



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

**Financial statements at
June 30, 2025
and independent auditor's report**

Management Report

(In thousands of Reais)

Who We Are

BOCOM BBM represents the union of two cultures of excellence in the bank management, with high performance and solid centennial background, both in Brazil and China.

With agility and transparency, we meet the credit needs of companies established in Brazil and abroad. We offer debt capital market (DCM) solutions, derivatives, foreign exchange and treasury products to our corporate and institutional customers. Our Asset Management offers fixed income funds of different profiles to individual and corporate customers. We also operate in Wealth Management Services with customized financial products and services for high income investors.

Always guided by ethics and transparency, we make efforts to sustainably offer to our shareholders and customers profitability of capital, as well as Brazil-China integration; and we offer to our employees opportunities for professional, material and intellectual growth, encouraging the search for cutting-edge knowledge, notably in the financial and technological areas.

Message from Management

Despite the high level of uncertainty regarding Washington's new economic policy and the adverse consequences for the US economy of the tariffs implemented so far, their effects are only just beginning to materialize. US inflation continues to display benign dynamics, although the tariffs are already reflected in the prices of tradables. Economic growth has slowed moderately, but job creation remains robust. The effects of the tariffs are expected to become more evident during the course of this year, but meanwhile the Fed should be able to resume the monetary easing cycle on which it embarked last year. In the emerging economies, the slowdown in global growth and China's redirection of its exports of manufactured goods to other countries will contribute to disinflation. In Brazil, monetary policy is already highly restrictive, and the tightening cycle has been put on hold. The tightening of financial conditions is expected to lead to a slowdown in economic growth in 2025, although its effects will be more evident in the second half and in 2026. However, uncertainty regarding fiscal expansion and the resilience of the labor market (the unemployment rate is currently the lowest on record) may act in the opposite direction. The strong performance of less cyclical sectors such as agriculture will also help make the slowdown gradual. The global context presents challenges but also opportunities. The high nominal and real interest rates in Brazil compared to those of other countries are attractive to foreign investors seeking diversification and new investment opportunities outside the US.

With interest rates remaining high and other asset classes delivering lackluster performances, corporate credit continues to be the preferred allocation for many investors. This trend has driven a significant accumulation of funds in the segment and relative prices have fallen as a result, all of which plus monetary tightening has created a highly asymmetrical risk-taking environment. Added to this, competition among the major investment banks with the aim of repeating the record revenue levels achieved in 2024 contributed to a significant reduction in revenue per transaction in the capital markets in first-half 2025. Given the weaker primary capital market, BOCOM BBM's activities focused on the development of new asset management products, especially the FIAGRO II fund, which raised almost BRL 300 million in June, as well as tactical positions in the local and offshore secondary corporate credit markets.

Accumulation in the fixed-income segment and the resulting pressure on capital market prices also had a spillover effect on the bilateral credit market, and we therefore continued to take a cautious stance toward growth, expecting a lower rate of return than in 2024. On the other hand, we remain confident regarding our successful strategy of diversification into new businesses, including expansion in the debt market, treasury products for clients, and asset management. In the first half of 2025, these sources of income, which are not directly linked to the credit spread, reached 49.9% of total revenue, representing significant growth compared to 22.3% in 2016, when the BOCOM BBM project began.

In the first half of 2025, we continued to strengthen our corporate commitment to the well-being of our employees, clients and suppliers, as well as the local communities where we operate. Through sponsorships and donations, we support various projects that provide training for people in vulnerable situations. It is worth highlighting our ongoing support for the Arte Tech project run by Gamboa Ação, an NGO based near our offices in Rio de Janeiro that offers extracurricular classes for children from poor households. Through Viver Solidário, another NGO, we also support some charitable organizations in Rio de Janeiro by donating food and hygiene products during the festive season. In addition, we support universities and courses in areas strategic to BOCOM BBM, such as the department of economics at PUC-Rio and FGV, two centers of excellence in the field, and for the China Today course at Tsinghua University, whereby leading experts, academics and policymakers teach Brazilian executives about trends in the Chinese economy. Finally, our Sustainability and Women's Committees continued to promote important internal initiatives, such as measuring, certifying and offsetting the bank's carbon emissions. BOCOM BBM participated in the celebration of 50 years of diplomatic relations between Brazil and China by supporting several projects that portrayed their cultural exchanges during the period. One of these was restoration and maintenance of Casa Pacheco Leão, a historic building in the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden, which hosted an exhibition on the Tea Route, set to remain on display in 2025. We also supported publication of a book entitled Troposfera Compartilhada: Artistas Brasil e China ("Shared Troposphere: Artists from Brazil and China"), featuring works by Brazilian and Chinese artists that involve elements of nature and technology shared by both cultures. The synergies between Brazil and China are not limited to culture, and this is just one example of the opportunities that foster fuller integration between them.



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Management Report

(In thousands of Reais)

Performance of Bocom BBM

Banco BOCOM BBM ended the first semester with equity of BRL 1.5 billion (BRL 1.4 billion on December 31, 2024) and net income of BRL 175 million (BRL 142 million on June 30, 2024), for a return on average equity of 24.2%, calculated on the average equity for the period.

Total assets amounted to BRL 30.1 billion in the first semester of 2025 (BRL 34.8 billion on December 31, 2024). Fundraising in the domestic and foreign markets totaled BRL 21.9 billion in the semester (BRL 23.5 billion on December 31, 2024). The Basel Capital Adequacy Ratio was 15.98% in the first semester of 2025 (14.72% on December 31, 2024).

Corporate Credit

Our expanded credit portfolio, which includes export-import finance and guarantees such as sureties, reached BRL 17.3 billion in the first semester of 2025 (BRL 18.2 billion on December 31, 2024). Compared to the previous semester, there was a reduction of 4.95%.

Sales & Trading

Derivatives pricing and trading, foreign exchange transactions and other treasury products for clients. The notional value of derivative operations with clients reached BRL 7.7 billion in 2025 (BRL 7.7 billion on December 31, 2024).

Capital Market

Structuring and distribution of securities and other fixed-income product transactions.

Asset Management

Management of fixed-income investment funds. In June 2025, assets under management (AUM) totaled BRL 3.5 billion (BRL 3.3 billion on December 31, 2024).

People

We are recognized for identifying and developing talents, valuing the search for cutting-edge knowledge and encouraging people who want to achieve their material and intellectual goals with the support of practical and academic experience. We know the importance of teaching and motivating those who join us by offering opportunities for growth and for their full individual development. We are committed to maintaining a meritocratic, dynamic, transparent and diverse work environment, taking into account the dignity and well-being of all those with whom we interact.

Credit Ratings

For Banco BOCOM BBM, the classifications awarded by the foremost rating agencies are an important source of transparent and independent assessment of the quality of our credit.

Moody's Investors Service reaffirmed its ratings of Banco BOCOM BBM on October 2, 2024. On its global scale, it awarded a rating of "Baa3" to local and foreign currency deposits, with a "stable" perspective, one notch above the Brazilian rating ("Ba1"). On the national scale, on May 27, 2025, Moody's Local Brasil reaffirmed its rating of "Aaa.br" with a "stable outlook", the best possible credit rating in this category.

On June 27, 2025, Fitch Ratings raised its global-scale long-term issuer default ratings (IDR) for Banco BOCOM BBM to "BB+" and "BBB-", in local and foreign currency, respectively, keeping us above the sovereign rating ("BB"). On a national scale, Fitch affirmed BOCOM BBM's "AAA(bra)" rating, the highest rating in this category. The outlook for the ratings remains stable on both scales, in line with the outlook for sovereign ratings.



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Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Banco BOCOM BBM S.A. (the "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, 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 financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank 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

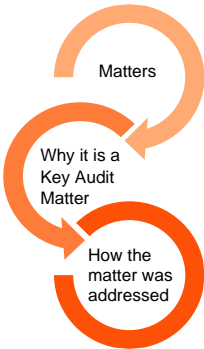
We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes that these statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, which consider the exemption from presenting comparative 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.



