopted by management to determine asset realization to be consistent with respect to the recording, maintenance and realization of the deferred tax asset.</p>

Provisions for liabilities related to legal and administrative proceedings (Notes 2.3(n) and 12)

<p>The Bank and its subsidiaries are parties to labor, civil and tax administrative and judicial proceedings, inherent to the normal course of their business, filed by third parties and governmental bodies.</p> <p>Specific labor, tax and civil lawsuits are monitored individually by specialized external legal counsel to assist management in determining the risk of loss classification and in calculating the related outflow of resources for probable (provisioned) and possible (disclosure only) loss amounts. Other civil proceedings are assessed under the</p>	<p>Our audit procedures involved understanding the processes for the identification, evaluation, monitoring, measurement and recording of the provision for lawsuits, including tests of amounts and the completeness of the database.</p> <p>We performed procedures, on a sample basis, to confirm, with the internal and external legal advisors responsible for monitoring the tax proceedings, the background information and progress of the proceedings. We obtained confirmations relating to the labor and civil proceedings from the external counsel and</p>
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Banco Bmg S.A.

Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>advice of legal counsel and provisions recorded and/or disclosed on the basis of internal accounting policies which consider the history of past average disbursements.</p> <p>The final settlement of the proceedings is typically a lengthy process involving discussions that can depend on case law and judicial precedence.</p> <p>This matter is an area of focus in our audit due to the nature of the proceedings under discussion and the subjective aspects for determining the likelihood of losses.</p>	<p>performed consistency tests comparing these to the Bank and its subsidiaries' databases and to information received from the legal departments.</p> <p>We analyzed the reasonableness of the likelihood of loss for the significant tax cases in the light of the case law and legal developments.</p> <p>Our procedures indicated that management's bases for assessing the sufficiency of the provision and disclosures to be reasonable.</p>
Information Technology environment	
<p>The Bank and its subsidiaries rely heavily on the development of information technology. The large volume of daily transactions carried out by the Bank and its subsidiaries requires a complex technology environment structure to process the transactions.</p> <p>Failure to update information technology and related supporting controls could lead to the incorrect processing of critical information used for decision-making and result in the interruption of operations.</p> <p>Because of the importance of this matter, the information technology environment is an area of focus in our audit work.</p>	<p>We performed tests on the Information Technology general controls covering aspects related to access, alterations and systems development.</p> <p>We also tested the automated and manual technology-dependent controls and compensating controls for the main business processes.</p> <p>The audit procedures applied provided sufficient audit assurances that were considered in the determination of the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures.</p>

Other matters

Statements of Value Added

The parent company and consolidated Statements of Value Added for the year ended June 30, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information, were submitted to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Bank's financial statements. For the purposes of forming our opinion, we evaluated whether these statements are reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if their form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". In our opinion, these Statements of Value Added have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in the Technical Pronouncement and are consistent with the parent company and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.



Banco Bmg S.A.

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

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

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

In connection with the audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether this report is materially inconsistent with the 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 in the Management Report, 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 parent company and consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the parent company and consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International 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 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:



Banco Bmg S.A.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current six-month period and are therefore the Key Audit Matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or



Banco Bmg S.A.

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, August 14, 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP000160/O-5

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Fábio Araújo
Signed by: FÁBIO DE OLIVEIRA ARAÚJO/37502814806
CPF: 37502814806
Signing Time: 14 de agosto de 2025 10h 50 BRT
O: ECF Brasil, OJ: Secretária da Receita Federal do Brasil - RFB
C: BR
Email: AC-SERASA-RFB-V3
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Fábio de Oliveira Araújo
Contador CRC 1SP241313/O-3

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
BALANCE SHEET
ON JUNE 30

In thousands of reais

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

		Consolidated	Bank
	Note	2025	2025
Assets			
Available cash	4	517,695	50,667
Financial Instruments	5	37162524	34508340
Investments in interbank deposits	5.1	43,347	2,132,974
Marketable securities and derivatives	5.2 & 5.3	15,442,030	12,710,107
Credit operations	5.4	23,500,311	21,037,477
Provision for impairment of credits	5.4	(1,909,713)	(1,372,218)
Insurance operations	14(d)	86,549	-
Interfinancial Relations	5.5(b)	1,633,611	1,633,247
Other credits	5.5(a)	8249408	7604808
Tax assets		5,459,675	4,982,116
Sundry		2,789,733	2,622,692
Other assets		464526	359976
Assets not in use	6(a)	9,435	8,578
Prepaid expenses	6(b)	455,091	351,398
Permanent assets		851,308	5,696,923
Investments		136,280	4,988,752
Subsidiary and associated companies:		136,280	4,988,752
Foreign	7	-	428,987
Local	7	136,280	4,559,765
Property and equipment	8	113,855	107,049
Intangible assets	9	601,173	601,122
Total Assets		48,879,072	49,853,961

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
BALANCE SHEET
ON JUNE 30
In thousands of reais

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

		Consolidated	Bank
	Note	2025	2025
Liabilities and Equity			
Deposits and other financial instruments	10	34,319,016	35,713,269
Deposits	10.1	25,581,091	27,149,113
Funds obtained in the open market - own portfolio	10.1(c)	3,719,042	3,719,042
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	10.2	2,593,010	2,593,010
Borrowings and onlendings	10.3	2,097,626	2,097,626
Derivative financial instruments	5.3	154,478	154,478
Insurance operations	14(d)	173,769	-
Interfinancial relations		290,066	289,855
Provisions	11(a)	1,733,755	1,685,105
Tax liabilities	11(a)	262,602	181,430
Other liabilities	11(b)	8,375,010	8,253,256
Total Liabilities		44,980,449	46,122,915
Equity managed by the parent company		3,898,623	3,731,046
Non-controlling interests		167,577	-
Equity	13	3,731,046	3,731,046
Capital - local residents		3,742,571	3,742,571
Carrying value adjustment		(1,050)	(1,050)
Capital reserves		9,304	9,304
Other accumulated comprehensive income		(75,855)	(75,855)
Revenue reserves		56,076	56,076
Total Liabilities and Equity		48,879,072	49,853,961

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
STATEMENT OF INCOME

SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30

In thousands of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

		Consolidated	Bank
	Note	2025	2025
Income from financial intermediation		4,692,877	4,487,778
Credit operations	14(a)	3,284,651	3,201,612
Marketable securities transactions	14(b)	1,408,226	1,286,166
Expenses on financial intermediation	14(c)	(2,589,271)	(2,988,998)
Funds obtained in the market		(2,790,183)	(3,153,114)
Loans, assignments and onlendings		(74,302)	(74,302)
Derivative financial instruments		275,214	238,418
Insurance Result	14(d)	59,515	-
Net income from financial intermediation before provision for impairment of credits		2,163,121	1,498,780
Provision for impairment of credits	5.4(e)	(876,257)	(485,000)
Credit operations recovered	5.4(e)	143,561	116,459
Net income from financial intermediation		1,430,425	1,130,239
Other operating income (expenses)		(1,117,967)	(956,406)
Income from services rendered	15	133,245	65,639
Personnel expenses	16(a)	(220,918)	(191,220)
Other administrative expenses	16(b)	(593,944)	(565,532)
Tax expenses	17	(120,686)	(92,448)
Equity in the earnings (loss) of subsidiary and associated companies	7	22,801	170,904
Other operating income (expenses)	18	(338,465)	(343,749)
Operating result		312,458	173,833
Non-operating income		233	137
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		312,691	173,970
Income tax and social contribution - current	19(c)	(206,806)	(111,066)
Income tax and social contribution - deferred	19(c)	237,253	225,618
Statutory profit sharing		(49,168)	(48,395)
Non-controlling stake in consolidated subsidiaries		(53,843)	-
Profit for the period		240,127	240,127
Basic and diluted earnings per share - R\$	13(d)		0.412

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30

In thousands of reais

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Consolidated and Bank
	2025
Net profit for the period	240,127
Other comprehensive income	
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	
Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Own	60,267
Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - From Subsidiaries	2
Tax effects - Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	(28,685)
Cash flow hedge	(67,506)
Tax effects - Cash flow hedge	34,506
Change in other comprehensive income	(1,416)
Total comprehensive income for the period	238,711

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30
In thousands of reais

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Capital	Capital reserve	Revenue reserves			Attributable to the Subsidiary's shareholders				Non-controlling interest	Total
			Legal	Statutory	Other	Other comprehensive income	Treasury stock	Retained earnings	Total		
On December 31, 2024	3,742,571	14,070	169,826	458,817	5,894	(74,439)	(11,101)	-	4,305,638	173,533	4,479,171
Effect of the adoption of Resolution 4,966/21			-	(694,182)	-	-		-	(694,182)		(694,182)
On January 1, 2025	3,742,571	14,070	169,826	(235,365)	5,894	(74,439)	(11,101)	-	3,611,456	173,533	3,784,989
Recognition of share-based payment plans (note 20b(ii))	-	(4,766)	-	(2,489)	-	-	10,051	-	2,796	-	2,796
Change in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(1,416)	-	-	(1,416)	-	(1,416)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,127	240,127	53,843	293,970
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,799)	(59,799)
Use of Net Profit:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from reserves	-	-	12,006	228,121	-	-	-	(240,127)	-	-	-
Provision for Interest on capital (note 13)	-	-	-	(121,917)	-	-	-	-	(121,917)	-	(121,917)
On June 30, 2025	3,742,571	9,304	181,832	(131,650)	5,894	(75,855)	(1,050)	-	3,731,046	167,577	3,898,623

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30
In thousands of reais

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	240,127	240,127
Adjustments to profit	687,733	373,221
Recognition of share-based payment plans	4,766	4,766
Depreciation	16,426	15,789
Provision for impairment of credits	876,257	485,000
Amortization	4,293	3,913
Amortizations of other intangible assets	68,467	68,467
Deferred income tax and social contribution	(237,253)	(225,618)
Equity accounting result	(22,801)	(170,904)
Provision for legal cases	63,046	59,525
Effects of exchange rate changes on assets and liabilities	(85,468)	132,283
Adjusted profit for the period	927,860	613,348
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in interbank deposits	156,699	1,292,031
Increase in marketable securities	(1,919,856)	(1,470,707)
Increase in interbank and interdepartmental accounts	(271,396)	(271,244)
Increase in operations with credit granting characteristics	1,106,676	(28,747)
Increase in other receivables	(951,001)	(906,806)
Decrease in other assets	55,946	55,215
Increase in deposits	535,154	283,444
Increase in open market funding	(3,126,640)	(3,344,391)
Increase in funds from acceptance and issue of securities	527,996	527,996
Increase in borrowings and onlendings	105,241	105,241
Decrease in interbank accounts	(129,456)	(129,591)
Decrease in derivative financial instruments	(48,964)	(35,647)
Increase in other liabilities	1,900,696	1,913,948
Cash used on operations	(1,131,045)	(1,395,910)
Income tax and social contribution paid	(246,918)	(167,191)
Net cash used by operating activities	(1,377,963)	(1,563,101)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(6,542)	(5,280)
Sale of property and equipment	929	247
Capital decrease in subsidiary	-	180,000
Capital increase in subsidiary	-	(343,368)
Sale of equity interest	92,388	-
Increase of intangible assets	(114,472)	(114,421)
Net cash from investing activities	(27,697)	(282,822)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of Financial Bills	300,000	300,000
Decrease in non-controlling interests	(5,955)	-
Interest on share equity paid out	(58,310)	(58,310)
Net used by financing activities	235,735	241,690
Net Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,169,925)	(1,604,233)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,687,620	1,654,900
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 2.2 and Note 4)	517,695	50,667
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	1,169,925	(1,604,233)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30
In thousands of reais

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
1 – Income	4,424,108	4,423,130
Financial intermediation	4,692,877	4,487,778
Services rendered	133,245	65,639
Provision for impairment of credits	(876,257)	(485,000)
Credit operations recovered	143,561	116,459
Other operating income	267,122	234,430
Insurance Result	59,515	-
Non-operating	4,045	3,824
2 - Expenses	(3,198,670)	(3,570,864)
Expenses on financial intermediation	(2,589,271)	(2,988,998)
Other operating expenses	(605,587)	(578,179)
Non-operating	(3,812)	(3,687)
3 - Materials and services purchased from third parties	(498,726)	(474,100)
Materials, energy and other	(64,509)	(52,389)
Third-party services	(80,938)	(79,160)
Others	(353,279)	(342,551)
Communication expenses	(15,432)	(15,083)
Promotions and public relations	(38,075)	(35,384)
Data processing	(130,090)	(128,062)
Specialist technical services	(152,351)	(147,049)
Bank fees	(15,770)	(15,540)
Transport	(1,561)	(1,433)
4 - Gross value added (1 - 2 - 3)	726,712	378,166
5 - Depreciation and amortization	(89,187)	(88,169)
6 - Net value added generated by the entity (4 - 5)	637,525	289,997
7 - Value added received as transfer	22,801	170,904
Equity in the earnings (loss) of subsidiary and associated companies	22,801	170,904
8 - Value added to be distributed (6 + 7)	660,326	460,901
9 - Distribution of value added	660,326	460,901
9.1 Personnel and Charges	224,989	196,920
Direct remuneration	169,917	147,421
Benefits	43,372	39,308
FGTS	11,700	10,191
9.2 Taxes, contributions and fees	135,336	20,591
Federal	129,413	17,179
Municipal	5,923	3,412
9.3 Third-party capital remuneration	6,031	3,263
Rents	6,031	3,263
9.4 Remuneration of equity	293,970	240,127
Interest on equity	121,917	121,917
Profits retained for the period	118,210	118,210
Non-controlling interest in retained profits	53,843	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

1. Operations

The operations of Banco BMG S.A. ("Bmg" or "Bank") are conducted in the context of a group of financial institutions that operate together in the financial market, and certain operations have the co-participation or intermediation of institutions of the Bmg Financial Conglomerate. Bmg is authorized to operate as a multiple service bank with commercial and credit, financing and investment portfolios. The benefits of the services rendered between the institutions of the services provided between these institutions and the costs of the operational and administrative structures are absorbed, according to the practicality and reasonableness of being attributed to them, jointly or individually, being judged appropriate by the administration of the institutions.

Banco Bmg S.A. ("Bmg" or "Bank"), constituted as a Publicly Traded Company, controlled by the Pentagna Guimarães Family, and located at Avenida Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, No. 1,830, São Paulo/SP, Brazil, currently has more than 10 million clients, and offers as retail products: payroll credit card, payroll loan, personal credit and mass market insurance via partnership. It also provides a full range of retail products and services available to its clients through its digital bank. Wholesale customers are offered financing, structured financial services, derivative instruments and collateral insurance. In addition, Bmg offers investment products to both groups.

Pursuant to the AGM held on June 3, 2024, we hereby announce a change in the corporate name of the Company BCV - Banco de Crédito e Varejos S.A. to Banco BMG Consignado S.A..

Pursuant to the AGM held on February 7, 2025, we hereby announce a change in the corporate name of the company Banco Cifra S.A. to Banco BMG Soluções Financeiras S.A..

Pursuant to BCB Resolution No. 2/20, the Financial Statements include the individual Financial Statements, as well as the consolidated Financial Statements (note 2.2 t), as follows:

Investees	Country of incorporation	Activity	Interest (%)
			2025
Araújo Fontes Investimentos Ltda.	Brazil	Investment	50
BMG Leasing S.A.	Brazil	Leasing	99.99
BMG Bank Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Banking	100
Banco BMG Consignado S.A.	Brazil	Banking	100
Banco BMG Soluções Financeiras S.A.	Brazil	Banking	100
BMG S.A. Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	Brazil	Securities distributor	100
CBFácil Corretora de Seguros e Negócios Ltda.	Brazil	Business intermediation	99.99
Help Franchising Participações Ltda.	Brazil	Business intermediation	99.98
ME Promotora de Vendas Ltda.	Brazil	Business intermediation	80
BMG Soluções Eletrônicas S.A.	Brazil	E-commerce	99.38
BMG Participações em Negócios Ltda.	Brazil	Holding	99.99
BMG Seguridade	Brazil	Insurance	100
BMG Participações em Seguradoras Ltda.	Brazil	Holding	100
BMG Seguradora S.A.	Brazil	Insurance	60

In December 2018, the Bank obtained its register as a public company with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM).

2. Presentation of Financial Statements and main accounting policies

2.1. Presentation of the Individual and consolidated Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), and accounting guidelines issued by Law 6,404/76 and the changes introduced by Laws 11,638/07 and 11,941/09, for the accounting of operations, associated with the rules and instructions of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) and show all the relevant information specific to the Financial Statements, and only them, which are consistent with those used by management in its administration activities. For the purposes of disclosing these Financial Statements, Banco

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Bmg complies with CMN Resolution 4.818/20 and BCB Resolution 2/20, presenting the balance sheet in order of liquidity and the segregation between current and non-current assets in an explanatory note.

In March 2024, the Bank began disclosing consolidated Financial Statements and their respective explanatory notes, including those of non-financial companies, in order to present accounting information in a broader fashion and to also facilitate comparability between the periods.

The Financial Statements were completed and approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on 08/14/2025.

The Accounting Pronouncements Committee – CPC issued pronouncements related to the international accounting convergence process. Accordingly, the Conglomerate, in preparing the Financial Statements, has adopted the following pronouncements to date:

CMN Resolution No. 4.924/21 - CPC 00 (R2) - Basic Conceptual Pronouncement, CPC 01 (R1) - Asset impairment, CPC 23 - Accounting Policies, Estimate Change and Error Correction and CPC 47 - Revenue from Contract with Client.

CMN Resolution 3,989/11 - CPC 10 (R1) – Share-Based Payment.

CMN Resolution 3,823/09 - CPC 25 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

CMN Resolution 4,924/21 - CPC 46 (R1) - Fair Value Measurement.

CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20 - CPC 03 (R2) - Statement of Cash Flows, CPC 05 (R1) - Disclosure on Related Parties, CPC 24 - Subsequent Event and CPC 41 (R1) - Earnings per Share.

CMN Resolution 4,967/21 - Technical Pronouncement CPC 28 - Investment Property.

CMN Resolution 4,877/20 - Technical Pronouncement CPC 33 (R1) - Employee Benefits. Some amounts included in this Report have been subject to rounding adjustments.

Accordingly, amounts shown as totals in some tables may not be the arithmetic sum of the amounts that precede them.

2.2. Resolutions adopted as of January 1, 2025

2.2.1. Resolution CMN no. 4,966, of November, 25 2021

On November 25, 2021, the National Monetary Council published CMN Resolution No. 4,966, effective as of January 1, 2025. This resolution sets out the accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments, including the designation and recognition of hedging relationships (hedge accounting), and incorporates the basic concepts of the international standard IFRS 9.

In the context of this resolution, additional complementary regulations were issued. BCB Resolution No. 352/23 establishes provisioning parameters and floors, in addition to clarifying aspects related to the effective interest rate, the "Solely Payments of Principal and Interest" (SPPI) test, and the disclosure of financial instruments. Subsequently, BCB Resolution No. 397/24 amended Resolution No. 352/23, adjusting some of the applicable accounting concepts and criteria. In addition, CMN Resolutions No. 5,100/23 and No. 5,146/24 address topics such as asset restructuring, fair value hierarchy levels, and initial asset recognition. For matters related to credit risk, BCB Normative Instruction No. 464/24 clarifies the criteria for estimating the parameters used in calculating expected credit losses.

With the implementation of the new rules, several existing regulations was repealed, including Circulars No. 3,068/01 and No. 3,082/02, which address, respectively, the accounting of securities and derivative instruments, and, more notably, CMN Resolution No. 2,682/99, which governs the accounting of credit operations and provisions related to credit risk.

The resolution was adopted prospectively as of its effective date, January 1, 2025, except for hedge accounting, which will come into effect on January 1, 2027.

In accordance with Article 79 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, which exempts financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil from presenting comparative information in their Financial Statements for the fiscal year 2025, Bmg has opted not to present comparative information in the Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2025. This measure aims to simplify the transition to the new accounting and regulatory requirements.

2.2.2. Resolution BCB no. 352, of November 23, 2023

On November 23, 2023, the Central Bank of Brazil issued Resolution BCB No. 352, which sets forth the concepts and accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments, as well as the designation and recognition of hedge accounting relationships by securities brokerage firms, securities distribution firms, foreign exchange brokers, consortium administrators, and payment institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. It also establishes the accounting procedures for defining the cash flows of a financial asset as solely payments of principal and interest, the application of the effective interest rate method for financial instruments, the recognition of provisions for credit risk losses, and the disclosure of information related to financial instruments in the notes to the Financial Statements to be followed by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

2.2.3. Impacts of the Adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21 – Leases

Introduces Accounting Standard (CPC) 06 (R2) – Leases, which eliminates the accounting treatment of operating leases for lessees, presenting a single lease model, which consists of: (a) initially recognizing all leases as a right-of-use asset and the respective lease liability at present value; and (b) recognizing depreciation of the right-of-use asset and lease interest separately in the income statement. The prospective adoption as of 2025, according to the best estimates, did not produce material effects on Shareholders' Equity, net of tax effects.

2.3. Description of the main accounting policies adopted

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial information is presented in Brazilian reais, which is the functional currency of Banco Bmg and its subsidiaries. The operations of the foreign subsidiary (Note 7) are, in essence, an extension of the activities in Brazil; therefore, its assets, liabilities, and results are adjusted in accordance with Brazilian accounting standards and converted into reais based on local currency exchange rates. Gains and losses arising from the conversion process are recognized in the income statement. In this semester, no non-recurring result was recognized.

(b) Calculation of results

The result is calculated on an accrual basis, adjusted by the attributable portion of income tax and social contribution levied on taxable profits and, where applicable, by deferred income tax and social contribution which will be recovered or demanded in subsequent years. In addition, for the purposes of presenting the Financial Statements, Consolidated discloses recurring and non-recurring results separately, showing the nature and effects calculated for the year, non-recurring results are those not related or occasionally related to the institution's activities and which are not expected to occur in the future.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, in accordance with CPC 03 (R2) - Statement of Cash Flows, include cash on hand, bank deposits, highly liquid short-term investments with an insignificant risk of change in value and limits, with a maturity of 90 days or less on the date of acquisition, which are used by the Bank to manage its short-term commitments.

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Classification of Financial instruments

Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- (i) Amortized Cost;
- (ii) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income;
- (iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss.

The classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the business model in which they are managed and the characteristics of the cash flows - SPPI Test (Solely Payment of Principal and Interest Test).

The business model refers to how the Bank manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows result from the recognition of contractual cash flows, the sale of assets or both.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Financial assets can be managed with the purpose of: i) obtaining contractual cash flows; ii) obtaining contractual cash flows and selling; or iii) others.

The assessment of business models considers the risks that affect the performance of the business model; how the managers of the business are remunerated; and how the performance of the business model is assessed and reported to management. If cash flows are realized differently from expectations, the classification of the remaining financial assets held in this business model is not changed.

Accordingly, the Group classifies its financial instruments by the following business models:

- Held for collection of contractual cash flows
- Held for collection of contractual cash flows and sale
- Held for trading/other

Held for collection of contractual cash flows - financial assets held in this business model are managed with the aim of being held to maturity so that the Group obtains cash flows by receiving the cash flows from principal and interest over the life of the financial instruments.

Held for collection of contractual cash flows and sale - financial assets held in this business model are managed with the aim of the Group obtaining cash flows through both the collection of contractual cash flows over the life of the financial instruments and also through the sale of financial assets.

Held for trading/other - the financial assets held in this business model are managed with the aim of the Group obtaining cash flows through the sale of financial assets or these do not fall under the other business models.

The definition of the Group's business models was approved by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/21.

Principal and Interest Only Analysis (SPPJ)

When the financial asset is held under the business models i) obtain contractual cash flows and ii) obtain contractual cash flows and sell, the SPPJ Test must be applied.

The Group analyzes the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of its financial assets in order to assess whether they consist solely of principal payments and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group considers the following criteria to determine whether or not an asset passes the assessment:

- (i) the time value of money;
- (ii) credit risk;
- (iii) the costs of the operation;
- (iv) the profit margin; and
- (v) other related risks.

The methodology for applying the SPPJ Test and the effectiveness of the valuation procedures are periodically reviewed by management.

Financial assets that do not represent only principal and interest payments are classified in the category of measurement at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial asset categories

The Group classifies its financial assets based on the contractual characteristics of the contractual cash flows (SPPJ test) and the business models in which the assets are managed into one of three categories:

- (i) amortized cost;
- (ii) fair value in other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); and
- (iii) fair value in profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The Group's measurement accounting policies are applied to the categories of financial instruments under the following conditions:

(i) Amortized Cost

Amortized cost is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured on initial recognition, plus updates made using the effective interest method, less amortization of principal and interest, adjusted for any provision for expected credit losses.

Assets measured at amortized cost are managed to obtain cash flows consisting only of principal and interest payments (SPPJ Test).

Assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate.

Interest, including amortization of premiums and discounts, is recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement under Interest Income and Similar Income.

(ii) At Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income

This category includes financial assets held under the business model of collecting contractual cash flows and selling them, and which meet the SPPJ test criteria.

- Assets managed either to obtain cash flows consisting solely of principal and interest payments (SPPI Test) or for sale;

- These assets are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value plus transaction costs; and

- Unrealized gains and losses (except expected credit losses, exchange differences, dividends and interest income) are recognized, net of applicable taxes, under Accumulated Comprehensive Income.

(iii) At Fair Value through Profit or Loss and Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value

- Assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories; or assets designated on initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss to reduce "accounting mismatches";

- These assets are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value;

- Transaction costs are recorded directly in the Income Statement; and

- Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized under Net Gain (Loss) on financial assets and liabilities.

At the time of initial recognition, the entity has the option of designating a debt security that would otherwise qualify for amortized cost or fair value in other comprehensive income as fair value in profit or loss. This optional, irrevocable designation is permitted only if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting inconsistency.

Bmg does not use this option and classifies debt securities based on the business model with which they are held and the SPPJ test.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are classified, as a rule, at fair value through profit or loss. However, at the time of initial recognition, the Group has the irrevocable option to present in other comprehensive income (OCI) changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading. This choice can be made individually for each equity instrument.

For some equity securities, the Group has chosen to present in other comprehensive income (OCI), since they are not held for trading.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as amortized cost, except for:

- (i) Derivatives classified as liabilities should be categorized as fair value in profit or loss;

- (ii) Financial liabilities arising from transactions related to the loan or lease of financial assets should be classified in

the fair value in profit or loss category;

(iii) Financial liabilities resulting from the transfer of financial assets must be measured and recognized in accordance with the established guidelines;

(iv) Credit commitments and credits to be released must be recognized and measured in accordance with the applicable provisions;

(v) Financial guarantees provided should be measured after initial recognition at the higher of:

a. The provision for expected losses related to credit risk; and

b. The fair value at initial recognition less the cumulative amount of revenue recognized, in accordance with the specific standards.

The reclassification of financial liabilities is expressly forbidden.

(ii) Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial instruments must be initially recognized on the date they are acquired, originated or issued. For receivables from contracts with customers that do not have a significant financing component, recognition should occur at the transaction price, in accordance with current regulations. In other cases, recognition should be made at fair value, also in accordance with the applicable standards.

If, when measuring the instrument at fair value, there is a difference between this value and the consideration paid or received in the acquisition, origination or issue, the Group proceeds as follows:

(i) recognize the difference in profit or loss for the period, for financial instruments measured at level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, in accordance with current regulations; or

(ii) defer the difference according to the realization of the gain or loss, in other cases.

It is important to note that this deferral rule does not apply to instruments classified in the amortized cost category, which are measured at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. In these cases, recognition must be made at the value of the consideration paid or received at the time of acquisition, origination or issue of the instrument.

The Group uses information to measure the fair value of an asset or liability to be classified in the different levels of the fair value hierarchy. The Group assesses that the importance of specific information for the measurement as a whole requires judgment, considering factors specific to the financial asset or liability. The hierarchy is divided into three levels:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities to which the entity has access at the measurement date. The quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and should be used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2: is information that is observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, except for quoted prices included in Level 1 (similar instrument or pricing with observable inputs).

Level 3: is data that is not observable for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs should be used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thus allowing for situations in which there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Adjustments made to fair value measurements, such as costs to sell, are not considered in determining the level of the fair value hierarchy.

If market prices are not available, fair values are based on quotes from market operators, pricing models, discounted cash flow or similar techniques, for which the determination of fair value may require significant judgment or estimation.

(iii) Effective Interest Rate

The effective interest rate of financial instruments should be determined by the rate that equalizes the present value of all receipts and payments over the contractual term of the financial asset or liability to its gross book value.

On initial recognition of financial instruments classified in the amortized cost or fair value categories in other comprehensive income, the amount initially determined on the date of their acquisition, origination or issue must be adjusted as follows:

- (i) in the case of financial assets, the transaction costs individually attributable to the operation should be added and any amounts received on the acquisition or origination of the instrument should be deducted; and
- (ii) in the case of financial liabilities, the transaction costs individually attributable to the operation should be deducted and any amounts received on the issue of the instrument should be added.

Transaction costs, amounts received and payments made individually attributable to the operation include:

- (i) revenues received by the Group related to the acquisition or origination of the financial asset;
- (ii) fees for assessing the financial situation and credit risk of the counterparty for each specific instrument;
- (iii) costs of evaluating and registering guarantees linked to each financial instrument;
- (iv) document processing and transaction closing costs;
- (v) origination costs paid on the issue of financial assets and liabilities;
- (vi) transaction costs with fees and commissions paid to agents, consultants, brokers and resellers;
- (vii) other transaction costs individually attributable to the operation.

Costs incurred in the acquisition, origination or issue of the instrument that cannot be calculated and controlled individually, without the use of apportionment, over the entire term of the transaction, must be recognized as an expense in the period in which they occur and cannot be included in the gross book value of the instrument.

Transaction costs and amounts received in the acquisition or origination of the instrument that are considered immaterial may be recognized in the income statement. Costs and revenues that represent more than 1% of the total revenue to be obtained from the financial asset and of the total charges to be incurred with the financial liability are presumed to be material. At Bmg, such costs represent less than 1% of total revenue and are considered immaterial.

Using the Effective Interest Rate method, interest income or expense is allocated in such a way as to reflect a constant periodic return on the book value of the asset or liability. This means that each period, the portion of interest recognized by the Group is calculated based on the Effective Interest Rate applied to the balance of the book value, thus ensuring an equitable distribution of interest over time and a gradual amortization of the asset or liability.

Distinctive methodology

The Group calculates the Effective Interest Rate of financial instruments by opting for the differentiated methodology for recognizing income and expenses related to transaction costs based on BCB Resolution 352/23 for its credit operations and other operations with credit granting characteristics, classified in the amortized cost category. According to the methodology, interest income and other charges are recognized pro rata temporis over the period, considering the original contractual interest rate. Subsequently, income and expenses related to transaction costs and other amounts received on origin or issue of the financial instrument are recognized on a straight-line basis with contractual income, according to the characteristics of the contract.

(iv) Losses Associated with Credit Risk

The Group's credit portfolio is made up of interbank deposits, TVMs classified as amortized cost, credit operations, other operations with credit granting characteristics (foreign exchange advances, advances to suppliers and purchases to be invoiced), debtors for deposits in guarantee and amounts to be passed on by public bodies and are classified under the terms of BCB Resolution 352/23.

The Group classifies its financial instruments as financial assets with credit recovery problems (problem assets) when there is a delay of more than ninety days in the payment of principal or charges or when it identifies indications that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions.

To classify an asset as a problematic asset, the Group evaluates the following indicators:

- (i) finding that the counterparty no longer has the financial capacity to honor the obligation under the agreed conditions;

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

- (ii) restructuring of the financial asset associated with the obligation;
- (iii) bankruptcy decreed, judicial or extrajudicial reorganization or similar acts requested in relation to the counterparty;
- (iv) judicial measure that limits, delays or prevents the fulfillment of the obligations under the agreed conditions;
- (v) a significant decrease in the liquidity of the financial asset associated with the obligation, due to a reduction in the counterparty's financial capacity to honor its obligations under the agreed conditions;
- (vi) non-compliance with relevant contractual clauses by the counterparty; or
- (vii) trading in financial instruments issued by the counterparty at a significant discount that reflects losses incurred associated with credit risk.

When a financial instrument is characterized as an asset with a credit recovery problem, all the financial instruments of the same counterparty must, on the base date of the balance sheet for the month in which the characterization occurred, be characterized as a financial asset with a credit recovery problem, exceptionally allowing the non-characterization of a certain instrument which, by virtue of its nature or purpose, presents a significantly lower credit risk.

For the Group, the asset only ceases to be characterized as a financial asset with a credit recovery problem in the case of:

- (i) no overdue installments, including charges;
- (ii) maintenance of timely payment of principal and charges for a period sufficient to demonstrate that there has been a significant improvement in the counterparty's financial capacity to honor its obligations;
- (iii) compliance with other contractual obligations for a period sufficient to demonstrate that there has been a significant improvement in the counterparty's financial capacity to honor its obligations; and
- (iv) evidence that the obligation will be fully honored under the conditions originally agreed or modified, in the case of renegotiation, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral.