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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 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>Fair value measurement of private fixed income securities and derivative financial instruments with low Liquidity and no active market</p> <p>As disclosed in Notes 3(b), 3(g), 6, and 19, the measurement of the fair value of private fixed income securities and derivative financial instruments with low liquidity and no active market was considered a focus area in our audit due to its relevance in the context of the financial statements.</p> <p>These instruments rely on valuation techniques performed through internal models, which consider certain assumptions for valuing instruments with low liquidity and no active market and/or observable market data.</p>	<p>We have updated our understanding of the relevant internal controls involving the measurement, recognition, and disclosure of the fair value of these financial instruments.</p> <p>We have updated our understanding of the calculation methodologies for pricing private fixed income securities and derivative financial instruments with low liquidity and no active market. We analyzed the reasonableness of the main assumptions used by management in constructing curves and internal pricing models, as well as the alignment of these assumptions and models with market practices. We conducted independent valuation tests on certain operations, selected on a sample basis.</p> <p>We consider that the criteria and main assumptions adopted by management in measuring the fair value of these financial instruments are consistent with the information analyzed in our audit.</p>



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Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Provision for losses associated with credit risk (Note 3 (b) (IX))</p> <p>As from January 1, 2025, Resolution n° 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) became effective, replacing Resolution n° 2,682 of the Central Bank of Brazil; it establishes new requirements for the classification, measurement, recognition, and derecognition of financial instruments, as well as for the recognition of the provision for losses associated with credit risk.</p> <p>Determining the provision for losses associated with credit risk, considering the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, involves a high level of judgment for measuring expected loss by Management, analyses taking place individually and/or collectively. That said, this process of measuring expected loss according to CMN Resolution No. 4,966, involves the use of several assumptions, which consider internal and external factors, such as credit quality, economic and financial situation, segment and economic scenarios.</p> <p>Therefore, this was considered an area of focus in our audit.</p>	<p>With respect to the implementation of CMN Resolution n° 4,966, we assessed the processes adopted by Management for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, with a focus on the new provision for losses models.</p> <p>Regarding the methodology for the provision for expected losses, we applied certain audit procedures, substantially related to: (i) analyzing management's accounting policies in comparison with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966; (ii) understanding and recalculating the risk parameters developed to measure the expected loss; (iii) understanding and recalculating the measurement of the provision for expected losses, considering the database, models and minimum rules adopted and assumptions adopted by management, such as stage marking; and (iv) analyzing the disclosures required and made by management in the financial statements.</p> <p>For loss estimates calculated based on individual assessment, we evaluated and tested, on a sample basis, the criteria used to determine the provision for losses associated with credit risk.</p> <p>Additionally, we understand the methodology for determining expected loss and dependencies on Information Technology and perform the following procedures: (i) identify key reports and data used in the provision for losses associated with credit risk; (ii) assess the attributes that ensure that the information generated by these reports is complete and integral.</p> <p>We considered that the criteria and assumptions that Management adopted to determine and account provision for losses associated with credit risk based on CMN Resolution n° 4,966, as disclosed in the financial statements, are aligned with the information examined in our audit.</p>



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Other information accompanying the financial statements and the audit report

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

Our opinion on the 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 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 financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these 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 financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.



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The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of subsidiaries as a basis for forming an opinion on the Bank's 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.

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 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.

Rio de Janeiro, August 19, 2025

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

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Pedro Sousa
Signed By: PEDRO HENRIQUE PEREIRA DE SOUSA 12118438745
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O: ICP-Brasil, OU: PricewaterhouseCoopers
C: BR
Email: AC CertSign RFB GS

Pedro Henrique Pereira de Sousa
Contador CRC 1RJ119141/O-8

Balance Sheets*(In thousands of Reals)*

Assets	Note	06/30/2025
Current and long-term assets	20	29,400,048
Cash	4	216,909
Cash		4
Free reserves		552
Bank deposits in foreign currencies		216,353
Financial assets at fair value measured through Profit or Loss		3,547,252
Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments	6	3,547,252
Bank portfolio		544,070
Subject to repurchase agreements		54,319
Linked to guarantees given		1,888,003
Derivative financial instruments	19	1,060,860
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		3,708,798
Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments	6	3,708,798
Bank portfolio		1,451,392
Subject to repurchase agreements		1,349,097
Linked to guarantees given		917,763
(-) Provision for marketable securities		(9,454)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		21,907,437
Short-term interbank investments	5	3,769,048
Open market investments	4	1,872,468
Interbank deposits		1,628,719
Investments in foreign currencies	4	267,959
(-) Provision for open market investments	4	(18)
(-) Provision for interbank deposits		(54)
(-) Provision for investments in foreign currencies	4	(26)

Balance Sheets*(In thousands of Reals)*

Assets	Note	06/30/2025
Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments	6	3,039,083
Bank portfolio		1,097,650
Subject to repurchase agreements - Free Movement		879,772
Subject to repurchase agreements		1,061,661
Loan transactions	7	11,693,690
Discounted securities and loans		4,710,951
Financing		429,948
Rural and agroindustrial financing		6,638,089
Rural and agroindustrial financing with resources from public sources		5,250
(-) Provision for Credit Operations		(90,548)
Other receivables		3,345,945
Operations with Credit Granting Characteristics	7	2,736,988
Advances on exchange contracts	7	276,888
Revenues Receivable		14,503
Sundry	10	110,505
Tax Credits	22	227,761
(-) Provision for Other Credits	7	(20,700)
Interbank accounts		59,671
Correspondent banks		41,388
Deposits – Central Bank of Brazil		77
Linked Credits - Deposits Central Bank		18,210
(-) Provisions for Interbank Relations		(4)
Other assets	11	19,652
Permanent assets	20	670,762
Investments		599,331
Income from interest in subsidiaries		
In Brazil	8	23,777
Abroad	8	575,554
Property and equipment in use		21,702
Property and equipment in use		25,920
(-) Impairment of property and equipment in use		(14,617)
Property and equipment leased	14	30,012
(-) Impairment of property and equipment leased	14	(19,613)
Intangible assets	9	49,729
Total assets		30,070,810

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheets*(In thousands of Reals)*

	Note	06/30/2025
Liabilities		
Current and long-term liabilities	20	28,575,134
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		3,223,044
Derivative financial instruments	6 and 19	3,223,044
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		24,808,353
Deposits	12	2,526,739
Repurchase agreements	12	3,119,850
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	12	11,945,092
Interbank accounts		304
Loan abroad	12	7,190,607
Country's Transfer Obligation - Official Institutions	12	8,005
Lease payable	14	17,756
Provisions and Other Obligations with Financial Instruments		827
Provision for commitments and credit to be released		103
Provision for financial guarantees given	7 and 24	724
Tax liabilities	25	290,065
Current		104,931
Deferred		185,134
Other liabilities	10	252,845
Equity	13 and 20	1,495,676
Capital		469,300
Income reserves		1,221,199
Other comprehensive income		(12,984)
Treasury stock		(181,839)
Total liabilities and equity		30,070,810

Statements of Operations for Years ending June 30

	Note	06/30/2025
Financial income		1,176,743
Loan transactions	7	326,832
Marketable securities transactions	5 and 6	821,491
Loans, assignments and onlending operations	15	28,420
Financial expenses		(782,540)
Derivative financial instruments	19	(351,932)
Market funding operations	15	(424,358)
Provisions for expected losses	5, 6 and 7	(6,250)
Gross financial income		394,203
Other operating income (expenses)		(88,447)
Service revenues	16	37,618
Personnel expenses		(67,756)
Other administrative expenses	17	(55,953)
Tax expenses		(17,855)
Income from interest in subsidiaries	8	16,543
Result of interest in financial assets		489
Other operating income		3,861
Other operating expenses		(5,394)
Operating income		305,756
Non-operating expenses		(1,128)
Income before income taxes and profit sharing		304,628
Income and social contributions taxes	22	(82,681)
Provision for income tax		35,506
Provision for social contribution tax		28,635
Deferred tax asset		(146,822)
Profit sharing – management and employees		(46,869)
Net income for the six-month period ended		175,078
Earnings per outstanding share		0.85

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Statements of Comprehensive Income for Years ending June 30

(In thousands of Reais)

	06/30/2025
Net income	175,078
Impacts of early adoption (Res. 4.966/21 e Res. 4.975/21)*	(23,739)
Own credit risk	5,158
Financial Instruments Classified as FVOCI	10,357
Financial Instruments as FVOCI	19,163
Tax effects	(8,806)
Exchange variation of investments abroad	(57,521)
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	57,494
Derivative financial instruments	57,494
Cumulative translation adjustment (**)	(5,708)
Comprehensive income for the six-month period	<u>161,119</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(*) This contains the net effects of the initial adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 on provisions for credit risks and changes in categories of financial instruments, as described in note 2, and CMN Resolution No. 4,975/2021, which establishes the accounting criteria applicable to leasing transactions.

(**) According to BCB Resolution No. 4,817/20



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Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for Years ending December 31

(In thousands of Reais, except for the values per share)

Note	Capital	Revenue reserves			Other comprehensive income				Treasury stock	Retained earnings	Total
		Legal	Statutory	Expansion	Market value adjustment of financial instruments	Hedge of Investments Abroad	Own credit risk	Cumulative translation adjustment			
	13	13	13	13					13		
Six-month period ended June 30 2025											
Balances at December 31, 2024	469,300	87,454	751,992	266,155	(9,511)	38	-	10,448	(181,839)	-	1,394,037
Impacts of early adoption (Res. 4.966/21 and Res. 4.975/21)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,739)	(23,739)
Balances at January 1, 2025	469,300	87,454	751,992	266,155	(9,511)	38	-	10,448	(181,839)	(23,739)	1,370,298
Market value adjustments - marketable securities	-	-	-	-	10,357	-	-	-	-	-	10,357
Exchange variation of investments abroad	-	-	-	-	-	(57,521)	-	-	-	-	(57,521)
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	-	-	-	-	-	57,494	-	-	-	-	57,494
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,708)	-	-	(5,708)
Creation of reserve for expansion	-	-	(198,754)	198,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(468)	(468)
Net income for the year period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,078	175,078
Own credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,158	-	-	-	5,158
Allocations:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Reserves	-	6,406	109,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115,598)	-
- Interest on equity R\$ 0.29 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,012)	(59,012)
Balances at June 30, 2025	469,300	93,860	662,430	464,909	846	11	5,158	4,740	(181,839)	(23,739)	1,495,676
Changes in the six-month period	-	6,406	(89,562)	198,754	10,357	(27)	5,158	(5,708)	-	-	125,378

See accompanying notes.

(*) This contains the net effects of the initial adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 on provisions for credit risks and changes in categories of financial instruments, as described in note 2, and CMN Resolution No. 4,975/2021, which establishes the accounting criteria applicable to leasing transactions.



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Statements of Cash Flow for Years ending June 30*(In thousands of Reals)***06/30/2025****Cash flow statements**

Net income	175,078
Adjustments to net income:	271,891
Provisions for expected losses	6,250
Depreciation and amortization	8,821
Reversals with civil, labor and tax provisions	36
Income from interest in subsidiaries	(16,543)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	146,822
Loss on fair value adjustment	132,681
Conversion adjustments*	(5,708)
Adjustments to profits from prior years	(468)
Adjusted net income	446,969
Operating assets	3,481,955
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,047,324
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,787,800
Increase in financial assets at amortized cost	(1,196,621)
Other amounts and assets	(156,548)
Operating liabilities	(5,122,747)
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,002,751)
Decrease in financial liabilities at amortized cost	(2,660,431)
Decrease in provisions and other obligations with financial instruments	(1,662)
Decrease in tax liabilities	(254,279)
Decrease in other obligations	(195,373)
Equity adjustments	(8,251)
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(1,640,792)
Cash flow from investing activities:	
Increase in investments	(374)
Decrease in property and equipment for use and lease	(19,412)
Decrease of intangibles	(2,472)
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(22,258)
Cash flow from financing activities:	
Increase in securities issue resources	276,406
Paid Dividends and interest on equity	(33,901)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	242,505
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(973,576)
At the beginning of the six-month period/year	3,324,740
Changes for the six-month period	(1,021,175)
Exchange variation for the six-month period	47,599
At the end of the six-month period	2,351,164
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(973,576)
Non-monetary transactions	
Interest on equity	59,012

*According to BCB Resolution No. 4.817/20



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Operations

Banco BOCOM BBM S.A. is authorized to operate as a finance bank with the following portfolios:

- Commercial.
- Investment.
- Loans, Financing and Investment.
- Foreign Exchange.
- Energy Trading.

The Bank operates as a group of institutions which operate together in the financial market, with certain operations involving co-participation or intermediation of associated institutions. The benefits of services rendered by such institutions and the costs of administrative structures are fully or individually absorbed, which is practical and reasonable in the circumstances.

The Bank's shareholding structure is distributed as 99.65% held by the Bank of Communications and 0.35% by non-controlling shareholders.

The Bank has control over the following entities:

Company	Ownership (%)
BOCOM Corretora de Câmbio e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	100%
The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd.	100%
Nassau Branch	100%
BBM Bank Ltd.	100%
Tai Yang Fund	100%
Jiang Fund	100%
Haitan Fund	100%

2. Presentation of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of Banco BOCOM BBM S.A., including its foreign branch, were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), in line with the standards and instructions of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), disclose all relevant information specific to the financial statements, and only them, which are consistent with that used by management in its administration.

The Bank, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 79 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, has not presented yet comparative financial statements for the 2025 periods in relation to previous periods.

The preparation of these statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to financial institutions, requires management to use judgment in determining and recording accounting estimates, when applicable. Significant assets and liabilities subject to these estimates and assumptions include: allowance for doubtful accounts, realization of deferred tax assets, provision for labor, tax and civil claims, valuation of financial instruments and other provisions. The definitive values of the transactions involving these estimates will only be known at the time of their settlement.

The Bacen Resolutions No. 2/2020 and 4,818/2020 consolidated the general criteria and the procedures for disclosure of the parent company financial statements.

According to BCB Resolutions No. 367/2024 and 390/2024, the balance sheet items are displayed in order of liquidity and collectibility.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

2 Presentation of the Financial Statements (Continued)

2.1 Functional currency

The elements presented in Banco Bocom BBM's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the institution operates ("functional currency"). Accordingly, the parent company financial statements are presented in Reais.

The Bank's economic group has companies whose functional currency is US dollar, in addition to the Bank itself, namely: BOCOM Corretora de Câmbio e Valores Mobiliários S.A. and The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd.. Furthermore, it also has some investees abroad, Nassau Branch and BBM Bank Ltd., whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar ("USD").

2.2 Adoption of New Standards and Interpretations

In November 2021, the National Monetary Council (CMN) issued CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, introducing new accounting guidelines for financial instruments aligned with the principles established in IFRS 9. This new Resolution replaces Resolutions and circular letters previously issued by the Central Bank of Brazil ("BACEN") that governed the classification and measurement of financial instruments and allowances for doubtful accounts, including CMN Resolution No. 2,682/99 – which had defined the measurement basis for financial institutions' provisions for doubtful accounts since 1999 – as well as BACEN Circular Letters No. 3,068/01 and No. 3,082/03, applicable to securities and financial assets.

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 requires financial institutions to assess, classify, and measure their financial instruments in accordance with the business model established for each financial asset and liability. Among other aspects, the Resolution rules that institutions measure their allowances for doubtful accounts based on the expected loss concept, eliminating the need to wait for an actual default. This approach enhances the accuracy of provisions concerning future losses that the institution may recognize in subsequent periods.

In 2023, CMN Resolution No. 5,100/23 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23 were issued as complementary to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, providing additional guidelines on matters such as:

- Application of the methodology for determining the effective interest rate of financial instruments.
- Establishment of provisions for losses associated with credit risk.
- Disclosure of information related to financial instruments in explanatory notes, as required for financial institutions.
- Recognition of immaterial transaction costs
- Revenue appropriation.
- Hedge accounting, effective as from January 1, 2027.