The Resolution introduces a new concept of stop accrual, in which it is forbidden to recognize, in the income statement for the period, revenue of any kind not yet received relating to a financial asset with a credit recovery problem.

Revenue can only be recognized in the income statement when it is actually received. However, this does not apply to revenue generated by the recovery of written-off assets.

The Group re-recognizes revenue relating to the asset, prospectively, from the period in which the instrument ceases to be characterized as a financial asset with a credit recovery problem.

Expected Loss Model

The Group assesses on a prospective basis the expected credit loss associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The provision for expected credit losses is recognized monthly against the income statement.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

- Financial assets: the loss is measured at the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows the Bank expects to receive discounted at the rate actually charged;
- Loan commitments: the loss is measured at the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that would be due if the commitment were contracted and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive;
- Financial guarantees: the loss is measured by the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the counterparty and the amounts the Bank expects to recover.

The methodology for estimating the expected loss considers the use of the following factors:

- Exposure to Default (EAD): this is the amount exposed to credit risk, using as a reference the outstanding balance of the contracts and the possibility of using the approved limits;
- Probability of Default (PD): is defined as the probability of the counterparty not honoring its contractual payment obligations, using historical data and registration information on clients and contracts as an estimate;
- Loss Given Default (LGD): is the percentage of exposure that is not expected to be recovered in the event of default, using historical parameters for estimating levels of arrears, guarantees for operations and cover for loan insurance.

At each reporting period, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly by means of reasonable and sustainable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including qualitative, quantitative and forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on macroeconomic scenarios that are reassessed annually or when market conditions require it.

The Group classifies assets into three stages to measure the expected credit loss, in which financial assets migrate from one stage to another according to changes in credit risk.

Stage 1: It is understood that a financial instrument at this stage does not have a significant increase in risk since its initial recognition. The provision on this asset represents the expected loss resulting from possible defaults over the next 12 months;

Stage 2: If a significant increase in risk is identified since initial recognition, without deterioration having materialized, the financial instrument will fall within this stage. In this case, the amount relating to the provision for expected loss through default reflects the estimated loss of the residual life of the financial instrument. For the assessment of the significant increase in credit risk, the quantitative measurement indicators used in normal credit risk management will be used, as well as other qualitative variables, such as the indication of being a non-deteriorated operation if considered to be refinanced or operations included in a special agreement, and;

Stage 3: A financial instrument is recorded within this stage when it shows obvious signs of deterioration as a result of one or more events that have already occurred and have materialized into a loss. In this case, the amount relating to the provision for losses reflects the expected losses due to credit risk over the expected residual life of the financial instrument.

Calculation of Incurred Loss

The Group observes the provision levels established by the Resolution for losses incurred associated with credit risk for defaulted financial assets, without prejudice to the Group's responsibility for setting up a provision in amounts sufficient to cover the total expected loss on the realization of these assets.

The level of provision for operations corresponds to the amount resulting from the application of the percentages defined in Annex I of BCB Resolution 352/23, observing the periods of delay and the defined portfolios, on the gross book value of the asset.

The portfolios (C1 to C5) are defined as follows:

Portfolio 1 (C1):

- (i) credits secured by fiduciary sale of real estate; and
- (ii) credits with a fiduciary guarantee from the Federal Government, central governments of foreign jurisdictions and their respective central banks or multilateral organizations and multilateral development entities;

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Portfolio 2 (C2):

- (i) leasing credits, pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 6,099 of September 12, 1974;
- (ii) credits secured by first-degree mortgages on residential properties, by pledges of movable or immovable assets or by fiduciary alienation of movable assets;
- (iii) credits secured by demand, term or savings deposits;
- (iv) credits arising from financial assets issued by a federal public entity or by institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil;
- (v) credits with a fiduciary guarantee from institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil; and
- (vi) credits covered by credit insurance issued by an entity that is not a related party of the institution, under the terms of Resolution No. 4,818, of May 29, 2020;

Portfolio 3 (C3):

- (i) credits arising from credit rights discounting operations, including commercial receivables acquired and operations formalized as the acquisition of commercial receivables from a person who is not a member of the National Financial System and in which the same person is the joint or subsidiary debtor of the receivables;
- (ii) credits arising from transactions guaranteed by fiduciary assignment, pledge of credit rights or pledge of credit rights; and
- (iii) credits covered by credit insurance, real guarantee or fiduciary guarantee not covered by the hypotheses set out in portfolios C1 and C2;

Portfolio 4 (C4):

- (i) working capital loans, advances on foreign exchange contracts, advances on foreign exchange delivered, debentures and other securities issued by private companies, without guarantees or collateral; and
- (ii) rural credit operations without guarantees or collateral aimed at investments; or

Portfolio 5 (C5):

- (i) personal credit operations, with or without consignment, direct consumer credit, rural credit not covered by the hypotheses set out in the C4 portfolio and revolving credit without guarantees or collateral;
- (ii) loans without guarantees or collateral not covered by the hypotheses set out in portfolio C4; and
- (iii) loans arising from commercial operations and other operations with credit granting characteristics not covered by the hypotheses set out in portfolios C1 to C4.

(v) Write-off

Financial assets must be written off due to expected losses associated with credit risk if it is not probable that the Group will recover their value.

The Group maintains controls to identify financial assets written off as long as all collection procedures have not been exhausted, observing a minimum period of 5 years. Instruments written off that are renegotiated must be allocated, on the date of renegotiation, in the third stage, with a provision for expected losses associated with credit risk equal to 100% of the value of the instrument, also applying to financial instruments used for settlement or refinancing of instruments written off.

(vi) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are defined as those in which the Group undertakes to make specific payments on behalf of a third party if the latter fails to do so. These contracts can take various legal forms, such as guarantees, irrevocable documentary credits issued or confirmed by the entity, among others.

In accordance with the parameters established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, financial guarantee fees are initially recognized as liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. This fair value generally corresponds to the present value of the fees, commissions or interest receivable from these contracts over their term.

Financial guarantees are periodically reviewed to determine the credit risk to which they are exposed and, if necessary, to consider the provision for expected losses. After initial recognition, financial guarantees should be measured at the higher of:

- The provision for expected losses associated with the risk of;
- The fair value at initial recognition minus the accumulated value of the revenue recognized in accordance with the specific regulations.

(e) Other current assets and other long-term receivables

These assets are stated at realizable values including, when applicable, accrued income calculated on a daily pro rata basis, less the related unearned income.

(f) Other assets - prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include the investment of resources, the benefits of which will occur in future periods, and are recorded in the statement of income on the accrual basis.

The costs incurred for the corresponding assets, which will generate income in subsequent periods, are appropriated to the statement of income based on the terms and amounts of the expected benefits and written off directly to expenses when the corresponding assets and rights no longer comprise the Bank's assets or when future benefits are no longer expected.

(g) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, which have significant influence, are valued using the equity method (see percentage ownership in Note 7) in the individual statements. Other investments are recorded at cost and, when applicable, adjusted to their recoverable value through the constitution of a provision, in accordance with current rules. Additionally, investments that are available for immediate sale and whose disposal is highly probable, are classified as held for sale, and measured at the lower of the net book value and the fair value of the asset.

(h) Property and equipment

As provided for in CMN Resolution No. 4,535, dated 11/24/2016, represent own tangible assets and improvements made in third-party real estate, provided they are used in the performance of the Consolidated activities for a period of more than one year and must be recognized at cost and adjusted for impairment. They are stated at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment losses, when applicable.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method at the following annual rates that consider the useful lives of these assets: property in use - 4%; machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, installations and communication systems - 10% and vehicles and data processing equipment - 20%.

(i) Intangible assets

The intangible assets are comprised of non-monetary items, without physical substance and separately identifiable. They are formed through business combinations, acquisition of software licenses and other intangible assets. These assets are recognized at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Assets with a useful life are amortized over their economic useful lives. Intangible assets without a determined useful life are not amortized.

The book value of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, such as goodwill or intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested for impairment annually. Intangible assets subject to amortization are valued at the end of each reporting period if there is any indication that an asset may have suffered a devaluation. A loss through reduction in recoverable value (impairment) is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

i. Goodwill

Goodwill originates in the process of acquisition of subsidiaries. It represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the book value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired from a subsidiary on the date of acquisition. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is recognized in "Investments" on the individual Financial Statements. For investees that are consolidated, goodwill is classified as "Intangible Assets." The goodwill arising from the acquisition

of subsidiaries and consolidated and subsequently incorporated companies is recognized in "Intangible Assets" on the Individual and consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill based on estimated future profitability was determined in acquisitions of equity participations, substantiated by the future profitability of these investments. This goodwill was determined based on the difference between the acquisition amount and the stockholder's equity of the related subsidiaries at the date of acquisition (note 13), as required by the standards of the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) and are substantiated by the estimated future profitability, based on forecasted results of the investee. They are amortized in accordance with the time period of the forecasts that substantiated it or based on their disposal or loss. They are annually tested for impairment.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of income if there is evidence that the assets are recorded at a non-recoverable amount. This procedure is performed annually.

(k) Current and non-current liabilities

The separation between short and long term is presented in the explanatory notes, shown at known or estimated values, including, when applicable, the charges incurred on a daily "pro-rata" basis, less the corresponding expenses to be appropriated.

(l) Income tax and social contribution on net income

The provision for current taxes is constituted at the rate of 15% on the calculated profit plus an additional 10% on that which exceeds R\$20/month, for income tax, 20% for Social Contribution on Net Profit "CSLL" according to Constitutional Amendment No. 103 of November 12, 2019 from January 2022 to July 2022 and, 21% between August 1 and December 31, 2022 according to Law No. 14,446/22.

The deferred income tax and social contribution are represented by the tax credits and deferred tax liabilities obtained by the differences between the accounting calculation basis and the tax calculation basis, in accordance with the tax rules and legislation, at the tax rates in effect on the date they are created.

The tax credit arising from tax loss carryforwards is only recognized if there is sufficient future taxable income for its offset.

(m) Operations in foreign currency

The criterion for converting the asset and liability balances of operations in foreign currencies consists of converting these amounts into local currency (R\$) at the exchange rate in effect on the closing date of the period. On June 30, 2025, the applicable exchange rate was: US\$ 1.00 = R\$ 5.4571.

(n) Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations - tax and social security

These are valued, recognized and disclosed based on the provisions established in CMN Resolution 3,823, of December 16, 2009.

Contingent assets – these are not accounted for, except when the realization of the gain is practically certain and when the ability to recover them is confirmed by receiving or offsetting other taxes due.

Provisions – these are recognized in the Financial Statements when the risk of loss in a legal or administrative action is considered to be probable, with a probable outflow of resources to settle the obligations, based on the opinions of the legal advisors and management, similarities with previous processes and the complexity of the processes, and when the amounts involved can be measured with reasonable assurance. In addition to the situations mentioned above, the historical factor of probable litigations was included in the probable loss calculation, taking into consideration the Bank's decisions and experience between the occurrence of the event and the judicial notification. Contingent liabilities, which are classified as possible losses, are not provisioned and are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements when the amounts involved are significant. Contingent liabilities in respect of which losses are considered to be remote are neither recorded nor disclosed (Note 12).

Legal obligations - tax and social security - relate to legal actions contesting the legality and constitutionality of the obligations and are fully recognized in the Financial Statements regardless of the evaluations concerning favorable outcomes in the legal actions (Note 12).

(o) Compensation plan - Administrators

Bmg has a specific remuneration plan for management, which includes rules for the payment of fixed and variable remuneration in line with the Bank's risk management policy and best market practices, in compliance with CMN Resolution 3,921/10. The fixed remuneration amount is approved annually at the Annual General Meeting. The right to variable remuneration is subject to the achievement of the Consolidated strategic goals, the individual goals and the goals of the management's operational areas.

Additionally, at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting of the Company held on April 3, 2020, the Bank implemented a Long-Term Incentive Plan, to allow the directors and certain employees of the Bmg Group designated by the Company's Compensation and Personnel Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (together, "Employees") to receive preferred shares issued by the Company as a long-term incentive that will compose their respective variable remuneration. On April 29, 2022, the Plan's reform was approved at the Bank's Extraordinary General Meeting.

(p) Consolidation principles - Consolidated

The consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with BACEN's consolidation standards and instructions for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements and are being presented pursuant to art. 77 of CMN Resolution 4,966/21. Thus, the interests of one Institution in another, the balances of equity accounts and the income and expenses between them were eliminated, as well as the portions of net income and shareholders' equity referring to the interests of non-controlling shareholders.

Goodwill calculated on the acquisition of investments in subsidiaries is disclosed in Note 9 - Intangible Assets.

The Financial Statements of the company headquartered overseas, BMG Bank (Cayman) Ltd., whose functional currency is the Brazilian real, are originally prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and BACEN standards.

(q) Insurance

Insurance contracts establish an obligation for one of the parties, upon payment (premium) by the other party, to pay the latter a certain amount in the event of a claim. Insurance risk is defined as a future and uncertain event of a sudden and unforeseen nature, independent of the will of the insured, the occurrence of which may cause economic losses.

Once a contract is classified as an insurance contract, it remains so until the end of its life even if the insurance risk is significantly reduced during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Insurance premiums, coinsurance accepted and sales expenses are booked when the policy is issued or according to the maturity of the insurance policy, through the constitution and reversal of the provision for unearned premiums and deferred marketing expenses. Interest arising from the fractioning of insurance premiums is recorded when incurred.

Insurance Premiums: Insurance premiums are recorded when the policy is issued or during the term of the contracts in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided.

If there is evidence of impairment losses related to insurance premium receivables, the Insurer establishes a provision sufficient to cover such losses based on an analysis of the risks of realization of premiums receivable with installments more than 60 days past due.

Reinsurance: in the normal course of business, the Insurer reinsures a portion of the risks underwritten, particularly accident risks that exceed the maximum liability limits it believes are appropriate for each segment and product (following a study that takes into account the size, experience, specificities and capital required to support these limits). These reinsurance contracts allow a portion of the losses to be recovered from the reinsurer, although they do not release the insurer from its main obligation as direct insurer of the risks being reinsured.

Acquisition Costs: acquisition costs include direct and indirect costs related to insurance origination. These costs are recorded directly in the income statement when incurred, with the exception of deferred acquisition costs (commissions paid to brokers, agencies and sales agents), which are recorded in proportion to the recognition of premium income, i.e. for the period corresponding to the insurance contract.

Technical Provisions: technical provisions are liabilities arising from the Insurer's obligations to its policyholders. These obligations may be short term (damage insurance) or medium or long term (life insurance).

Determining the value of the actuarial liability depends on numerous uncertainties inherent in the coverage of insurance contracts, such as assumptions of persistence, mortality, disability, longevity, morbidity, expenses, frequency of claims, severity and others. The estimates of these assumptions are based on macroeconomic projections, the Insurer's historical experience, comparative evaluations and the experience of the actuary, and seek convergence with the best market practices and aim to continually review the actuarial liability. Adjustments resulting from these continuous improvements, when necessary, are recognized in the income statement for the respective period.

Liability Adequacy Test: the Insurer performs a liability adequacy test using current actuarial assumptions of the future cash flow of all insurance contracts outstanding on the balance sheet date. If the analysis shows an insufficiency, any deficiency identified will be accounted for in the result for the period.

3. Capital requirements and investment limits

Basel investment indexes

In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,958/21 and subsequent regulations, financial institutions are obliged to maintain equity compatible with the degree of risk of their assets, weighted by factors that vary from 0% to 1,250% and a minimum index of equity in relation to assets weighted by risk of 8% plus the respective portions of Additional Principal Capital and Countercyclical.

In order to demonstrate compliance with the capital requirements provided for in the regulations in force, we present below the Basel Ratio and the equity requirements, which can be demonstrated as follows:

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Basel III
	2025
Reference equity - Tier I	2,739,127
Capital	2,627,650
– Equity (i)	3,731,213
– Prudential adjustments – CMN Resolution 4,192/13	(1,103,563)
Complementary capital (ii)	111,477
– Subordinated debts	111,477
Reference equity - Tier II (ii)	945,662
– Subordinated debts	945,662
Reference equity - PR (Tier I + Tier II) (a)	3,684,789
Risk-weighted assets – RWA (b)	28,955,060
Capital allocation:	
– Credit risk	25,765,656
– Market risk	198,417
– Operational risk	2,990,987
Margin of capital allocation (a / b) (iii)	12.73%
Tier I capital	9.46%
– Main Capital	9.07%
– Complementary capital	0.39%
Tier II capital	3.27%
– Capital to hedge the risk of transactions subject to the variation of interest rates classified in the banking portfolio per Resolution No. 3,876/21 of BACEN - Installment “IRRBB”.	219,541
Asset investment index	27.16%
Excess capital in relation to asset investment	841,638

(i) Equity of the Prudential Conglomerate, as Resolution n. 4,955 of October 21, 2021; and

(ii) See note 11(c).

4. Available Cash

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Cash and balances at banks	517,695	50,667
Total	517,695	50,667

(i) includes transactions with maturities of 90 days or less on the effective date of the investment and which present an insignificant risk of change in value.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

5. Financial Instruments

5.1 Investments in interbank deposits

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Interbank deposits	43,347	43,347
Applications in foreign currencies	-	2,089,627
Total	43,347	2,132,974
Current	31,832	1,477,592
Non-current	11,515	655,382

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

5.2 Marketable securities and derivatives

(a) Marketable securities can be summarized as follows:

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Fixed rate notes		
Free		
Federal Public Securities		
Financial Treasury Bills – LFT	817,436	634,789
National Treasury Notes - NTN	5,395,628	5,395,628
Securities Abroad	274,118	-
Private Securities		
Shares	19,750	19,750
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	15,477	15,477
Rural Producer Credit Not	63,545	63,545
Bank Certificate of Deposit	55,758	-
Commercial Notes	477,141	436,294
Quotas in investment funds	561,998	268,559
Subject to buyback transactions		
Federal Public Securities		
Financial Treasury Bills – LFT	435,012	435,012
National Treasury Bills – LTN	410,855	410,855
National Treasury Notes – NTN	2,838,385	2,838,385
Private Securities		
Commercial Notes	61,735	61,735
Subject to guarantees		
Federal Public Securities		
Financial Treasury Bills - LFT	384,604	379,705
National Treasury Bills – LTN	272,170	272,170
National Treasury Notes – NTN	51,491	51,491
Securities Abroad	1,880,215	-
Private Securities		
Debentures	1,120,196	1,120,196
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates	6,543	6,543
Certificate of real estate receivables	15,718	15,718
Commercial Notes	54,374	54,374
Derivative financial instruments (i)		
Private securities		
Swap receivables	168,705	168,705
Forward contract	61,176	61,176
Total	15,442,030	12,710,107
Current	4,832,293	4,534,628
Non-current	10,609,737	8,175,479

(i) See information on derivative financial instruments in Note 5.3.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(b) Marketable securities fall due as follows:

Description	Consolidated			Bank		
	Value by the Amortized cost curve	Book Value (i)	Adjustment to market value	Value by the Amortized cost curve	Book Value (i)	Adjustment to market value
Securities/Maturity	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	6,864,620	6,778,155	(86,465)	6,621,317	6,534,852	(86,586)
LFT						
Up to 30 days	182,647	182,647	-	-	-	-
From 61 to 90 days	67,576	67,591	15	67,576	67,591	15
From 181 to 360 days	835,723	835,833	110	830,825	830,934	109
Over 360 days	550,069	550,980	911	550,069	550,980	911
LTN						
Over 360 days	721,440	683,025	(38,415)	721,440	683,025	(38,415)
NTN						
Over 360 days	3,750,657	3,680,138	(70,519)	3,750,657	3,680,138	(70,519)
Debentures						
Up to 30 days	3,405	3,405	-	-	-	-
From 181 to 360 days	10,109	10,109	-	-	-	-
Over 360 days	649,464	670,930	21,466	662,978	684,445	21,467
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates						
From 181 to 360 days	2,367	2,412	45	2,367	2,412	45
Over 360 days	4,089	4,132	43	4,089	4,132	43
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables						
Over 360 days	31,316	31,195	(121)	31,316	31,195	(121)
Bank Deposit Certificate						
Up to 30 days	55,758	55,758	-	-	-	(121)
MTM equity of securities reclassified - Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	(67,976)	(67,976)	-	(67,976)	(67,976)
NTN						
From 31 to 60 days	-	(3,901)	(3,901)	-	(3,901)	(3,901)
From 61 to 90 days	-	(3,901)	(3,901)	-	(3,901)	(3,901)
From 91 to 180 days	-	(11,450)	(11,450)	-	(11,450)	(11,450)
From 181 to 360 days	-	(22,900)	(22,900)	-	(22,900)	(22,900)
Over 360 days	-	(25,824)	(25,824)	-	(25,824)	(25,824)

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Amortized cost	4,782,557	4,782,557	-	2,587,377	2,587,377	-
Debentures						
Up to 30 days	11,180	11,180	-	11,180	11,180	-
From 31 to 60 days	11,181	11,181	-	11,181	11,181	-
From 61 to 90 days	11,180	11,180	-	11,180	11,180	-
From 91 to 180 days	33,541	33,541	-	33,541	33,541	-
From 181 to 360 days	68,416	68,416	-	68,416	68,416	-
Over 360 days	300,253	300,253	-	300,253	300,253	-
Commercial Paper						
From 31 to 60 days	20,541	20,541	-	20,541	20,541	-
From 61 to 90 days	2,367	2,367	-	2,367	2,367	-
From 91 to 180 days	55,898	55,898	-	55,898	55,898	-
From 181 to 360 days	103,866	103,866	-	63,019	63,019	-
Over 360 days	410,578	410,578	-	410,578	410,578	-
NTN						
Over 360 days	1,535,678	1,535,678	-	1,535,678	1,535,678	-
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates						
From 181 to 360 days	17,958	17,958	-	17,958	17,958	-
Over 360 days	45,587	45,587	-	45,587	45,587	-
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates						
Over 360 days	2,154,333	2,154,333	-	-	-	-
Securities available for sale – fair value through profit or loss	3,517,076	3,719,413	202,337	3,223,636	3,425,973	202,337
NTN						
Up to 30 days	2,945,372	3,137,664	192,292	2,945,372	3,137,664	192,292
Shares						
Up to 30 days	9,705	19,750	10,045	9,705	19,750	10,045
Quotas in investment funds						
Without Maturity	561,999	561,999	-	268,559	268,559	-
Derivative financial instruments- Differential receivable – fair value through profit or loss	-	229,881	-	-	229,881	-
Up to 30 days	-	173,622	-	-	173,622	-
From 31 to 60 days	-	15,189	-	-	15,189	-
From 61 to 90 days	-	620	-	-	620	-
From 91 to 180 days	-	7,104	-	-	7,104	-
From 181 to 360 days	-	26,613	-	-	26,613	-
Over 360 days	-	6,733	-	-	6,733	-
Total	15,164,253	15,442,030	47,896	12,432,330	12,710,107	47,775
Current	-	4,832,293	160,355	-	4,534,628	160,233
Non-current	-	10,609,737	(112,459)	-	8,175,479	(112,458)

(i) The carrying amount is being presented net of the Expected Loss, which as of June 30, 2025, corresponds to a balance of R\$(4,881) in the Consolidated and R\$(2,791) in the Bank.

5.3 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank participates in transactions involving financial instruments, recorded in asset and liability accounts at amounts compatible with those currently practiced in the market, in order to manage its exposure to market, foreign exchange and interest rate risks. The transactions are principally designed to protect assets and liabilities, involving changes in indexes in the application and obtaining of resources, contracted at maturities, rates and amounts compatible with the protection necessary.

The transactions involving derivative financial instruments (swaps and futures contracts) are entered into in order to protect their own and clients' assets and liabilities. The risks are managed through control policies, establishment of operating strategies, determination of limits and various techniques for monitoring positions, with a view to liquidity, profitability and security. The utilization of derivative financial instruments in order to minimize market risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates, currencies, asset prices, and other factors, is an integral part of good accounting practice and is an indispensable tool in financial management.

Market risk is the exposure created by potential fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, prices of goods, prices quoted on the stock market and for other securities, and is the function of the type of product, the volume of operations,

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

the duration and conditions of the contract and the underlying volatility. Risk management is controlled and monitored independently of the areas generating the risk exposure. The assessment and measurement are carried out daily based on indexes and statistical data, utilizing tools such as non-parametric "VaR" and sensitivity analysis in stress scenarios.

The derivative financial instruments are registered at the B3 - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão.

(a) Swaps by maturity

							Consolidated
Description	Up to 30 days	From 31 to 60 days	From 61 to 90 days	From 91 to 180 days	From 181 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Swap contracts							
Asset position							
Foreign currency	352	393	100	217	3,942	1,518	6,522
Interest rate	157,834	1,526	-	209	1,175	5,204	165,948
Indexes	15,436	13,270	520	6,678	21,496	11	57,411
Total – 2025	173,622	15,189	620	7,104	26,613	6,733	229,881
Swap contracts							
Liability position							
Foreign currency	(29,981)	(51,915)	(16,584)	(21,469)	(20,522)	(13,158)	(153,629)
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	(511)	(306)	(817)
Indexes	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	(32)
Total – 2025	(30,013)	(51,915)	(16,584)	(21,469)	(21,033)	(13,464)	(154,478)
							Bank
Description	Up to 30 days	From 31 to 60 days	From 61 to 90 days	From 91 to 180 days	From 181 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Swap contracts							
Asset position							
Foreign currency	352	393	100	217	3,942	1,518	6,522
Interest rate	157,834	1,526	-	209	1,175	5,205	165,949
Indexes	15,436	13,270	520	6,678	21,496	10	57,410
Total – 2025	173,622	15,189	620	7,104	26,613	6,733	229,881
Swap contracts							
Liability position							
Foreign currency	(29,980)	(51,915)	(16,584)	(21,469)	(20,522)	(13,159)	(153,629)
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	(511)	(306)	(817)
Indexes	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	(32)
Total – 2025	(30,012)	(51,915)	(16,584)	(21,469)	(21,033)	(13,465)	(154,478)

(b) Swaps by index and notional amount

			Consolidated
Swap, options and forward	Notional amount	Yield curve value - amortized cost	Market value
Foreign currency	201,816	(1,121)	6,522
Interest rate	2,360,214	151,158	165,948
Indexes	1,167,720	39,365	57,411
Asset position – 2025	3,729,750	189,402	229,881
Foreign currency	2,580,551	(137,843)	(146,486)
Interest rate	32,303	(921)	(817)
Indexes	70,762	(70)	(7,175)
Liability position – 2025	2,683,616	(138,834)	(154,478)
Exposure – 2025	6,413,366	50,568	75,403

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

			Bank
Swap, options and forward	Notional amount	Yield curve value - amortized cost	Market value
Foreign currency	201,816	(1,121)	6,522
Interest rate	2,360,214	151,158	165,949
Indexes	1,167,720	39,365	57,410
Asset position – 2025	3,729,750	189,402	229,881
Foreign currency	2,500,198	(137,843)	(146,486)
Interest rate	32,303	(921)	(817)
Indexes	70,762	(70)	(7,175)
Liability position – 2025	2,603,263	(138,834)	(154,478)
Exposure – 2025	6,333,013	50,568	75,403

Swap transactions were marked and marketed considering quotations obtained from external sources with unrestricted and independent access.

Below are the reference and receivables/payables amount of futures operations.

			Consolidated and Bank
Futures	Amounts receivable	Amounts payable	Reference Value
DAP	2,112	-	1,334,602
DDI	18,755	-	5,399,347
DI1	-	(35,354)	18,057,908
DOL	6,281	-	776,883
Position – 2025	27,148	(35,354)	25,568,740

(c) Operations with derivative instruments designated for hedge purposes

(i) Cash flow hedge

The purpose of Bmg's hedge relationship is to protect the portion of the payment cash flows to be disbursed in the funding with floating interest rates indexed by the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) to fixed rates.

In order to protect the future cash flows of the portion of the funding against the exposure to the (CDI e IPCA), Banco Bmg negotiated future one-day DI contracts and DAP on B3 - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, and the market present value of the funding is R\$11,364,876. These instruments generated an adjustment to market value in equity of R\$33,000, net of tax effects.

The effectiveness determined for the hedge portfolio was in compliance with the provisions established in BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,082 of January 30, 2002.

(ii) Market risk hedge

The purpose of Banco Bmg's hedge relationship is to protect, from exposure to changes in market risk, post-fixed time deposits indexed to the dollar against the CDI.

To hedge against exposure to changes in the market risk of funding indexed to foreign exchange variation, the Bank negotiates US Dollar x DI swap contracts. On September 5, 2020, the Bank settled its funding operations indexed to the exchange variation object of Market Risk hedge, as well as the Dollar x DI swap contracts designated as a Market Risk hedging instrument. On June 30, 2025, the Bank did not have an outstanding balance of US Dollar x DI swap contracts designated as Market Risk hedging instruments, nor does it have a funding balance indexed to the exchange variation as a Market Risk hedge object.

To protect against exposure to changes in market risk of CDBs indexed to the variation of the IPCA plus coupon, Banco BMG uses futures contracts (DAP) traded on B3 – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, as hedging instruments. On June 30, 2025, the instruments generated a positive market value adjustment in the result in the amount of R\$5,150.

To protect against exposure to changes in market risk of pre-fixed Subordinated Financial Bills, Banco BMG has been using futures contracts (DI1) traded on B3 – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, as hedging instruments since June 2022. On June 30, 2025, the instruments generated a negative market value adjustment in the result in the amount of R\$61,140.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

To protect against exposure to changes in market risk in the Credit Portfolio, Banco BMG has been using futures contracts (DI1) traded on B3 – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, as hedging instruments since August 2022. On June 30, 2025, the instruments generated a positive market value adjustment in the result in the amount of R\$40,958.

The effectiveness calculated for the hedge portfolio throughout the period of use of the instruments and strategies was measured in accordance with the provisions of BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,082 of 01/30/2002.

5.4 Credit operations

(a) Classification by product

	Consolidated 2025	Bank 2025
Personal credit	12,978,367	10,664,715
Commercial portfolio	1,798,937	1,649,755
Assigned credit operations (i)	8,649,933	8,649,933
Total - credit operations	23,427,237	20,964,403
Purchase of trade receivables without co-obligation – commercial portfolio	145,000	145,000
Foreign exchange portfolio	401,207	401,207
Credit cards	706,780	706,780
Total other receivables	1,252,987	1,252,987
Total - credit operations and other receivables	24,680,224	22,217,390
Other assets linked to the credit portfolio (ii)	73,074	73,074
Total credit portfolio	24,753,298	22,290,464
Provision for losses associated with credit risk	(1,909,713)	(1,372,218)
Provision for losses associated with credit risk– other credits	(60,640)	(60,640)
Total	22,782,945	20,857,606
Current	13,564,923	8,659,484
Non-current	9,218,022	12,198,122

(i) Credits assigned with substantial retention of risks and rewards in accordance with Resolution nº 3,533/08.

(ii) Value presented under the heading “Operations with credit granting characteristics”

(b) Classification	by	sector	of Consolidated 2025	activity Bank 2025
Private sector				
Individuals			22,419,876	20,106,223
Industry			207,210	169,880
Commerce			179,841	179,841
Financial intermediaries			325,562	213,711
Other Services			1,620,809	1,620,809
Total			24,753,298	22,290,464

(c) Credit assignments

(i) Operations with substantial retention of risks

Resolution nº 3,533/2008 establishes procedures for the classification, recording and disclosure of operations of sale or transfer of financial assets.

The classification as substantial retention of risks and rewards in the credit assignment operations is characterized by the co-obligation in the credit assignments or by the acquisition of subordinated quotas of the assignee funds. In this classification, the assigned operations remain recorded in the assets of the assignor institution and the funds received are recorded in assets with a corresponding entry in liabilities, due to the assumed obligation. Income and

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

expenses referring to the assignments of credit realized are recognized in the statement of income according to the remaining term of the transactions.

In the semester ended June 30, 2025, the Consolidated carried out credit assignment operations classified in the "with substantial retention of risks and benefits" category in the amount of R\$1,800,000, resulting in a total portfolio assigned in the amount of R\$8,649,933. The value of the assigned operations and obligations assumed, on June 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank	
Credit assignments after CMN Resolution nº 3,533/08	Assigned Operations	Assumed Obligations
Personal consigned credit:		
With co-obligation - Present value	8,649,933	6,349,503
Balance of settled operations to be transferred	-	200
Total - 2025	8,649,933	6,349,703

(ii) Operations with substantial transfers of risks

In credit assignment operations, the classification of substantial transfers of risks and rewards is characterized by the absence of any type of co-obligation in credit assignments. In this classification, the transfer operations are those in which the seller transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset object of the operation together with the option to repurchase at the fair value of that asset at the time of repurchase.