According to the changes introduced by Resolution 4,966 and BCB 352, private securities portfolios that meet the criteria for collecting cash flow, which were previously classified as Securities, are now classified in the Credit Portfolio and measured at amortized cost, according to the characteristics of these products.

In 2025, total assets recorded a significant decrease due to CMN Resolution 4,966/21. This decrease resulted mainly from the new methodology for measuring foreign exchange transactions, the provision for credit losses, and changes in the accounting method for derivative instruments.

Law No. 14,467/2022 modified the tax treatment related to losses arising from the receipt of credits from operations of financial institutions and others authorized by BACEN, getting closer to the accounting rule, the Bank is treating the losses fiscally in accordance with the rule established in this legislation.

Transition

In accordance with Article 94 of BCB Resolution No. 352/23, the principles established in this Resolution were applied prospectively to the financial statements as from January 1, 2025. Therefore, the balances for the periods ended in 2024 were not adjusted and do not require republication, so the effects of the initial adoption were recorded in equity as of January 1, 2025.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

2 Presentation of the Financial Statements (Continued)

2.2 Adoption of New Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

Comparative Statements – Impacts from the Adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and Supplementary Rules

The effects of the initial adoption of the standard and the impacts for comparative purposes on the financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are presented below:

Shareholders' equity before the estimated adjustments arising from the adoption of CMN Reso	1,394,037
Allowance for losses	(15,780)
Expense arising from the implementation of IFRS 16	(7,966)
Remeasurement of the assets arising from new categories	7
Shareholders' equity after adjustments of the CMN Resolution No. 4,966 - 1/1/2025	1,370,298

Provision for losses

R\$ millions

Provision balance - credit operations on 12/31/2024	(84,533)
Effect of the early adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966	(28,691)
Provision balance - credit operations on 1/1/2025	(113,224)

Classification of Financial Assets upon Initial Adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

2.2 Adoption of New Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

O registro contábil dos créditos tributários nas demonstrações

Original classification according to COSIF previous standards		Estimated effects of the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 on the financial assets		New classification according to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21	
Financial assets	At 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	Remeasurement	At 1/1/2025	Financial Assets
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,324,740	-	(63)	3,324,677	Cash and Cash Equivalents
Investments in interbank deposits	1,202,145	-	-	1,202,145	Investments in interbank deposits
(Provision) for investments in interbank deposits	-	-	(57)	(57)	Provision for investments in interbank deposits
Marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment funds quotas - trading securities	2,417,878	-	-	2,417,878	Marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment funds quotas - measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)
Marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment funds quotas - securities available for sale	5,496,598	-	-	5,496,598	Marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment funds quotas - measured at FVTOCI (fair value through other comprehensive income)
Provision for marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment fund quotas - securities available for sale	-	-	(13,793)	(13,793)	Provision for marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment funds quotas - measured at FVTOCI (fair value through other comprehensive income)
Marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment funds quotas - securities held to maturity	3,191,663	-	-	3,191,663	Marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment funds quotas - measured at AC (amortized cost)
Provision for marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment fund quotas - securities held to maturity	(738)	-	-	(738)	Provision for marketable securities - fixed-income securities, investment fund quotas - measured at AC (amortized cost)
Derivative Financial Instruments	4,309,379	-	-	4,309,379	Derivative financial instruments - measured at FVTPL
Credit operations	13,185,181	-	-	13,185,181	Credit operations - measured at amortized cost
Allowance for losses	(78,418)	-	(13,547)	(31,116) (60,849)	Incurred loss Expected loss
Other credits	1,079,033	(126,000)	12,905	965,938	Other credits - measured at amortized cost
Other credits - SWAP/NDF expired	(2,265)	-	(4,309)	(193) (6,381)	Incurred loss Expected loss
Allowance for losses	(2,888)	-	1,495	(500) (893)	Incurred loss Expected loss
Total	34,122,308	(126,000)	(17,369)	33,978,939	

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
2.2 Adoption of New Standards and Interpretations (Continued)
Classification of Financial Liabilities upon Initial Adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21

Original classification according to COSIF previous standards		Estimated effects of the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 on the financial assets (R\$ thousand)		New classification according to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21	
Financial Liabilities	At 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	Remeasurements	At 1/1/2025	Financial Liabilities
Deposits	2,944,200	-	-	2,944,200	Deposits - measured at amortized cost
Obligations due to repurchase agreements	4,026,599	-	-	4,026,599	Obligations due to repurchase agreements - measured at amortized cost
Funds from acceptances and issue of securities	11,668,686	-	-	11,668,686	Funds from acceptances and issue of securities - measured at amortized cost
Obligations due to borrowings	8,552,893	-	-	8,552,893	Interbank accounts - measured at amortized cost and FVTPL for hedge accounting operations
Derivative Financial Instruments	5,225,795	110	(13)	5,225,892	Derivative financial instruments - measured at FVTPL
Other obligations	891,850	(126,110)	-	765,740	Other obligations - measured at amortized cost
Provision for financial guarantees given	2,489	-	(1,583)	906	Provision for financial guarantees given - measured at amortized cost
Total	33,312,512	(126,000)	(1,583)	33,184,916	



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

2.3 Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations Effective as from January 1, 2027

Hedge Accounting

Hedge accounting requirements establish the representation, in the financial statements, of the effect of an institution's risk management with regard to the use of financial instruments to manage exposures that affect the entity's results.

It should be noted that hedging operations must be reclassified from January 1, 2027 into the new following categories:

- Fair value hedge;
- Cash flow hedge;
- Net investment abroad hedge.

3. Significant Accounting Practices

Considering the implementation of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, which was applied prospectively from January 1, 2025, the accounting policies outlined below were applied to the periods presented in the parent company financial statements and have been consistently applied by the Bank.

(a) Results of operations

Recorded on an accrual basis.

According to BACEN Resolution No. 2/20, recurring and non-recurring results were presented separately.

06/30/2025

Recurring Net Income	176,185
Non-recurring Events	(1,107)
Provisions for contingencies	(586)
Devaluation of properties not for use (AMV)	(505)
Fines	(16)
Net Income	175,078

(b) Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments

Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for the entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

The Bank's financial instruments are measured in accordance with the accounting guidelines established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23, and are classified in the category of securities at Amortized Cost, Fair Value through Profit or Loss and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, in accordance with the established business models (Collect contractual cash flows; Collect contractual cash flows and sell, and others), and in the result of the SPPJ test, as per note 3, item (III).

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(I) Cash and Cash Equivalents

According to BACEN Resolution No. 4,818/20, cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash on hand, unlinked balances held with the Central Bank and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and used by BOCOM BBM to manage its short-term commitments. See note 4.

(II) Business Model Assessment

According to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, the classification financial instruments depends on the entity's business model to manage the financial assets and on the agreement terms of the cash flows. The financial assets may be managed in order to:

- Obtain contractual cash;
- Obtain contractual cash and sell; or
- Others.

To assess business models, Bank considers the nature and purpose of operations and the risks that affect the performance of the business model; and how the performance of the business model is assessed and reported to management.

(III) Assessment to determine whether contractual cash flows solely represent payments of principal and interest ("SPPI test")

When the financial asset is maintained in the business model to obtain contractual cash flow or to obtain contractual cash flow and sale, it is necessary to perform the SPPI test.

This test assesses and corroborates whether the cash flows generated by the financial instruments constitute only payment of principal and interest. To meet this concept, cash flows should include only consideration for the value of money over time and credit risk.

(IV) Amortized Cost ("AC")

A financial asset, as long as it is not designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- It is maintained within a business model whose objective is to maintain assets in order to obtain contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that represent only payments of principal and interest on outstanding principal amount.

(V) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets managed both to obtain cash flows consisting only of payments of principal and interest, and for sale.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value and provisions for expected losses are accounted for in shareholders' equity, net of tax effects, under "Other comprehensive income".