In the period ended June 30, 2025, the Consolidated carried out credit assignment operations of the active portfolio (current operations) classified in the category of "with substantial transfer of risks and benefits" in the amount of R\$1,580,993. The movement of operations transferred in the period ended June 30, 2025, is represented in the table below:

	Consolidated and Bank	
Assignment with substantial transfer of risks and benefits (current operations) (i)	Present value	Effect on result
Personal consigned credit	367,043	17,910
Unsecured personal credit	1,213,950	108,975
Total - 2025	1,580,993	126,885

(d) Analysis of the credit portfolio by product and maturities

	Consolidated		
Maturity/Product	Personal credit	Commercial portfolio	Total
Falling due in up to 30 days	2,085,492	1,280,383	3,365,875
Falling due from 31 to 60 days	540,095	134,520	674,615
Falling due from 61 to 90 days	447,826	49,621	497,447
Falling due from 91 to 180 days	1,124,667	377,209	1,501,876
Falling due from 181 to 360 days	1,696,335	199,356	1,895,691
Falling due over 360 days	15,260,709	274,568	15,535,277
Total not yet due	21,155,124	2,315,657	23,470,781
Overdue up to 14 days	32,903	945	33,848
Overdue from 15 to 30 days	154,254	849	155,103
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	197,163	1,197	198,360
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	166,396	352	166,748
Overdue from 91 to 180 days	390,109	2,862	392,971
Overdue from 181 to 360 days	312,205	23,282	335,487
Total overdue	1,253,030	29,487	1,282,517
Total portfolio – 2025	22,408,154	2,345,144	24,753,298

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Maturity/Product	Personal credit	Commercial portfolio	Bank
			Total
Falling due in up to 30 days	2,085,347	1,280,116	3,365,463
Falling due from 31 to 60 days	539,340	134,520	673,860
Falling due from 61 to 90 days	446,798	39,711	486,509
Falling due from 91 to 180 days	1,116,409	346,617	1,463,026
Falling due from 181 to 360 days	1,657,383	199,272	1,856,655
Falling due after 360 days	13,464,741	166,239	13,630,980
Total not yet due	19,310,018	2,166,475	21,476,493
Overdue up to 14 days	32,903	945	33,848
Overdue from 15 to 30 days	68,767	849	69,616
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	68,369	1,197	69,566
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	82,377	352	82,729
Overdue from 91 to 180 days	225,191	2,862	228,053
Overdue from 181 to 360 days	306,877	23,282	330,159
Total overdue	784,484	29,487	813,971
Total portfolio – 2025	20,094,502	2,195,962	22,290,464

(e) Changes in the provision for losses associated with credit risk and credit recovery

Data relating to doubtful debts written off as a debit to provisions and revenue from the recovery of credits written off as losses can be summarized as follows:

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Balance at beginning of period	1,131,975	760,099
Effect of the initial adoption of Resolution 4,966/21	1,261,311	579,263
Balance on 01/01/2025	2,393,286	1,339,362
Constitution of provision	876,257	485,000
Reversal/write-off of provision	(1,299,190)	(391,504)
Balance at the end of the period	1,970,353	1,432,858
Credits recovered	(143,561)	(116,459)
Effect on the result (i)	732,696	368,541

(i) Refers to the net value of provision and recovered credits.

(f) Composition of the portfolio and provision for losses associated with credit risk by stages

i. Summary

Portfolio Summary – Credit Risk Stages	Balance on 01/01/2025	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Consolidated
				Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	19,751,539	568,424	(298,535)	20,021,428
Wholesale Credit Operation	2,250,803	121,357	(27,016)	2,345,144
Foreign Credit Operations	4,333,908	(1,504,267)	(515,989)	2,313,652
Subtotal of Credit Operations	26,336,250	(814,487)	(841,539)	24,680,224
Other Assets Related to the Credit Portfolio	-	73,074	-	73,074
Total	26,336,250	(741,412)	(841,539)	24,753,298

Portfolio Summary – Credit Risk Stages	Balance on 01/01/2025	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Bank
				Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	19,735,422	519,824	(298,535)	19,956,711
Wholesale Credit Operation	2,094,885	192,810	(27,016)	2,260,679
Subtotal of Credit Operations	21,830,307	712,634	(325,550)	22,217,390
Other Assets Related to the Credit Portfolio	-	73,074	-	73,074
Total	21,830,307	785,708	(325,550)	22,290,464

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

				Consolidated
Provision Summary – Credit Risk Stages	Balance on 01/01/2025	(Constitution)/ Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(1,325,396)	(191,252)	298,535	(1,218,114)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(73,084)	(168,844)	27,016	(214,913)
Foreign Credit Operations	(977,639)	(75,676)	515,989	(537,326)
Total	(2,376,119)	(435,773)	841,539	(1,970,353)

				Bank
Provision Summary – Credit Risk Stages	Balance on 01/01/2025	(Constitution)/ Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(1,249,721)	(266,928)	298,535	(1,218,114)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(72,624)	(169,135)	27,016	(214,744)
Total	(1,322,344)	(436,063)	325,550	(1,432,858)

ii. Credit portfolio movement

								Consolidated
Stage 1	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	18,119,133	(320,137)	(299,438)	15,608	12,968	973,635	-	18,501,768
Wholesale Credit Operation	2,018,823	(46,741)	(12,121)	15	7	93,372	-	2,053,357
Foreign Credit Operations	3,654,038	(247,945)	(142,839)	-	-	(1,428,134)	-	1,835,120
Total Stage 1	23,791,994	(614,823)	(454,398)	15,623	12,976	(361,127)	-	22,390,244

Stage 2	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	61,588	(15,608)	(166,934)	320,137	538	237,041	-	436,763
Wholesale Credit Operation	69,682	(15)	(2,834)	46,741	43	(54,136)	-	59,480
Foreign Credit Operations	125,163	-	(21,190)	247,945	2,124	(46,424)	-	307,618
Total Stage 2	256,434	(15,623)	(190,958)	614,823	2,705	136,480	-	803,861

Stage 3	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	1,570,818	(12,968)	(538)	299,438	166,934	(642,252)	(298,535)	1,082,897
Wholesale Credit Operation	162,297	(7)	(43)	12,121	2,834	82,121	(27,016)	232,308
Foreign Credit Operations	554,707	-	(2,124)	142,839	21,190	(29,709)	(515,989)	170,914
Total Stage 3	2,287,822	(12,976)	(2,705)	454,398	190,958	(589,840)	(841,539)	1,486,119

								Bank
Stage 1	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	18,103,017	(320,137)	(299,438)	15,608	12,968	925,034	-	18,437,051
Wholesale Credit Operation	1,862,905	(36,586)	(12,121)	15	7	164,825	-	1,979,046
Total Stage 1	19,965,922	(356,723)	(311,559)	15,623	12,976	1,089,859	-	20,416,097

Stage 2	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	61,588	(15,608)	(166,934)	320,137	538	237,041	-	436,763
Wholesale Credit Operation	69,682	(15)	(2,834)	36,586	43	(54,136)	-	49,325
Total Stage 2	131,271	(15,623)	(169,768)	356,723	581	182,904	-	486,088

Stage 3	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Origination / (Payment)	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	1,570,817	(12,968)	(538)	299,438	166,934	(642,251)	(298,535)	1,082,897
Wholesale Credit Operation	162,297	(7)	(43)	12,121	2,834	82,121	(27,016)	232,308
Total Stage 3	1,733,114	(12,976)	(581)	311,559	169,768	(560,129)	(325,550)	1,315,205

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

iii. Movement of loss associated with credit risk

								Consolidated
Stage 1	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	(Constitution) / Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(509,703)	84,553	198,171	(626)	(689)	(107,652)	-	(335,945)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(12,221)	458	8,822	-	-	(38,403)	-	(41,344)
Foreign Credit Operations	(316,118)	169,252	151,493	-	-	(148,483)	-	(143,857)
Total Stage 1	(838,042)	254,262	358,486	(626)	(689)	(294,538)	-	(521,146)
Stage 2	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	(Constitution) / Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(41,057)	626	131,952	(84,553)	(147)	(148,867)	-	(142,045)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(15,536)	-	833	(458)	-	14,568	-	(593)
Foreign Credit Operations	(112,248)	-	380	(169,252)	(135)	56,138	-	(225,118)
Total Stage 2	(168,841)	626	133,165	(254,262)	(283)	(78,161)	-	(367,756)
Stage 3	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	(Constitution) / Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(774,636)	689	147	(198,171)	(131,952)	65,266	298,535	(740,123)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(45,328)	-	-	(8,822)	(833)	(145,009)	27,016	(172,976)
Foreign Credit Operations	(549,273)	-	135	(151,493)	(380)	16,669	515,989	(168,352)
Total Stage 3	(1,369,236)	689	283	(358,486)	(133,165)	(63,074)	841,539	(1,081,451)
								Bank
Stage 1	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	(Constitution) / Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(434,027)	84,553	198,171	(626)	(689)	(183,327)	-	(335,945)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(11,760)	458	8,822	-	-	(38,810)	-	(41,291)
Total Stage 1	(445,788)	85,011	206,993	(626)	(689)	(222,137)	-	(377,236)
Stage 2	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	(Constitution) / Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(41,057)	626	131,952	(84,553)	(147)	(148,867)	-	(142,045)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(15,536)	-	833	(458)	-	14,684	-	(477)
Total Stage 2	(56,593)	626	132,785	(85,011)	(147)	(134,183)	-	(142,522)
Stage 3	Balance on 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	(Constitution) / Reversal	Write Off	Balance on 06/30/2025
Retail Loan Portfolio	(774,636)	689	147	(198,171)	(131,952)	65,266	298,535	(740,123)
Wholesale Credit Operation	(45,328)	-	-	(8,822)	(833)	(145,009)	27,016	(172,976)
Total Stage 3	(819,964)	689	147	(206,993)	(132,785)	(79,743)	325,550	(913,099)

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

5.5 Other receivables and interbank relations

(a) Other	Consolidated	credits
	2025	Bank 2025
Deferred tax assets (i)	4,936,673	4,547,515
Current tax assets (ii)	523,002	434,601
Foreign exchange portfolio (Note 5,4 (a))	401,207	401,207
Debtors for guaranteed deposits (iii)	581,876	579,058
Sundry debtors - local	509,119	115,256
Values to be transferred by public agencies (iv)	435,607	435,607
Amounts receivable from associated companies	6,212	8,107
Purchase of trade receivables without co-obligation – commercial portfolio	145,000	145,000
Credit cards (Note 5,4 (a))	706,780	706,780
(-) Provision for impairment - Other receivables (Note 5,4 (a))	(60,640)	(60,640)
Others	64,573	292,317
Total	8,249,409	7,604,808
Current	2,692,411	2,396,870
Non-current	5,556,998	5,207,938

(i) Deferred tax assets refer to income tax and social contribution tax credits calculated and recorded based on the aspects detailed in Note 19(a).

(ii) The balance of current tax assets refers to taxes to be offset and substantially comprises COFINS credit in the amount R\$319,014 in the Consolidated and R\$303,939 the Bank, due to of the res judicata on 04/06/2009 of the Rescission Action aiming at the recognition of its right to collect COFINS only on service revenues, pursuant to Complementary Law 70/91, in view of the unconstitutionality of art. 3, §1 of Law 9,718/98, declared by the STF in the judgment of Extraordinary Appeal No. 357,950 and recovery of IR/CSLL referring to the decision of the STF - Topic No. 962 - Non-levy of IRPJ and CSLL on amounts updated by the Selic rate arising from lawsuit for repetition of tax overpayment in the amount of R\$53,239.

(iii) The balances of debtors for guaranteed deposits are related to tax and fiscal litigations (Note 12).

(iv) Refers to amounts for instalments of payroll loan operations pending transfer by public agencies and provisions for non-recoverable amounts.

(b) Interfinancial Relationships

Interbank relations consist of R\$1,620,056 of deposits at the Central Bank and R\$13,556 of other amounts in the Consolidated and R\$1,619,833 of deposits at the Central Bank and R\$13,414 of other amounts at the Bank.

6. Other assets

(a) Assets	not	for	own	use
			Consolidated 2025	Bank 2025
Non-financial assets held for sale - received (i)			9,670	9,432
Provisions for devaluation of non-financial assets held for sale - received			(906)	(906)
Inventory of supplies			671	52
Total – Current assets			9,435	8,578

(i) Basically, comprises real estate and vehicles received as payment in kind.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(b) Prepaid expenses

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Commissions – Local (i)	258,666	180,939
Partnerships	141,097	116,840
Other	55,328	53,619
Total	455,091	351,398
Current	254,566	256,642
Non-current	200,525	94,756

(i) They refer mainly to the commission related to funding operations.

7. Investments

investments in subsidiaries and associated companies

					Consolidated	
					2025	
	Number of shares/ quotas held	% holding	Equity	Profit / (loss) – period	Equity income for the period	Book value of the investment
(i) Direct (Non-financial area)						
BMG Corretora de Seguros	600,000	51.00%	58,461	45,945	23,432	29,815
Rarolabs - Raro Recrutamento em TI Ltda. (i)	15,000	30.00%	11,116	135	269	2,226
O2OBOTS inteligência artificial S.A. (i)	3,745,171	21.99%	1,081	(272)	(28)	83
Other investments					(872)	40,977
Goodwill on investment - Raro R. em TI Ltda.						3,529
Amortization of goodwill - Raro R. em TI Ltda.						(1,294)
Goodwill on investment na AF Controle S.A.						78,250
Amortization of goodwill - AF Controle S.A.						(20,362)
Goodwill on investment - O2OBOTS IA S.A.						4,075
Amortization of goodwill - O2OBOTS IA S.A.						(1,019)
Total					22,801	136,280

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

						Bank 2025
	Number of shares/ quotas held	% holding	Equity	Profit / (loss) – period	Equity income for the period	Book value of the investment
(i) Direct (Financial area)						
BMG Bank (Cayman) Ltd.	82,146	100.00%	428,987	(47,841)	(87,585)	428,987
BMG Leasing S.A. – Arrendamento Mercantil	547,997,118	99.99%	1,097,204	50,058	50,053	1,085,207
Banco BMG Soluções Financeiras S.A.	16,364	100.00%	931,611	42,525	42,525	921,512
Banco BMG Consignado S.A.	8,196	100.00%	1,606,165	78,798	78,798	1,587,451
BMG DTVM- Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	279,000	100.00%	14,636	636	636	14,000
(ii) Direct (non-financial area)						
ME Promotora de vendas Ltda.	8,000	80.00%	24,906	1,152	922	19,925
CBFacil Corretora de Seguros e Negócios Ltda.	273,199,054	99.99%	416,962	11,262	11,279	416,920
BMSE Participações Ltda.	7,006,483	99.38%	2,143	26	26	2,129
BMG Participações em Negócios Ltda.	85,969,999	100.00%	106,937	2,056	3,407	106,937
Help Franchising Participações Ltda.	21,995,600	99.98%	42,670	5,142	5,141	42,661
AF Controle S.A.	599,128	50.00%	241,244	42,007	21,003	120,622
BMG Seguridade	32,955,331	100.00%	184,513	44,633	44,699	184,513
Goodwill on investment - Help Franchising Participações Ltda.						3,091
Amortization of goodwill - Help Franchising Participações Ltda.						(3,091)
Goodwill on investment na AF Controle S.A.						78,250
Amortization of goodwill - AF Controle S.A.						(20,362)
Total					170,904	4,988,752

On January 30, 2025, a capital increase of US\$20,000 was implemented in BMG Cayman, corresponding to R\$117,180.

On March 25, 2025, a capital reduction of R\$180,000 was implemented in CBFÁCIL Corretora de Seguros e Negócios Ltda.

On January 30, 2025, at the Ordinary Meeting of the Board of Directors, a capital increase of USD 40,000 was approved in BMG Cayman. CIMA approved the capital increase on March 17, 2025, which was implemented on April 30, 2025.

As per the Notice to the Market released on April 29, 2025, Banco BMG, through its subsidiary Bmg Participações em Seguradoras Ltda, entered into, on this date, the “Share Purchase and Sale Agreement and Other Covenants” with Phoenix One Participações S.A. (“Phoenix”), through which the parties established the terms and conditions for the purchase, by Bmg Participações em Seguradoras, of the entire shareholding held by Phoenix, representing 40% of the share capital of Bmg Seguradora S.A. (“Bmg Seguradora”) (“Transaction”).

The total price of the Transaction is R\$64.5 million, which will only be updated by the positive variation of the IPCA if the Transaction is not closed within 90 days from this date.