(VI) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")

Assets that do not meet the classification criteria of previous categories.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(VII) Financial Liability

As provided for in Article 9 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, the Bank must classify financial liabilities in the amortized cost category, except in cases where the financial liability is classified as "fair value through profit or loss", as follows:

- Derivatives that are liabilities, which must be classified in the fair value category in profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities generated in operations involving the lending or leasing of financial assets, which must be classified in the fair value category in profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities with hedge accounting

(VIII) Effective Interest Rate ("EIR")

It is the rate at which estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial asset or liability are related to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Financial assets and liabilities classified and measured at amortized cost, relating to operations initiated from January 2025 onwards, were recognized using the effective interest rate method. Credit operations originated up to 12/31/2024 continued to be recognized at the contractual rate, for the effectiveness of the respective contracts.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross book value of the financial asset.

Regarding credit operations classified in the amortized cost category, the Bank chose, for the appropriation of revenues and expenses related to transaction costs and other amounts received in the origination or issuance of the financial instrument, to carry out the process following the differentiated methodology with the appropriation proportional to the contractual revenues; and, additionally, without the recognition of intangible costs, as provided for in art. 13 of BCB Res. No. 352/23.

In view of the types of corporate credit operations and capital markets services operated by the Bank, the following transaction/origination costs and fees/commissions must be included in the formation of the Effective Interest Rate of the Transaction since they refer to costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument:

- Applicable to all the operations: Credit Opening Rate ("Taxa de Abertura de Crédito - TAC").

(IX) Expected Credit Loss

As established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, the Bank adopts the complete expected loss methodology, since it is classified within CMN Resolution No. 4,553, of January 30, 2017, in segment S3.

Within the criteria established for measuring the provision for expected losses, losses incurred on financial instruments must be considered, as defined by Resolution No. 352/23, art. 76, for performed and defaulted transactions. Additionally, the Resolution does not exempt the institution from applying the full methodology for calculating the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk and constituting an additional provision according to the type of portfolio and percentages.

According to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, expectations of future events and economic conditions are considered, in addition to objective evidence of loss in the recoverable value of assets. This occurs as a result of one or more loss events occurring after the initial recognition of the assets, which impact the expected future cash flows of the asset and can be estimated reliably.

The Bank does not recognize interest from the moment it becomes a problematic asset, due to significant uncertainty of future receipt, and cannot exceed the maximum period of 90-day delay.

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 defines that operations must be classified into stages 1, 2 and 3, with the allocation metric in each stage being as follows:

- **Stage 1:** Operations in the ordinary course - when financial instruments are initially recognized, the Bank recognizes a provision based on an expected loss (probability of default) for the next 12 months.
- **Stage 2:** Transactions that presented a significant increase in credit risk - CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 considers that there is a significant increase in risk when there is a delay of more than 30 days in the payment of principal or charges. The Bank defined the range of 30 to 90 days for the asset to fall into this category. Furthermore, financial instruments that cease to be characterized as problematic assets in the last 90 days also fall into this stage.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(b) Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments (Continued)

- **Stage 3:** Financial instruments considered as problematic assets, that is, overdue for more than 90 days, and the Bank may consider a shorter term if there is evidence that there is a significant reduction in the financial capacity of the counterparty to honor its obligations under the agreed conditions, as well as an indication that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral.

Accordingly, the Bank believes that an asset should be classified as problematic when:

- The operation is in default for more than 90 days;
- It is identified, in the process of reviewing the customers' credit analysis, that there has been a deterioration that results in the customer's financial inability to honor the obligation with the financial asset under the agreed conditions, as per the analysis specified in the Credit Operations Classification policy;
- A restructuring is carried out¹ with the client, this being characterized as at the time of renegotiation of the asset, concessions are provided to the counterparty due to a significant deterioration in credit capacities, in accordance with Resolution 4966 of 11/25/2021;
- The customer is subject to any legal action that limits, delays or prevents the settlement of the debt, under the agreed contractual conditions;
- Bankruptcy, judicial or extrajudicial recovery or similar acts are declared;
- In cases where the bank is taking legal actions against the client, after 60 days from the beginning of the execution, the client is in default; or an agreement is made without (i) payment of at least 10% of the principal amount and/or (ii) a relevant increase in the quality of the guarantees offered.

(X) Definition of Problematic Asset and Stop Accrual

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 establishes that an asset is considered to have a credit recovery problem (problematic asset) when it is in default for more than 90 days in the payment of the principal or charges; or when there is an indication that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral. Furthermore, the aforementioned Resolution, in Article 17, prohibits the recognition, in the result for the period, of any revenue not yet received related to financial assets with credit recovery problems, in a procedure known as Stop Accrual.

(XI) Scope of Application

The expected loss ("impairment") model for Financial Assets established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 has a broader scope of use when compared to that previously used, the incurred loss model, which is used for Financial Assets classified as "amortized cost", for debt instruments classified as "fair value through other comprehensive income", as well as contingent risks and commitments.

(XII) Expected Loss Calculation Methodology

The expected credit loss model is based on the constitution of loss scenarios considering the characteristics of the products and its stages for the PD, LGD and EAD indexes:

- PD (Probability of Default): The probability of default aims to estimate the likelihood of a given transaction becoming a problem asset, based on the definitions in CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and other criteria that the entity deems reasonable. Considering that PD represents the probability of default occurring and not its severity, its estimate should consider the frequency of occurrences and not their value. In addition, it will be necessary to define 12-month PDs in the modelling process for the purpose of measuring instruments classified in Stage 1 and Lifetime PDs considering the probability of financial instrument being characterized as an asset with credit recovery problems throughout the expected term of the financial instrument, for application in Stage 2.
- The main modeling metrics observed in the market for the PD parameter stand out as follows:
 - The rating associated with each transaction according to internal assessment methodology;
 - The 5-year Brazilian CDS spread, which represents the forward-looking component of the model;

¹ The situations that qualify as restructuring according to the Bank's policy are defined in item XIII of note 3.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(b) Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments (Continued)

(XII) Expected Loss Calculation Methodology (Continued)

- LGD (Loss Given Default): the loss, given the default, aims to estimate the amount of effective loss from operations that go into default. For this estimate, the amounts of defaulted operations and the amounts that materialized as losses are considered, thus finding the ratio of losses to the total number of defaults. It is important to evaluate the recovery period for each group and their respective correlations to define the criteria for write-off at loss, as established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21; and

The main modeling metrics of the LGD parameter stand out as follows:

- The recovery history of different types of collateral in cases observed by the bank;
 - Internal models for estimating liquidity in self-liquidating collateral;
 - Stop-loss parameters and coverage limits in collateral guaranteed by funds and financial institutions.
- Exposure at Default (EAD): Exposure to default aims to reflect the balance exposed at the time of default. Based on CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, expected losses must consider as a calculation basis:
 - The gross carrying amount of financial assets, excluding leasing transactions;
 - The present value of the total amounts receivable in leasing transactions;
 - The present value of estimated future disbursements for which the institution is responsible, linked to financial guarantee contracts provided; and
 - The present value of the estimated use of resources from credit commitments; and
 - The present value of the credit to be released.

To estimate the parameters mentioned above, BOCOM BBM has applied its experience in developing internal models for calculating parameters for both regulatory and internal management purposes.

Based on the models adopted, BOCOM BBM estimated an impact of approximately -R\$ 15,780 on its net equity, net of tax effects, as a result of the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4966/21, relating to the impairment of its financial assets.

This amount will be recognised in the accounts when the regulation is adopted on 1 January 2025, as a contra entry to the asset reduction account 'provision for doubtful accounts' in relation to the expected loss for financial assets classified in the CA categories, on financial instruments classified in the VJR and VJORA categories. For other risks and contingent liabilities, the entry will be made under the heading "provisions".

(XIII) Renegotiated/Restructured Financial Instruments

According to BCB Resolution No. 352/23, they are classified as renegotiation and restructuring as follows:

Renegotiation: agreement that implies a change in the originally agreed conditions of the instrument or the replacement of the original financial instrument by another, with partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation;

Restructuring: In compliance with item XXI of item 2 of Art. 2 of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, Restructured Operations are considered to be the composition of debt, the extension, the novation, the granting of a new operation for partial or full settlement of a previous operation or any other type of agreement that implies a change in the maturity dates or in the payment conditions originally agreed upon, and that imply the granting of advantages to the customer due to the deterioration of their credit quality or the credit quality of the intervening party or the mitigating instrument. An indication for classification as a restructured operation is if, in the renegotiation process, the new operation is approved with a RAROC of less than 5% and the operation has an increase in duration equal to or greater than 1 year. It is important to highlight that there may be active extensions deliberated by the Credit Committee for the maintenance of the asset in the portfolio, formalized through PLCs and contractual amendments, which do not fit into the definition above, will be classified as Renegotiated Operations, in line with the provisions of item XX of item 2 of Art. 2 of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

The Bank has mechanisms and controls to monitor changes in the conditions originally agreed upon, by financial asset. An assessment should be performed to determine whether the terms of the new contract are materially different from the terms of the existing agreement. This assessment considers both the change in cash flows resulting from the renegotiated terms and the change in the risk profile of the instrument.

In the case of restructuring of financial assets, the gross carrying amount of the instrument must be revalued from 2026 onwards to represent the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate originally contracted. In the case of renegotiation of financial instruments not characterized as restructuring, the institution must reevaluate the instrument so that it represents the present value of cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, in accordance with the renegotiated contractual conditions.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)
(XIV) Derecognition of Financial Asset

As required by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, a financial asset must be written off in the following scenarios:

- The contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial asset expire; or
- The financial asset is transferred and the transfer qualifies for retirement.

Given the studies carried out by BANCO BOCOM BBM S.A., an operation is considered a loss when its default reaches 720 days or if collection methods are exhausted and the classification as a loss is approved by the credit committee.

(c) Measurement of Fair Value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be sold, or a liability settled, between known, willing parties under competitive, normal market conditions, at the valuation date.

The measurement of the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or price quotations from market agents for financial instruments traded in active markets. For other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, discounted cash flow method, comparison with similar instruments for which there are observable market prices, and valuation models. The Bank uses widely recognized valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments, as determined in the Institution's internal policy or marking manual, taking into account observable market data. For more complex financial instruments, the Bank uses exclusive models, which are usually developed based on market-recognized valuation models, as determined in the marking policy or manual. Some or all of the data inserted into these models may not be observable in the market and derive from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions.

Valuation adjustments are recorded to take into account, primarily considering, model risks, differences between the carrying value and the updated present value, liquidity risks, as well as other factors. In Management's opinion, such valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate for the correct demonstration of the fair value of financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet.

Financial instruments are measured according to the fair value measurement hierarchy described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs, for the asset or liability, which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

	06/30/2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Asset				
Securities at FVTPL	2,486,392	-	-	2,486,392
Securities at FVOCI	2,854,095	854,703	-	3,708,798
Derivative Financial Instruments	324,167	762,547	-	1,086,715
Liabilities				
Derivative Financial Instruments	2,464,706	784,192	-	3,248,898

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value measurement hierarchy. In these cases, the financial instrument is classified in the most conservative category in which the data relevant to determining fair value was classified. This assessment requires judgment and considers factors specific to the respective financial instruments. Changes in the availability of information may result in reclassifications of certain financial instruments between different levels of the fair value measurement hierarchy. The Bank recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the consolidated financial statement period in which the changes occurred.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(d) Current and Deferred Taxes

Law 14,467/22, published on November 17, 2022, incorporates changes to the rules for deducting losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. As of January 1, 2025, Law 9,430/96 no longer applies to financial institutions. These changes aim at aligning tax and accounting rules, with a view to reducing vulnerabilities arising from deferred tax assets recorded on the balance sheets of financial institutions.

Rules for deductibility of defaulted transactions:

- (i) The delay to consider the transaction as defaulted and subject to tax deductibility will be 90 days in relation to the payment of the principal or charges, regardless of the date of contracting;
- (ii) The amount of the deductible loss must be determined monthly, limited to the total amount of the credit, following these rules:
 - Application of factor "A" to the total credit amount from the month in which the transaction is considered in default;
 - Plus the value resulting from the application of factor "B" multiplied by the number of months of delay, starting from the month in which the transaction was considered in default, on the total value of the credit;
 - Less amounts already deducted in previous assessment periods.

Financial charges of the credits: Financial charges on losses incurred in receiving credits and recognized in accounting terms as revenue from defaulted transactions or after the date of the declaration of bankruptcy or the granting of the debtor's judicial recovery must be excluded from the IRPJ and CSLL calculation basis. However, when these charges become available to the legal entity within the legal period, for legal purposes, they must be added to the tax base.

Credits recovery: The total of the deducted credits that have been recovered, in any period or for any reason, must be imputed to the Corporate Income Tax and Social Contribution calculation basis, including in cases of indirect payment consisting of the extinction of the old debt to create a new one, or the seizure of assets received as collateral.

Non-deductible losses: It expanded the concept to include controllers, whether legal entities (PJ) or individuals (PF); officers and members of statutory or contractual bodies (including spouse, partner and relatives, or in-laws, up to the second degree, when individual); individual with direct or indirect equity participation in the creditor's capital equal to 15% or more of the shares or quotas in its capital; controlled or associated legal entities, over which there is effective operational control or preponderance in deliberations, regardless of the shareholding, or which have an officer or member of the board of directors in common; additionally, it prohibited the deduction of credits in transactions with residents or domiciled abroad.

Law No. 14,467/2022 changed the tax treatment related to losses arising from the receipt of credits from the operations of financial institutions and others authorized by BACEN. The law established the tax treatment for the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and others authorized to operate by BACEN. As of January 1, 2025, institutions will be able to deduct, in determining actual profit and the calculation basis for Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL), losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from activities related to defaulted operations, regardless of the date of their contracting, and operations with legal entities in bankruptcy or judicial reorganization, as of the date of the declaration of bankruptcy or the granting of judicial reorganization. The tax deduction established must observe the loss incurred according to the percentages established based on the period of default; losses incurred in excess of actual profit cannot be deducted in the year 2025. Starting in January 2026, losses calculated on credits that were in default on December 31, 2024, not yet deducted for tax purposes by that date, may be excluded from net income when determining actual income and the CSLL calculation basis, at a rate of 1/84 (one eighty-fourth) for each month of the calculation period, with institutions also being allowed to opt, until December 31, 2025, irrevocably and irreversibly, to make deductions at a rate of 1/120 per month.

The Bank will evaluate the applicable rate throughout 2025. Details on the effects and expected realization of the tax credit are available in explanatory note 22.

(e) Investments

Stated at combined cost with the following aspects:

- Assessment of relevant investments in controlled companies by the equity method;
- Depreciation of property and equipment in use and leased assets calculated on a straight-line basis, based on annual rates that reflect the useful economic life of the assets, namely real estate in use - 4%; furniture and fixtures and machinery and equipment - 10% and data processing - 20%;

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(e) Investments (Continued)

- Amortization of intangible assets according to the remaining useful life of the asset.

According to Resolution No. 4,534/16 of the National Monetary Council – CMN, financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil are prohibited from registering deferred assets.

(f) Income tax and social contribution

The provision for income tax is set up based on the taxable profit, at a 15% rate, plus 10% surcharge on annual taxable profit exceeding R\$ 240 thousand. The provision for social contribution tax is set up at a 20% rate.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from temporary differences were recognized in accordance with CMN Resolutions No. 4,842, of July 30, 2020, and they take into account the history of profitability and the expected generation of future taxable income supported by technical feasibility studies. The deferred taxes were constituted based on the expected rate of 25% for income tax and 15% and 20% for social contribution, according to the rate effectiveness.

(g) Swaps, futures, forwards and options

The market values of derivative transactions are recorded in individual asset and liability accounts. Daily adjustments are made only in futures markets traded in B3 and are settled as income or expenses daily, when earned or incurred. The nominal values of derivative contracts are recorded in offsetting accounts. Premiums paid or received upon the realization of operations in the options market are recorded at cost in the respective balance sheet accounts, adjusted by market value as a counterpart to the result.