The closing of the Transaction is subject to the implementation of certain conditions that are customary for this type of transaction, including approval by the Superintendence of Private Insurance – SUSEP and the Administrative Council for Economic Defense – CADE.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

8. Property and Equipment

					Consolidated				
2025					Changes				
	Annual Depreciation Rate %	Cost	(Accumulate Depreciation)	Net book Value	Net book Value in 01/01/2025	Purchases	(Amount written off)	(Depreciation expense)	Net book value at 03/31/2025
Properties in use		3,662	-	3,662	3,662	-	-	-	3,662
Terrain		3,662	-	3,662	3,662	-	-	-	3,662
Other assets in use		374,732	(264,539)	110,193	121,006	6,542	(929)	(16,426)	110,193
Facilities	10	111,362	(82,143)	29,219	28,388	3,885	(160)	(2,894)	29,219
Furniture and equipment	10	26,016	(19,245)	6,771	7,041	658	(401)	(527)	6,771
Communications system	10	3,885	(3,166)	719	867	30	(3)	(175)	719
Data processing system	20	64,841	(47,781)	17,060	20,808	109	(173)	(3,684)	17,060
Transport system	20	7,675	(3,863)	3,812	3,475	1,135	(192)	(606)	3,812
Lease (i)		160,953	(108,341)	52,612	60,427	725	-	(8,540)	52,612
Property and equipment in use		378,394	(264,539)	113,855	124,668	6,542	(929)	(16,426)	113,855

					Bank				
2025					Changes				
	Annual Depreciation Rate %	Cost	(Accumulate Depreciation)	Net book Value	Net book Value in 01/01/2025	Purchases	(Amount written off)	(Depreciation expense)	Net book value at 03/31/2025
Properties in use		3,662	-	3,662	3,662	-	-	-	3,662
Terrain		3,662	-	3,662	3,662	-	-	-	3,662
Other assets in use		359,598	(256,211)	103,387	114,143	5,280	(247)	(15,789)	103,387
Facilities	10	106,440	(79,944)	26,496	26,308	2,862	-	(2,674)	26,496
Furniture and equipment	10	23,043	(19,157)	3,886	3,918	464	(54)	(442)	3,886
Communications system	10	3,622	(1,559)	2,063	2,201	30	(1)	(167)	2,063
Data processing system	20	57,955	(43,438)	14,517	17,816	61	-	(3,360)	14,517
Transport system	20	7,585	(3,772)	3,813	3,473	1,138	(192)	(606)	3,813
Lease (i)		160,953	(108,341)	52,612	60,427	725	-	(8,540)	52,612
Property and equipment in use		363,260	(256,211)	107,049	117,805	5,280	(247)	(15,789)	107,049

(i) Refers to the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21 – Leasing

9. Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Intangible assets (i)	1,149,468	1,149,417
Amortization of goodwill	(548,295)	(548,295)
Total	601,173	601,122

(i) Refer to licenses for the use and other intangibles, amortized over the estimated economic useful life

The Bank annually assesses, or when there is evidence of loss, the recoverable amount of goodwill, in order to obtain Management's best estimate of its future cash flows. According to a study carried out on the base date of December 31, 2024, no need was identified to recognize a loss due to reduction in the recoverable amount of goodwill in the semester ended June 30, 2025.

The goodwill recoverable calculation uses long-term assumptions for cash flow projections, considering market conditions and factors such as sensitized discount rates of 10% to 15% and sensitized perpetuities of 3% to 5%. Cash flow projections are based on the 10-year budget approved by Management.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(b) The changes in goodwill assets were:

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Opening balance	555,168	555,168
Other Intangible assets	114,472	114,421
(Amortization of other intangible assets)	(68,467)	(68,467)
Total	601,173	601,122

10. Deposits and other financial instruments

10.1 Interbank deposits and time deposits

(a) Interbank deposits and time deposits

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Demand deposits	318,227	328,605
Interbank deposits		
Floating Rate	337,791	1,590,114
Time deposits		
Fixed rate	9,945,104	9,945,178
Floating rate (i)	14,979,969	15,285,216
Total	25,581,091	27,149,113
Current	10,327,333	11,697,695
Non-current	15,253,758	15,451,418

(i) Of the amount of R\$14,979,895 e R\$15,285,216 in fixed-term deposits in Consolidated and the Bank, respectively, R\$1,024,326 relates to funding through the issuance of DPGE in compliance with the conditions established by CMN Resolution No. 4,785 of March 23, 2020.

(b) Maturity of time and interbank deposits

The information on the maturities of time and interbank deposits is as follows:

	Consolidated		
	Interbank deposits	Time deposits(i)	Total
	2025	2025	2025
Up to 30 days	72,060	1,309,969	1,382,029
From 31 to 60 days	52,191	673,701	725,892
From 61 to 90 days	120,045	1,605,437	1,725,482
From 91 to 180 days	15,349	1,776,443	1,791,792
From 181 to 360 days	47,769	4,364,964	4,412,733
Over 360 days	30,377	15,194,559	15,224,936
Total	337,791	24,925,073	25,262,864
Current	307,414	9,730,514	10,037,928
Non-current	30,377	15,194,559	15,224,936

(i) Of the amount of R\$15,194,559 of term deposits presented at maturity "Over 360 days" R\$11,705,162 matures between 1 and 3 years, R\$3,323,248 between 3 and 5 years and R\$166,149 over 5 years.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

			Bank
	Interbank deposits	Time deposits(i)	Total
	2025	2025	2025
Up to 30 days	72,060	1,415,901	1,487,961
From 31 to 60 days	52,191	673,701	725,892
From 61 to 90 days	120,045	1,605,437	1,725,482
From 91 to 180 days	1,267,671	1,776,443	3,044,114
From 181 to 360 days	47,769	4,366,693	4,414,462
Over 360 days	30,378	15,392,219	15,422,597
Total	1,590,114	25,230,394	26,820,508
Current	1,559,736	9,838,175	11,397,911
Non-current	30,378	15,392,219	15,422,597

(c) Funds obtained in the open market - own portfolio

Funding in the open market is composed R\$3,650,006 in public securities and R\$69,036 in private securities in the Financial Consolidated and in the Bank.

10.2 Funds from acceptance and issue of securities

(a)	Liabilities	from	issue	of	financial	and	credit	bills
							Consolidated and Bank	
								2025
	Financial bills (i)							2,592,844
	Agribusiness credit bills							166
	Total							2,593,010
	Current							509,657
	Non-current							2,083,353

- (i) In June 2025, as disclosed in a Notice to the Market released on June 11, 2025, Bmg concluded its 6th issuance of Public Financial Bills, in the amount of R\$300,000. The Financial Bills were raised in a decentralized manner from institutional investors, with the objective of boosting the Bank's liquidity and establishing a reference interest rate curve in the institutional market.

(b) Maturity

The information on the maturity of the funds from acceptance and issue of securities is as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank
	Financial and Credit Bills
	2025
From 31 to 60 days	5,155
From 61 to 90 days	14,372
From 91 to 180 days	122,123
From 181 to 360 days	368,007
Over 360 days	2,083,353
Total	2,593,010

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

10.3 Borrowings and onlendings

	Consolidated and Bank 2025
Local onlendings – Official Institutions	23,261
Loans abroad (i)	1,427,402
Local loans – Other Institutions (ii)	646,963
Total	2,097,626
Current	1,554,677
Non-current	542,949

- (i) Of the total, the amount of R\$1,367,476 is due within 90 days and
(ii) Amounts related to the loan from the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC), maturing in 2026.

(a) Local onlendings – Official institutions

These onlendings refer to funds received from the Ministry of Agriculture - Coffee Economy Defense Fund (FUNCAFÉ). They fall due as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank 2025
Up to 30 days	8,793
From 61 to 90 days	512
From 91 to 180 days	3,800
Over 360 days	10,156
Total	23,261
Current	13,105
Non-current	10,156

11. Provisions, tax liabilities and other liabilities

(a) Provisions and tax liabilities

	Consolidated 2025	Bank 2025
Provision for payments to be made	226,431	220,840
Provision for commission payable on assignment without co-obligation	414,533	414,533
Provision for financial guarantees provided	6,073	6,073
Provision for lawsuits (i)	1,086,718	1,043,659
Provisions	1,733,755	1,685,105
Current	195,511	126,003
Deferred (Note 19 (b))	67,091	55,427
Tax liabilities	262,602	181,430
Total	1,996,357	1,866,535
Current	836,475	761,376
Non-current	1,159,882	1,105,159

- (i) Refers to claims of a civil, labor and tax nature. See Note 12.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(b) Other liabilities

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Social and statutory	177,387	140,089
Other taxes and contributions payable	96,098	45,641
Card obligations payable	356,398	356,398
Sundry creditors	254,619	220,533
Transfer – Credit Assignments	200	200
Payables – Related Parties	-	87
Obligations on operations linked to assignments(i)	6,349,503	6,349,503
Financial bills subordinated (Note 11(c))	1,140,805	1,140,805
Total	8,375,010	8,253,256
Current	791,292	669,538
Non-current	7,583,718	7,583,718

(i) Refers to obligations assumed for credit assignment operations with substantial retention of risks and rewards. See Note 5.4(c).

	Consolidated and Bank
	2025
Obligations on operations linked to assignments	
Up to 30 days	99,868
From 31 to 60 days	67,084
From 61 to 90 days	67,082
From 91 to 180 days	201,249
From 181 to 360 days	469,154
Over 360 days	5,445,066
Total	6,349,503
Circulante	904,437
Não Circulante	5,445,066

(c) Financial bills subordinated

			Consolidated and Bank
	Issue	Maturity	R\$
Local (i):			
Financial bills subordinated	1st quarter/19	1st quarter/26	124% of CDI
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/19	2nd quarter/26	122% of CDI
Financial bills subordinated	3rd quarter/19	3rd quarter/29	124% of SELIC
Financial bills subordinated	4th quarter/22	4th quarter/29	CDI + 3.9 to 4.7%
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/23	2nd quarter/30	Pré + 14.2 to 14.5
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/23	3rd quarter/30	Pré + 13.7 to 14.2%
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/22	2nd quarter/34	Pré + 17.82%
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/22	2nd quarter/32	Pré + 17.82%
Financial bills subordinated	3rd quarter/23	3rd quarter/33	CDI + 4.12%
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/23	2nd quarter/30	128% of CDI
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/23	3rd quarter/30	128% of CDI
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/19	Perpetual	IPCA + 6.51% to 6.58%
Financial bills subordinated	3rd quarter/19	Perpetual	126% of SELIC
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/19	Perpetual	130% of Selic
Financial bills subordinated	2nd quarter/19	Perpetual	126% of SELIC
Total			1,140,805

(i) Funding made through the issuance of Financial Bills with subordination clauses, maturing and perpetual, subject to the conditions determined by CMN Resolution No 4,192/13 and 4,955/21, fully approved by BACEN to comprise Complementary Capital and Level II of Banco BMG Reference Equity. Fixed rate subordinated financial bills have their exposure to variations in market risk protected by hedges (see note 5.3 (c) (ii)).

The debts and financial bills subordinated eligible for level II capital (Consolidated and Bank) mature as follows:

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Consolidated and Bank
	2025
Debts and financial bills subordinated	
From 181 to 360 days	31,724
Over 360 days	997,646
Perpetual	111,435
Total	1,140,805

12. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations - Tax and social security

The Bank is a party to litigation involving labor, civil and tax issues. The criteria described in Note 2.2(r) are utilized to assess the need to record a provision. Management of the Bank believes that the provision recorded is enough to cover the expected losses from the respective processes.

(i) **Provision for tax risks** – The contingencies are equivalent to the amount of the principal of taxes related to administrative or judicial proceedings, which are subject to self-assessment or official assessment, plus interest and, when applicable, fines and charges. A provision is recorded, regardless of the likelihood of loss, when related to a legal obligation, that is, for a favorable outcome in the matter the law in effect must be declared unconstitutional. For other cases, a provision is recorded whenever the likelihood of loss is probable.

Contingent tax lawsuits assessed as a possible risk of loss are not recognized in the accounting, whose total estimated risk is R\$1,928,950 Consolidated and R\$1,751,319 Bank, and these actions mainly refer to administrative and/or judicial proceedings for federal taxes. The main issues in the Consolidated are:

The main questions in the Consolidated are:

- a) IRPJ/IRRF/CSLL 2012, 2014 and 2019 – R\$426,626: questions the collection of income taxes and social contributions on expenses alleged to be non-deductible;
- b) IRPJ e CSLL 2011 – R\$ 109,763: questions the exclusion of expenses from the calculation bases of income tax and social contribution
- c) IR and CS 2016 – R\$88,047: Tax Deduction of Losses in Credit Operations - Law No. 9,430/96;
- d) PIS and COFINS – R\$328,073: Losses from Doubtful Credits: the deduction of credit losses under Law No. 9,718/98 is under discussion;
- e) INSS - Non-Compensatory Funds – R\$33,171: questions the payment of the employer's portion on directors' shareholdings, pursuant to Law No. 8,212/91; and

(ii) **Labor Provisions** - The calculation is conducted periodically, based on the determination of the amount of the request, the procedural phase and the likelihood of loss, which, in turn, is estimated according to the factual and legal characteristics related to the action. The amounts considered as probable losses are subject to an accounting provision.

Contingent labor lawsuits assessed as a possible risk of loss are not recognized in the accounts. There are no lawsuits classified as risk of possible loss on June 30, 2025, such processes are classified as probable or remote losses by the Consolidated and the Bank

(iii) **Civil Provisions** - The provision of individualized civil cases is carried out periodically, based on the determination of the value of the risk and the probability of loss. The provision for class action civil cases is carried out periodically, based on a parameter of the average loss verified temporally and applied to the active cases base. The amounts considered as probable losses are subject to an accounting provision.

Contingent civil lawsuits assessed as a possible loss risk are not recognized in the accounting records, whose estimated total risk of R\$574,030 Consolidated and R\$568,597 Bank.

Below, we show the segregation by type and movement of provisions and respective deposits in guarantee of Tax and Social Security, labor and civil legal claims:

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(iv) Analysis of judicial deposits and provisions by nature

	Consolidated		2025 Bank	
	Judicial deposits	Provisions	Judicial deposits	Provisions
Tax and social security contingencies	491,913	302,874	490,062	269,477
Labor contingencies	6,586	50,875	6,037	41,687
Civil claims	83,377	732,969	82,959	732,495
Total	581,876	1,086,718	579,058	1,043,659

(v) Changes

	Consolidated			
	Judicial deposits	Tax Provisions	Labor Provisions	Civil Provisions
On December 31, 2024	555,418	265,267	50,167	708,238
Additions	98,385	51,217	12,095	208,692
(Amounts written off)	(71,927)	(13,610)	(11,387)	(183,961)
On June 30, 2025	581,876	302,874	50,875	732,969

	Bank			
	Judicial deposits	Tax Provisions	Labor Provisions	Civil Provisions
On December 31, 2024	549,613	237,212	39,025	707,897
Additions	97,315	45,817	8,596	208,503
(Amounts written off)	(67,870)	(13,552)	(5,934)	(183,905)
On June 30, 2025	579,058	269,477	41,687	732,495

13. Equity (Bank)

(a) Capital Social

On June 30, 2025, the subscribed and paid-in capital stock is R\$3,742,571, represented by 583,232,411 (five hundred and eighty-three million, two hundred and thirty-two thousand, four hundred and eleven) shares, of which 372,696,198 (three hundred and seventy-two million, six hundred and ninety-six thousand and one hundred and ninety-eight) common shares and 210,536,213 (two hundred and ten million, five hundred and thirty-six thousand, two hundred and thirteen) preferred, registered, book-entry shares with no par value.

At a meeting held on June 26, 2025, the Bank's Board of Directors decided to approve a new share buyback program, which came into effect on June 27, 2025, authorizing the acquisition of up to 12,961,497 preferred shares issued by the Bank itself, without reducing the value of the share capital, corresponding to up to 10.00% (ten percent) of the outstanding shares, reduced by the current number of treasury shares, to be held in treasury, canceled or placed on the market, or to pay remuneration to executives and other beneficiaries of the Bank within the scope of the Bank's long-term incentive plans, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 30 of Law no. 6,404/76 ("Brazilian Corporate Law") and CVM Resolution no. 77/22.