(h) Earnings per share

These are calculated based on the average number of outstanding shares in the period.

(i) Contingent Assets and Liabilities and Legal Obligations

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and legal obligations are as follows:

Contingent assets - these are not recognized in the financial statements, except when there are evidences that offer guarantees of their realization, with no appeals.

Contingent liabilities - these are recognized in the financial statements when, based on the opinion of the legal advisors and of the management, the loss of a lawsuit or administrative proceeding is evaluated as probable and whenever the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient reliability. The contingent liabilities classified as possible losses by legal advisors are not recorded and are just disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, and those classified as remote loss do not require any provision disclosure. Regarding the labor suits with loss probability classified as possible by the external lawyers, management will consider some assumptions such as: procedure stage, involved right, losses background, deal possibility. Accordingly, even if the suits are classified as possible, they may be provided for.

(j) Other values and assets

The operations classified as other values and assets represent operations arising from the execution of borrowing guarantees, which are valued at fair value based on valuation reports prepared by professional entities with recognized qualifications, using evaluation techniques, limited to the debt amount.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(k) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Bank allocated derivative financial assets to hedge principal amounts raised and the corresponding interest due.

Derivative financial instruments used to mitigate risks arising from exposure to variations in the market values of financial assets and liabilities, and that are highly correlated regarding changes in their market value in relation to the market value of the item that is being protected, at the beginning and during the life of the contract, and considered effective in reducing the risk associated to the exposure to be protected, are considered hedges and classified based on their nature:

- (a) Market risk hedge: the financial instruments classified under this category, as well as their related financial assets and liabilities, which are the hedge objects, are recorded at fair value and have their gains/losses, whether realized or not, reflected in the result; and
- (b) Cash flow hedge: the financial instruments classified in this category are marked at fair value, being the effective installment of appreciation or depreciation recorded, net of tax effects, in a specific account on equity. The ineffective portion of the respective hedge is recognized directly in the result.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, cancelled or exercised, or when the hedging position does not fall under hedge accounting conditions, the hedging relationship ends.

The objectives of the risk management of this operation, as well as the strategy of protection against such risks during the operation, are duly documented, as well as the evaluation, both at the beginning of the protection operation and on an ongoing basis that the derivative financial instruments are highly effective in offsetting the variations in the fair value (mark-to-market) of the hedged item. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if the variation in the fair value or cash flow attributable to the risk being hedged during the hedge relation period nulls from 80% to 125% of the risk variation.

Derivative instruments used for hedging purposes, as well as the mark-to-market value of the hedged object, are disclosed in Note 19.

(l) Deposits and funding in the open market

These are recognized at the liabilities amount, and, when applicable, the charges payable are recorded on a daily pro rata basis.

(m) Intangible assets

These correspond to the acquired rights that aim at assets incorporated into the maintenance of the entity or exercised with this condition, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,534, of November 24, 2016. It consists of (i) licenses and copyrights and use, and (ii) Software. Intangible assets with defined useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of their useful lives in which the rights generate benefits.

(n) Foreign exchange

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 and BCB Resolution No.277/2022 changed the accounting treatment of the foreign exchange portfolio of financial institutions and other entities authorized to operate in the foreign exchange market, and took effect on January 1, 2025. The main points of the changes are: • Measurement: The foreign exchange portfolio must now be measured at fair value, with changes recognized directly in the income statement for the period.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

06/30/2025

Open market investment (a)	1,866,340
Bank deposits in foreign currencies	216,353
Investments in foreign currencies (b)	267,959
Free reserves	552
Cash	4
(-) Provision for open market investments	(18)
(-) Provision for investments in foreign currencies	(26)
Total	<u>2,351,164</u>

(a) Repurchase transactions maturing within 90 days, on the investment date.

(b) In the semester ended June 30, 2025, investments in foreign currency present operations mostly in U.S. dollar.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Short-term Interbank Investments

Short-term interbank investments are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Open market investments	1,872,450
Self-funded position	913,423
National treasury bills	320,433
Debentures	3,857
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	1,882
National Treasury Notes – B series	586,878
Agribusiness Receivable Certificate	373
Short Position	959,027
Letras do Tesouro Nacional	959,027
Interbank deposits (*)	1,628,665
Investments in foreign currencies (**)	267,933
	<u>3,769,048</u>
Current assets	3,718,346
Long-term receivables	50,702
Total	<u>3,769,048</u>

(*) The amount in interbank deposits at the Bank on June 30, 2025 refers to interbank deposit certificates. Their maturities are between July 2025 and December 2030.

(**) In June 2025, investments in foreign currencies are operations mostly in U.S. dollars and with immediate liquidity.

At June 30, 2025, the collateral received through repurchase agreements amounted to R\$ 1,701,205, respectively, in the Bank. The provided collateral amounted to R\$ 1,809,919.

The results of short-term interbank investments in Banco Bocom BBM S.A., impacted by securities transactions in the statement of operations, are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Open market investments	225,683
Investments in interbank deposits	55,051
Investments in foreign currencies	9,355
Voluntary Applications to the Central Bank	1,119
Total	<u>291,208</u>
	06/30/2025
Provisions for expected Losses on Short-term interbank	(1,901)
Total	<u>(1,901)</u>

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments

	Cost	Market
	06/30/2025	
I- Marketable securities	9,322,607	9,234,273
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,606,957	2,486,392
Bank portfolio	546,491	544,070
Fixed-income securities	211,541	209,120
Financial Treasury Bills	20,269	20,275
National Treasury Notes - B series	101,586	95,253
National Treasury Notes - F series	88,654	92,560
Shares of Private Companies	1,032	1,032
Investment funds quotas	334,950	334,950
Credit fund quotas	41,777	41,777
Multimarket fund quotas	239,546	239,546
Infrastructure Credit Fund quotas	10,293	10,293
Fixed Income fund quotas	43,334	43,334
Subject to repurchase agreements	57,716	54,319
Financial Treasury Bills	67	67
National Treasury Notes - B series	57,649	54,252
Linked to guarantees given	2,002,750	1,888,003
Financial Treasury Bills	113,593	113,601
National Treasury Notes - B series	1,889,157	1,774,402
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	3,678,714	3,708,798
Bank portfolio	1,442,652	1,451,392
Fixed-income securities	1,170,875	1,179,599
Financial Treasury Bills	334,376	334,653
National Treasury Bills	739	750
National Treasury Notes - F series	179,648	185,121
Debentures	166,840	167,747
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates	40,911	42,458
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	17,305	17,769
Private Financial Bills	431,056	431,101
Marketable securities abroad	271,777	271,793
Eurobonds	271,777	271,793
Subject to repurchase agreements	1,339,133	1,349,097
Financial Treasury Bills	448,663	449,201
National Treasury Bills	202,069	205,137
Private Financial Bills	141,639	141,685
National Treasury Notes - B series	9,340	8,919
Debentures	26,425	26,807
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates	31,420	31,886
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	4,468	4,564
Eurobonds	475,109	480,898



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

	Cost	Market
	06/30/2025	
Linked to guarantees given	906,381	917,763
Financial Treasury Bills	499,238	499,750
National Treasury Bills	85,223.00	86,517.00
National Treasury Notes - F series	314,384.00	323,961.00
Eurobonds	7,536	7,535
Provision for marketable securities	(9,452)	(9,454)
Private Financial Bills	(47)	(47)
Debentures	(8,570)	(8,571)
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates	(641)	(641)
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	(101)	(102)
Eurobonds	(93)	(93)
Securities at Amortized Cost (**)	3,036,936	3,039,083
Bank portfolio	1,095,503	1,097,650
Fixed-income securities	804,039	804,039
National Treasury Bills	799,792	799,792
Financial Treasury Bills	4,247	4,247
Marketable securities abroad	291,464	293,611
Eurobonds (*)	291,464	293,611
Subject to repurchase agreements	879,772	879,772
Eurobonds	855,142	855,142
Financial Treasury Bills	24,630	24,630
Linked to guarantees given	1,061,661	1,061,661
National Treasury Bills	292,896	292,896
National Treasury Notes - B series	768,765	768,765



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

(**) Securities classified as "Held to Maturity" are accounted at cost. The market value calculated for Fixed-income Securities is R\$1,852,170 and for Foreign Securities is R\$ 1,100,850, these being object of hedge accounting.