The acquisition operations under the new program will be carried out on the stock exchange, in the period between June 27, 2025 and December 21, 2026, at market value.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Own shares 12/31/2024	Acquisition of Own Shares	Long-term incentive payment	Other	Own shares 06/30/2025
Quantity	2,750,309	140,000	(2,617,981)	(280)	272,048

	Number of shares 06/30/2025
Common	372,696,198
Preferred	210,536,213
Total	583,232,411

	Number of shares in circulation (i)		
	Common	Preferred	Total
On 12/31/2024	26,868,119	130,704,109	157,572,228
Change of treasury shares	-	2,478,261	2,478,261
Change in treasury shares held by controllers and administrators	(19,866)	(929,727)	(949,593)
On 06/30/2025	26,848,253	132,252,643	159,100,896

(i) Defined as outstanding shares, pursuant to art. 67 of CVM Resolution 80/22, all shares of the issuer, with the exception of those held by the controller, persons related to it, the issuer's managers and those held in treasury.

(b) Reserves

Revenue reserves:

- **Legal:** Accumulated through appropriations equivalent to 5% of the profit, for the year with the balance limited to 20% of capital.
- **Statutory:** The undistributed annual profit after all appropriations is transferred to this reserve and the accumulated balance is available to stockholders for future appropriations to be decided at General Meetings.

(c) Dividends and Interest on Capital

Stockholders are entitled to receive as mandatory dividends, in each fiscal year, an amount of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the adjusted net income, as called for in the Brazilian Corporations Law.

Interest on Shareholders' Equity was established by Law No. 9,249/95, which in its art. 9, and amendments, allows companies to deduct the Real Profit and Social Contribution from the duly recorded financial expense resulting from the application of the TJLP on shareholders' equity as compensation to the shareholder.

According to the material fact disclosed on March 27, 2025, Interest on Equity for the first semester of 2025 totaled R\$58,310, equivalent to R\$0.10 per common and preferred share issued by the Bank, with 15% income tax withheld at source, resulting in a net amount of R\$0.085 per share. Payment to shareholders was made on April 15, 2025.

(d) Net income per share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Bank's shareholders by the weighted average number of common and preferred shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of outstanding common shares to presume the conversion of all diluted potential common shares.

However, there are no potential common and preferred shares in the Bank for dilution purposes and, therefore, the basic and diluted earnings per share are equal. According to CPC41, we use the retrospective adjustment to calculate basic earnings per share for June 2025.

	Net income per share 06/30/2025
Profit attributable to the company's shareholders	240,127
Weighted average number of shares issued	583,232,411
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Brazilian Reais)	0.4117

14. Financial intermediation income (expenses)

Analysis of the financial intermediation income and expenses:

(a) Credit operations

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Direct consumer credit	3,823,684	3,415,367
Commercial portfolio	160,068	141,461
Income from Credit Transfer (Note 5.4 (c))	126,885	126,885
Agent commissions	(493,918)	(541,048)
Exchange variation	(332,068)	58,947
Total	3,284,651	3,201,612

(b) Marketable securities transactions

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Interbank investments	248,579	248,579
Marketable securities	1,062,801	940,741
Overseas applications	96,846	96,846
Total	1,408,226	1,286,166

(c) Expenses with funds obtained in the market

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Derivative financial instruments	275,214	238,418
Loans, assignments and onlendings	(74,302)	(74,302)
Exchange variation	(82,687)	(339,191)
Expenses with time deposits	(1,579,861)	(1,604,301)
Expenses with Interbank Deposits	(14,636)	(96,976)
Other funding expenses	(792,965)	(792,612)
Assigned credit operations (i)	(320,034)	(320,034)
Total	(2,589,271)	(2,988,998)

(i) Includes derivative financial instruments used to hedge the foreign exchange variation presented in note 14(a).

(d) Insurance Operations

(i) Insurance Assets:

	Consolidated
	2025
Premiums receivable	22,422
Operations with insurance companies	19,662
Deferred acquisition costs	44,465
Total	86,549
Current	79,309
Non-current	7,240

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(ii) Insurance Liabilities:

	Consolidated
	2025
Insurance Operations Debits	9,254
Technical Provisions	164,515
Total	173,769
Current	9,254
Non-current	164,515

(iii) Insurance Results:

	Consolidated
	2025
Earned Premiums	195,478
Other Income and Expenses	(19,865)
Claims	(43,392)
Acquisition Costs	(72,706)
Total	59,515

15. Income from services rendered

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Collection charges	2,138	2,138
Bank fees	24,243	24,243
Others	106,864	39,258
Total	133,245	65,639

16. Personnel expenses and other administrative expenses

(a) Personnel expenses

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Payroll	(120,749)	(99,026)
Social charges	(56,797)	(52,886)
Training	(1,677)	(1,334)
Benefits	(41,695)	(37,974)
Total	(220,918)	(191,220)

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(b) Other administrative expenses

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Water, power and gas	(1,692)	(1,391)
Marketing	(24,577)	(22,411)
Rentals	(6,031)	(3,263)
Promotions and public relations	(13,498)	(12,973)
Communication expenses	(15,432)	(15,083)
Maintenance and repairs of property	(3,282)	(1,323)
Data processing	(130,090)	(128,062)
Insurance	(5,602)	(5,200)
Third-party services	(64,595)	(63,746)
Surveillance services	(3,652)	(3,630)
Specialist technical services	(152,351)	(147,049)
Sundry materials	(1,957)	(1,419)
Financial system services	(15,770)	(15,540)
Transport	(1,561)	(1,433)
Travel	(12,691)	(11,784)
Amortization and depreciation	(89,187)	(88,169)
Others	(51,976)	(43,056)
Total	(593,944)	(565,532)

17. Tax expenses

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
PIS and COFINS	(93,027)	(82,411)
ISS	(5,923)	(3,412)
Others	(21,736)	(6,625)
Total	(120,686)	(92,448)

18. Other operating income and expenses

	Consolidated	Bank
	2025	2025
Other operating income		
Recovery of charges and expenses	2,337	270
Monetary variations	28,355	20,628
Reversal of operating provisions (i)	193,563	188,081
Adjustment of taxes to be offset	2,726	1,286
Other	40,140	24,165
Total	267,121	234,430
Other operating expenses		
Monetary update	(5,738)	(5,271)
Collection charges	(176)	(176)
Transaction expenses with onlending of funds	(68,780)	(68,780)
Operating provisions (i)	(466,701)	(456,300)
Charges	(21,324)	(21,324)
Others	(42,867)	(26,328)
Total	(605,586)	(578,179)
Total other operating income (expenses)	(338,465)	(343,749)

(i) Basically, reversal and constitution of civil, labor and tax provisions.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

19. Income tax and social contribution on net income

(a)	Deferred tax assets	–	income tax and social contribution credits	Consolidated	
	Social contribution MP 2158-35	Temporary differences	Income tax and social contribution losses	Adjustment to market value in equity	Total
On 12/31/2025	547	3,481,166	611,922	64,548	4,158,183
Initial Adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21	-	570,829	-	-	570,829
On 01/01/2025	547	4,051,995	611,922	64,548	4,729,012
Increase	-	366,660	26,974	573,855	967,489
(Realization / Reversal)	-	(184,822)	(128,366)	(446,640)	(759,828)
Closing balance 06/30/2025	547	4,233,833	510,530	191,763	4,936,673
Bank					
	Social contribution MP 2158-35	Temporary differences	Income tax and social contribution losses	Adjustment to market value in equity	Total
On 12/31/2024	547	3,406,673	287,076	85,543	3,779,839
Initial Adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21	-	567,970	-	-	567,970
On 01/01/2025	547	3,974,643	287,076	85,543	4,347,809
Increase	-	432,635	-	449,075	881,710
(Realization / Reversal)	-	(162,313)	(81,232)	(438,459)	(682,004)
Closing balance 06/30/2025	547	4,244,965	205,844	96,159	4,547,515

The Consolidated adopts the practice of constituting deferred tax credits and obligations on all temporary differences, tax losses and negative bases.

Tax credits related to temporary additions refer mainly to Provisions for tax and social security disputes discussed at the judicial or administrative level, labor and civil provisions, the realization of which depends on the closing of the respective processes, and provision for doubtful accounts whose realization depends on the deductibility criteria under Law No. 14,467/2022.

Technical studies carried out in June 2025, demonstrate the institution's capacity to generate sufficient taxable profits to offset existing tax credits.

(b) Expectation of realization of tax credits in the semester ended June 30, 2025 can be demonstrated as follows:

Year	Consolidated	Bank
2025	420,497	401,230
2026	522,267	465,112
2027	597,843	482,394
2028	457,768	403,085
2029	512,455	455,444
Over 2029	2,425,843	2,340,250
Total	4,936,673	4,547,515

(c) Deferred tax liabilities – income tax and social contribution

Deferred income tax and social contribution on temporary exclusions in the amount of R\$67,091 in the Consolidated and R\$55,427 in the Bank mainly refer to Securities Marking-to-Market.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(d) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution in the income statement

	Consolidated	
	2025	
	Income Tax	Social Contribution
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	312,691	312,691
Interest on own shareholders' equity (paid and payable)	(121,917)	(121,917)
Statutory profit sharing	(49,168)	(49,168)
Interest on non-taxable securities	(79,250)	(79,250)
Permanent additions (exclusions):		
Income Tax and CS on Selic Interest - Repetition of tax overpayment (i)	(9,912)	(9,912)
Equity pickup	(22,801)	(22,801)
Technological innovation (ii)	(55,772)	(55,772)
Other	(40,137)	(40,137)
Calculation basis	(66,266)	(66,266)
Basic rate	9,940	13,253
Additional rate	6,639	-
Tax incentives	615	-
Income and Social Contribution taxes	17,194	13,253

	Bank	
	2025	
	Income Tax	Social Contribution
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	173,970	173,970
Interest on own shareholders' equity (paid and payable)	(121,917)	(121,917)
Statutory profit sharing	(48,395)	(48,395)
Permanent additions (exclusions):		
Income Tax and CS on Selic Interest - Repetition of tax overpayment (i)	(9,912)	(9,912)
Equity pickup	(170,904)	(170,904)
Exchange rate variation on investment abroad	(79,267)	(79,267)
Technological innovation (ii)	(55,772)	(55,772)
Other	58,452	58,452
Calculation basis	(253,745)	(253,745)
Basic rate	38,062	50,749
Additional rate	25,386	-
Tax incentives	355	-
Income and Social Contribution taxes	63,803	50,749

(i) Effect of the STF decision - Theme No. 962 - Non-levy of IRPJ and CSLL on amounts updated by the Selic rate resulting from judicial action for the repetition of tax over payment; and

(ii) Law No. 11,196/2005, art.17, item I.

20. Related party transactions (Bank)

Transactions carried out between related parties are disclosed in compliance with BACEN Resolution No. 4,636, dated 02/22/2018, and with Technical Pronouncement CPC 05. These operations are carried out at the usual values, terms and rates of the bank's other operations.

(a) Related-party transactions

Intercompany transactions are eliminated from the Financial Statements on consolidation. The main balances can be summarized as follows:

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Assets / (Liabilities)	Income / (Expenses)
	2025	2025
Related Parties Transactions		
Interfinancial liquidity investment		
BMG Bank (Cayman) Ltd.	2,089,627	112,893
Credit operations		
Pessoal chave da Administração	5,620	-
Outras partes relacionadas – Pessoas Jurídicas	202,851	17,789
Marketable securities		
Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros Cartões Consignados II	3,220,192	94,794
Income receivable		
Banco BMG Consignado S.A.	98,428	-
BMG Leasing S.A. – Arrendamento mercantil	73,863	-
Banco Bmg Soluções Financeiras S.A.	42,496	-
Araujo Fontes Participações Ltda.	7,894	-
Bmg S.A. Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	1,929	-
Other Assets		
Banco BMG Consignado S.A.	1,485	-
Bmg Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	1,428	-
Rarolabs - Raro Recrutamento Em TI Ltda.	402	-
EGL - Empreendimentos Gerais Ltda.	48	-
Demand deposits		
Bmg S.A. Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	(4,183)	-
CBFacil Corretora de Seguros e Negócios Ltda.	(1,570)	-
Bmg Participações em Negócios Ltda.	(1,450)	-
ME Promotora de Vendas Ltda.	(964)	-
Help Franchising	(938)	-
Bmg Seguradora S.A.	(728)	-
Bmg Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	(556)	-
Bmg Seguridade	(520)	-
Demais partes relacionadas	(83)	-
Interbank deposits		
Banco BMG Consignado S.A.	(555,661)	(37,012)
BMG Leasing S.A. – Arrendamento mercantil	(401,578)	(26,807)
Banco Bmg Soluções Financeiras S.A.	(284,887)	(17,853)
Bmg S.A. Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	(10,196)	(669)
Time deposits		
Bmg Participações em Negócios Ltda.	(98,141)	(5,673)
Bmg Participações em Seguradora Ltda.	(71,650)	(2,187)
Bmg Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	(51,015)	(4,502)
CBFacil Corretora de Seguros e Negócios Ltda.	(46,099)	(10,902)
Help Franchising	(40,261)	(2,473)
Bmg Seguridade	(29,024)	(1,944)
ME Promotora de Vendas Ltda.	(19,597)	(1,225)
BMG Soluções Eletrônicas S.A.	(549)	(35)
Rarolabs Raro Recrutamento Em TI Ltda.	(5,873)	(271)
Other liabilities		
Rarolabs Raro Recrutamento Em TI Ltda.	(2,084)	-
Banco BMG Consignado S.A.	(65)	-
Banco Bmg Soluções Financeiras S.A.	(22)	-
EGL - Empreendimentos Gerais Ltda.	(10)	-

The funds invested in and obtained from related parties were contracted at market rates.

EGL - Empreendimentos Gerais Ltda. (non-financial company belonging to the Bmg Group), acquired credits without co-obligation with Banco Bmg, which, by virtue of the assignment contract, receives 20% of the transfers to be made, as collection services. On June 30, 2025, the amounts to be transferred to EGL – Empreendimentos Gerais Ltda. totaled R\$30.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

(b) Management remuneration

As mentioned in Note 2.2(s), in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921/10, the Bank has established the management remuneration at each the Annual General Meeting, agreed between the Board of Directors and the Executive Board, as determined by the Bank's bylaws.

(i) Short and long-term benefits for management

	2025
Remuneration	50,606
INSS Contribution	11,386
Total	61,992

(ii) Share-based payment

In order to stimulate the development of a long-term vision and alignment between the interests of employees, officers and shareholders of the Bmg Group, enabling the Company to attract and retain talent, maximize the generation of income and encourage value creation in a sustainable manner, a Long-Term Incentive Plan was implemented in 2020 with payment based on Shares, whose supervision, planning and control is the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

This program makes it possible for officers and other eligible employees to receive the Company's "BMGB4" preferred shares as a long-term incentive, comprising their respective variable remuneration ("Performance Shares Units" or "PSU"), observing, when applicable, the conditions of CMN Resolution No. 3,921/10, CPC Technical Pronouncement 10 "Share-Based Payment" and the Company's Directors Compensation Policy.

The number of shares to be granted under this plan will not exceed 10% of the outstanding shares and will be valued according to the weighted average of the closing price of the share in the 20 trading sessions immediately prior to the PSU calculation date.

In line with the Long-Term Incentive Plan with payment based on Shares, the Bank paid in the period ended June 30, 2025 the amount of R\$10,051 to directors and other eligible employees, net of tax effects.

(iii) Other information

Pursuant to Resolution No. 4,693, as of January 2019, financial institutions may carry out credit operations with related parties in compliance with the conditions and limits defined by said resolution. Accordingly, Banco Bmg established a policy to conduct credit operations with related parties, duly approved by the Board of Directors and formalized in a specific document made available to the Central Bank of Brazil.

21. Fair value estimate

The Group uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument without change.
- Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments or valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data.
- Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The table below presents the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on June 30, 2025.

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

			Consolidated
			2025
	Book value	Fair value	Unrealized gains
ASSETS			
Investments in interbank deposits	43,347	43,347	-
Marketable securities	15,212,149	15,212,149	-
Derivative financial instruments	229,881	229,881	-
Credit operations	23,500,311	23,784,217	283,906
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	25,581,091	26,484,028	902,937
Funds obtained in the open market - own portfolio	3,719,042	3,719,042	-
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	2,593,010	2,605,586	12,576
Borrowings and onlendings	2,097,626	2,097,626	-
Derivative financial instruments	154,478	154,478	-
Debts and financial bills subordinated	1,140,805	1,140,805	-
			Bank
			2025
	Book value	Fair value	Unrealized gains
ASSETS			
Investments in interbank deposits	2,132,974	2,132,974	-
Marketable securities	12,480,226	12,480,226	-
Derivative financial instruments	229,881	229,881	-
Credit operations	21,037,477	21,321,383	283,906
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	27,149,113	28,041,688	892,575
Funds obtained in the open market - own portfolio	3,719,042	3,719,042	-
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	2,593,010	2,605,586	12,576
Borrowings and onlendings	2,097,626	2,097,626	-
Derivative financial instruments	154,478	154,478	-
Debts and financial bills subordinated	1,140,805	1,140,805	-

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as held-for-trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- quoted market prices or financial institution or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on yield curves adopted by the market;
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value;
- other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

22. Other Information

(a) Commitments and Guarantees

Guarantees and sureties given by the Consolidated to customers amount to R\$305,728 and are subject to financial charges and counter-guarantees from the beneficiaries.

With the advent of Resolution No. 4,512/16, referring to the treatment for financial guarantees provided, the balance of the provision for endorsements and sureties, had a negative impact on the result in the semester ended June 30, 2025 of R\$3,461.

(b) Agreements for the clearing and settlement of liabilities in the National Financial System environment

In order to allow the offsetting of credits and debits held with a single counterparty, whose maturities of the rights and obligations may be accelerated to the date on which the event of default by either parties occurs, the Bmg Conglomerate, pursuant to CMN Resolution 3,263, of February 24, 2005, entered into compensation agreements in the scope of derivative agreements, as well as agreements for the offset and settlement of assets and liabilities.

(c) Supplemental information

There were no non-recurring results in the semester ended June 30, 2025.

(d) Material facts

Regarding the Material Facts disclosed on October 29, 2020 and November 3, 2020, referring to the "Macchiato" and "Descarte" operations, in compliance with the decision of the 2nd Federal Criminal Court of São Paulo, as well as the Federal Revenue Service's assessment in relation to the disallowance of payments made to certain suppliers, the Bank informs that there are no updates and that no irregularities were identified in the Bank's information available to the Investigation that corroborate the occurrence of crimes of money laundering, corruption or against the National Financial System.

(e) Subsequent Events

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 15, 2025, the following were approved: (i) the distribution of interest on equity as per the Material Fact disclosed by the Company on this date, and (ii) the increase of the Company's capital stock within the authorized capital limit, through a private subscription of new book-entry shares, without par value, both common and preferred.

(i) Interest on Equity

On this date, the payment of Interest on Equity related to the second quarter of 2025 was approved, in the total gross amount of up to R\$58.3 million, equivalent to R\$0.10 per common and preferred share issued by the Bank, subject to a 15% withholding income tax, resulting in a net amount of R\$0.085 per share, except for shareholders that are legal entities proven to be tax-exempt or immune.

Payment to shareholders will be made on August 21, 2025, based on the shareholding position as of July 24, 2025. Therefore, as of July 25, 2025 (inclusive), the Bank's shares were traded "ex-rights."

(ii) Capital Increase

The capital increase will be of up to R\$49,534 and no less than R\$35,396. The Capital Increase will be carried out through the issuance of up to 15,855,883 new registered, book-entry shares without par value, consisting of 10,140,581 common shares and 5,715,302 non-voting preferred shares, for private subscription. After the Capital Increase, the Company's capital stock, currently R\$3,742,571, represented by 372,696,198 common shares and 210,536,213 non-voting preferred shares, all registered and without par value, will increase to up to R\$3,792,104, represented by up to 382,836,779 common shares and 216,251,515 non-voting preferred shares, all registered and without par value.

23. Risk management

1. Risk and Capital Management Structure and Sensitivity Analysis

The Bmg Conglomerate believes risk management is essential for maximizing capital use efficiency and for choosing business opportunities, as well as ensuring the preservation of process integrity and independence. To this end, the Bmg Conglomerate has developed, based on best risk management practices, policies, systems and internal controls for the mitigation and control of possible losses arising from exposure to the risks to which its activities are exposed, with a set of processes and routines appropriate to its operational modalities.

In this context, Banco Bmg manages its risks - capital, liquidity, market, credit, operational, social, environmental and climate risks - with specific actions for each, as summarized below. The other Pillar II risks, such as image, strategy and socio-environmental risks, also are monitored by the Risk and Compliance Department, reporting to the Risk and Capital Management Committee and with the following structure:

The document detailing the structure and guidelines established in risk management, together with the Pilar 3 Report, can be viewed on the website (<http://www.bancobmg.com.br/ri/>), in the Corporate Governance, Risk Management section.

1.1 Capital Management

Banco Bmg opted to create a centralized capital management framework for the Consolidated, appointing a director responsible for the full structure.

The Capital Management Committee is primarily responsible for promoting discussions about capital management.

The Committee is led by the Finance, Risk and Compliance Board in order to present the current Basel Ratio to the Board of Directors and other executive officers, along with the projections for the next three years.

Among the Committee's main activities are:

- Promote discussions and decisions on issues related to policies, procedures, methodologies and processes related to managing capital and the Capital Plan as set forth in this Policy paper;
- Validate the Capital Management Policy and the Organization's Capital Plan and submit them to the Executive Board and Board of Directors;
- Submit the committee's deliberations affecting Policy and the Capital Plan to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors;
- Monitor the effectiveness of the capital management process within the Organization, including the possible impacts on capital, deriving from the risks associated with non-financial companies that are part of the consolidated economic-financial group;
- Report to the Board of Directors the significant changes in the financial projections and future capital requirements, as well as possible significant changes in relation to the strategies adopted, the amount of capital to be allocated and the effects of stress tests within the Organization;
- To regularly report all the activities of the Committee to the Board of Directors.

The Finance Superintendence is the unit responsible for managing the Bmg Consolidated capital as well as the assessment of potential impacts on the capital arising from risks associated with non-financial companies that are part of the consolidated economic financial group.

Quantitative data regarding regulatory capital requirements as well as compliance with the capital requirements provided for in the regulations in force can be seen in "Note 3 - Capital requirements and limits of fixed assets."

1.2 Credit Risk

Banco Bmg's operating strategy is focused on the Retail segment, offering efficient credit solutions for different client profiles.

As a result, the main credit products are: Payroll loan, Payroll Loan Credit Card, BMG Em Conta (direct debit personal loans) and BMG Empresas (Companies), the possibility of developing other products that show growth and profitability

potential remains open. With the consolidation of Bmg as a digital bank, the non-consigned credit card portfolio has seen significant growth.

The credit policies specific to each product are established based on internal and external factors, taking into account the economic environment and the risk appetite profile of the institution.

Among the most notable internal factors are: portfolio quality, margins, the company's goals and targets; external factors: variation of the client's capacity to pay due to an economic slowdown, inflation, unemployment, crises, etc.

The credit award process is based on an assessment of the risk x return of the operation, establishing limits to clients according to their degree of exposure to risk and verification of the reported registration data. As part of the assessment, credit bureaus may be consulted to assist in the decision and risk classification of the client.

The monitoring of credit policies is conducted through regular performance reports that, presenting variations (improved or worsening performance), will indicate a possible need for review, adapting to the new dynamics.

1.3 Market Risk

The shareholders and directors of the Bmg Conglomerate are cognizant that the effective management of this risk, coupled with an effective control based on best practices and operational tools, ensures that the institution is adequately capitalized and secure, and is aware of its advantages and disadvantages in terms of returns and risks.

It also considers that all the hierarchical levels of the institution have roles and responsibilities in relation to the management of market risk in its activities, for the effectiveness of controls.

The management area uses practices and technologies for daily measurements and monitoring of defined limits, sensitivity and stress to fluctuations in foreign exchange exposure, interest rates, stock and commodity prices, even forecasting the risks inherent in new activities and products, adapting the necessary controls and procedures.

The Bmg Prudential Conglomerate is conservative regarding exposure to market risk, establishing limits for positioning in certain markets and products, and limiting losses resulting from fluctuations in market values, with daily monitoring of these limits carried out by an area independent of that of the position manager.

The Market Risk management area monitors compliance with limits and distributes management reports about the control of the positions, as well as reports and regular presentations, to senior management.

In addition to verification of compliance with the established limits, the results of the measurements involving normal and stress situations and the running of compliance tests are disclosed through the Monthly Market Risk Letter to the full Executive Board and the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

1.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management aims to keep structured control systems in line with the institution's operating profiles. They are periodically reassessed to allow ongoing monitoring of positions taken in all financial and capital market operations, to highlight and mitigate the liquidity risk arising from its activities.

Liquidity risk is defined as the occurrence of imbalances between tradable assets and liabilities - "mismatches" between payments and receipts - which may affect the institution's payment capacity, taking into consideration the different currencies and settlement terms of their rights and obligations.

The Bmg Conglomerate is concerned about liquidity risk management, delegating the monitoring mission to suitably qualified professionals with the necessary knowledge for effective control and meeting the requirements of regulatory bodies, in consonance with the principles established by the Basel accord.

Liquidity risk management shall ensure that risks affecting the achievement of the institution's strategies and objectives are continuously assessed. Internal controls should be reviewed to appropriately cover new or previously uncontrolled risks.

1.5 Operating Risk

Bmg Conglomerate considers operational risk management an essential tool for maximizing efficiency in the use of capital and in the choice of business opportunities, providing an adequate understanding of the risks associated with its business, so that events that may adversely interfere with the achievement of the objectives are identified and treated.

It also considers that the responsibility for risk management must be exercised by all employees, regardless of their hierarchical level, who must express concerns when failures in controls or violations of the rules defined by the Bmg Conglomerate are identified.

The strategy is characterized by the monitoring of all known and potential risks of the institution and service providers, aiming at the implementation of adequate controls, considering the cost/benefit of each item evaluated.

The risk events that materialize and have financial, image or regulatory impact must be controlled, in order to identify and treat the root cause in order to avoid recurrences. These events will be reported according to their impact and criticality to Banco Bmg's senior management.

1.6 Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

Social, environmental and climate risks are defined as the possibility of financial or image losses to the Institution caused by events associated with violations of fundamental rights and guarantees or those of common interest (social), environmental degradation and excessive use of natural resources (environmental), the transition to a low carbon economy (transition climate) and changes in climate patterns (physical climate).

The management of these risks is one of the guidelines that contribute to compliance with the group's business principles of social, environmental, and climate responsibility, as established in the Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC).

Management practices seek to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate the social, environmental and climate risk to which Bmg is exposed in its operations, activities, businesses, products, investments and stakeholders relations.

These actions are detailed in the Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Standard (NRSAC), following the guidelines set out in CVM Resolution No. 4.557/2017 and other rules related to the topic. Among the processes described in the document are the social, environmental and climate risk analyses carried out during onboarding and when granting credit limits.

All clients in the retail and wholesale segments, as well as suppliers and other interested parties, who go through the onboarding process are subjected to a standard RSAC analysis, focused on identifying social, environmental and climate-related issues.

Clients in the wholesale segment in sectors classified as critical and restricted undergo a detailed RSAC analysis, with a social, environmental, and climate risk rating assigned to the client, as assessed according to internal methodology during the credit-granting process.

The institution's progress on this issue, as well as social, environmental and climate risk management indicators, are reported to the Risk and Capital Management Committee (CGRC) every two months.

1.7 Sensitivity Analysis

(a) Assets and liabilities

In compliance with Instruction No. of art.17 of Bacen Circular No. 3959/19, Banco Bmg conducted a sensitivity analysis through the "Stress Testing Program" as defined in its risk policies, applying the following factors to assets and liabilities, adopting each of the scenarios listed below:

- **Optimistic:** we considered a productivity improvement of 10%, increase in credit quality by 10% (lower loan loss provision - Expected Loss), reduction of funding rates by 10%, reduction in provisions for contingencies by 10%.
- **Pessimistic 1:** we considered a 10% worsening in productivity, a 10% worsening credit quality (higher expected loss), an increase in funding rates by 10%, and an increase in contingency provisions by 10%.
- **Pessimistic 2:** we considered a productivity decrease of 20%, credit quality worsening by 20% (higher expected loss), increase in funding rates by 20%, increase in provisions for contingencies by 20%.
- **Pessimistic 3:** simulation of reverse stress where we stress the main variables to the point of zeroing out the Bank's Net Profit

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Consolidated				
Gross effect on the income				
	Optimistic	Pessimistic 1	Pessimistic 2	Pessimistic 3
Productivity	174,236	(174,236)	(348,472)	(522,708)
Credit quality	144,501	(144,501)	(289,002)	(433,503)
Funding rates	62,793	(62,793)	(125,587)	(188,380)
Provisions for contingencies	51,899	(51,899)	(103,798)	(155,697)

Bank				
Net effect on the result				
	Optimistic	Pessimistic 1	Pessimistic 2	Pessimistic 3
Productivity	95,830	(95,830)	(191,660)	(287,490)
Credit quality	79,475	(79,475)	(158,951)	(238,426)
Funding rates	34,536	(34,536)	(69,073)	(103,609)
Provisions for contingencies	28,544	(28,544)	(57,089)	(85,633)

(b) Market Risk

In compliance with CVM, Banco Bmg carried out a sensitivity analysis for relevant market risk factors.

Financial instruments are segregated in the trading and banking (non-trading) portfolios, such as in the management of the market risk exposure, in accordance with the best market practices and with the classification criteria of operations and capital management of the BACEN Basel III new standardized method. The banking portfolio consists of commercial and structural operations arising from the Group's various lines of business and possible hedges. Therefore, the entire Group portfolio to be analyzed for market risk is classified as banking.

The summary table below shows the effects of changes in prices in the projected scenarios and does not necessarily reflect the current position, due to the dynamism of the market and the Group's activities.

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential volume of losses that could arise from extreme market situations. For the non-trading portfolio, stress tests are performed by the Risk area.

Risk Factors	Definition	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Foreign currency	Exposures subject to exchange variation	357	893	1.786
Interest rate in reais	Exposures subject to pre-fixed interest rate changes	(57,853)	(144,632)	(289,264)
Foreign exchange coupon	Exposures subject to variation of coupon rates in foreign currency	(8,518)	(21,294)	(42,588)
IPCA/IGPM	Exposures subject to price index coupon rate variation	7,436	18,591	37,182
Total		(58,578)	(146,442)	(292,884)

The Group's financial instruments are classified as Banking Portfolio. They consist of credit operations, instruments for raising funds to finance the loan portfolio, securities classified fair value through other comprehensive income and derivative financial instruments intended to hedge other operations classified in this portfolio (assets or liabilities).

The identified risk factors:

Interest curve – loss due to price variations due to changes in the fixed interest rate in reais;

Foreign exchange coupon – loss due to changes in price due to changes in the domestic interest rate for operations indexed to the exchange rate variation;

Exchange – loss arising from changes in price due to changes in any currency.

Assumptions for risk factors		
Scenario	Interest curve (pre) and Currency Coupon Curve	Foreign Exchange
1	Parallel offset + 100 basis points	Increase of 10%
2	Parallel offset + 250 basis points	Increase of 25%
3	Parallel offset + 500 basis points	Increase of 50%

BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED
ON JUNE 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais unless otherwise stated

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

- Scenario 1 represents a parallel shock of 100 basis points (+1%) on interest and exchange coupon curves plus a 10% shock on exchange rates.
- Scenario 2 represents a parallel shock of 250 basis points (+2.5%) on interest and exchange coupon curves plus a 25% shock on the exchange rates.
- Scenario 3 represents a parallel shock of 500 basis points (+5%) on interest and exchange coupon curves plus a 50% shock on the exchange rates.

* * *

Carlos Andre Hermesindo da Silva
(Controller and Chief Finance Officer)

Marco Antonio Antunes
(Chairman and Specialist Member of the Audit Committee)

Emerson Jezuiño Teodoro Silvestre
CRC - 1SP183479/O-1
(Accountant in Charge)



**BANCO BMG S.A. (BANK) AND BANCO BMG S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (CONSOLIDATED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ON JUNE 30, 2025**

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS ABOUT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In compliance with the provisions of art. 25, item VI of the Securities and Exchange Commission Instruction No. 480/09, Banco Bmg S.A.'s Directors hereby declare that, according to their cognizance of the matter, they reviewed, discussed and agreed with the Bank's Financial Statements for the semester ended June 30, 2025.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND INVESTOR RELATIONS OFFICER

In compliance with the provisions of art. 25, item V of the Securities and Exchange Commission Instruction 480/09, the directors of the Bank Bmg S.A., hereby declare that they have reviewed, discussed and agree with the individual and consolidated Financial Statements for the semester ended June 30, 2025, disclosed in this date, as well as that they had reviewed, discussed and agreed with the conclusions expressed in the audit report of the independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes Ltd. and in the opinion of the Fiscal Council for the semester ended June 30, 2025.

São Paulo, August 14, 2025.

Executive Officers

Carlos Andre Hermesindo da Silva

Flávio Pentagna Guimarães Neto