The Securities are held in custody, as of June 30, 2025, at SELIC, CETIP and Euroclear.

(*) The portfolio of Financial Assets at amortized cost has a Eurobond contract as a hedge accounting object. Accordingly, its value is adjusted at market.

The breakdown of these maturities is as follows:

Segregation of portfolio by maturity range:	06/30/2025				Total
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	No maturity	
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,151,442	-	-	334,950	2,486,392
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	333,568	330,605	3,044,625		3,708,798
Securities at Amortized Cost	799,793	292,896	1,946,394		3,039,083
Total	3,284,803	623,501	4,991,019	334,950	9,234,273

The breakdown of Derivative Financial Instruments is as follows:

		Cost	Market
		06/30/2025	
II Derivative financial instruments			
Swap operations		259,485	534,769
Term		98,142	165,122
Options		325,632	324,706
Futures		-	31,331
FX Purchase Operations		-	7
FX Sale Operations		4,200	4,925
Asset Position		687,459	1,060,860

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

	Custo	Mercado
	30/06/2025	
III - Instrumentos Financeiros Derivativos		
Operações de Swap	282,673	452,713
Termo	90,147	181,516
Futuros	51,894	52,738
Opções	2,522,436	2,533,784
Operações de Câmbio Compra	255	294
Operações de Câmbio Venda	-	1,999
Posição Passiva	2,947,405	3,223,044

The breakdown of these maturities is as follows:

	06/30/2025			
Segregation of portfolio by maturity range:	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,267,728	488,225	467,091	3,223,044

The results of Marketable Securities in the Bank are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Private securities	57,920
Government bonds	433,926
Investment funds quotas	15,520
Exchange Variation	22,917
Income from marketable securities	530,283

	06/30/2025
Reversal of provision for Marketable Securities	923
Result with reversal of provision for Marketable Securities	923

More information on derivative operations is in note 19.

The fair value of securities and derivative financial instruments is determined based on market price quotations on the balance sheet date, when available, or using a price assessment model that considers certain assumptions for valuing instruments with little liquidity and no active market and/or observable market data.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions

(i) Economic Activity

On June 30, 2025, loans and guarantees provided through sureties or guarantee agreements in the Bank, classified according to the customers' economic activities and representativeness, are as follows:

	06/30/2025	
Grains	4,701,880	28.56%
Sugar and Ethanol	3,155,865	19.17%
Agricultural (Others)	1,583,641	9.62%
Utilities (energy)	951,324	5.78%
Slaughterhouse	558,507	3.39%
Automotive Industry	437,990	2.66%
Banks	428,447	2.60%
Construction (General)	408,878	2.48%
Services	327,474	1.99%
Foods - Sundry	295,562	1.80%
Oil & Gas	245,087	1.49%
Steel and Metallurgy	235,412	1.43%
Agricultural supplies	210,094	1.28%
Retail market	191,489	1.16%
Pharma, HPC, Health Equipments	190,672	1.16%
Contractor	177,829	1.08%
Machinery and Equipment	172,258	1.05%
Others (*)	1,712,620	10.4%
Private Sector	15,985,029	97.09%
Utilities (energy)	300,107	1.82%
Others (*)	179,566	1.09%
Public Sector	479,673	2.91%
Total	16,464,702	100%

(*) The activities classified as Others include all economic sectors that individually represent less than 1% of the total active of the loans portfolio at the base date June 30, 2025.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(ii) Loan Operation

Loan transactions are stated in the Bank balance sheet as follows:

06/30/2025

Current	
Measured at Amortized Cost	
Loan transactions	6,924,543
Private sector	6,816,328
Public sector	108,215
Other receivables	1,287,890
Advance on Exchange Contracts	197,153
Securities and credits receivable	954
Operations with Credit Granting Characteristics (a)	1,089,783
Noncurrent	
Measured at Amortized Cost	
Loan transactions	4,872,791
Private sector	4,830,198
Public sector	42,593
Other receivables	1,712,890
Advance on Exchange Contracts	79,734
Operations with Credit Granting Characteristics (a)	1,633,156
Subtotal	14,798,114
Co-obligations and risks in guarantees provided (b)	1,666,588
Current	1,290,279
Noncurrent	376,309
Total	16,464,702

(a) It includes private securities portfolios.

(b) These refer to guarantees granted through sureties, letters of credit and firm assurance. The guarantees granted are recorded in clearing accounts and the respective yields are classified as other liabilities - see Note 10 - and appropriated to income according to the contractual terms of the guarantees. These also include, in the Bank, guarantees granted for loan operations of Nassau Branch and BBM Bank Limited. Nassau Branch is eliminated in the parent company reports.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(iii) Maturity Range

The classification of loan operations, by maturity date, can be demonstrated as follows:

	06/30/2025
Due within 90 days	3,080,002
Due between 91 and 180 days	1,629,263
Due between 181 and 360 days	4,620,618
Due over 360 days	6,961,990
Overdue within 14 days	40,751
Overdue over 14 days	132,078
Total	16,464,702

(iv) Risk Level

According to article 47 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, the institution must establish a provision for expected losses associated with credit risk according to the stage in which the financial instrument is allocated, as follows:

- **Stage 1:** the provision must be equivalent to the expected loss determined by the institution, taking into account the probability of the financial instrument being classified as a financial asset with credit recovery problems in the next 12 months, or during the expected term of the instrument, if this is less than 12 months.

- **Stage 2:** the provision must be equivalent to the expected loss determined by the institution, taking into account the probability of the financial instrument being classified as an asset with credit recovery problems during all the expected term of the instrument; and

- **Stage 3:** the provision must be equivalent to the expected loss determined by the institution, considering that the financial instrument is classified as an asset with credit recovery problems.

The position of the provision for expected losses on loan operations can be demonstrated as follows:

	06/30/2025
Balance at January 1	(106,929)
(Increase)	(5,268)
Write-offs to loss	122
Total	(112,075)



Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(iv) Risk Level (Continued)

According to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, to determine the level of provision for expected losses associated with credit risk, according to the characteristics of the financial assets, they must be segregated by portfolios (C1, C2, C3, C4 or C5).

In the period ended June 30, 2025, expected losses are distributed by type of operation segregated by portfolio as follows:

	Expected Loss Movement				Total Expected Loss		
	Gains and Losses	Stage 1 Transfers	Stage 2 Transfers	Stage 3 Transfers	Incured Loss Component	Expected Loss Component	Expected Loss – June 30, 2025
Stage 1	4,187	(470)	-	-	-	30,342	30,342
Stage 2	2,221	-	464	-	-	4,243	4,243
Stage 3	11,405	-	-	6	47,319	30,171	77,490
	17,813	(470)	464	6	47,319	64,756	112,075

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(iv) Risk Level (Continued)

Loans written off as losses

The details of the changes in the balance of financial assets recorded as financial assets measured at amortized cost, classified as written off as losses, are as follows:

Loans written off as losses

	06/30/2025
Beginning of the period	113,350
Recovery of credit written off as a loss	(7,164)
Assets written off	122
Balance at the end of the period	106,308

	06/30/2025
With balances not past due or past due for less than 3 months	-
With balances past due for:	
3 to 6 months	12,213
6 to 12 months	8,546
12 to 18 months	13,782
18 to 24 months	41,791
More than 24 months	29,976
Total	106,308

Transactions past due for less than 90 days	06/30/2025	%
Past due up to 14 days	39,752	47%
Past due from 15 to 60 days	33,200	39%
Past due from 61 to 90 days	12,075	14%
Total	85,027	100%

(v) Concentration of credit risk

In the period ended June 30, 2025, loan operations in the amount of R\$ 1,521 were recovered. This amount is impacting Other Operating Income in the Statements of operations for the period.

Concentration of credit risk is as follows:

	06/30/2025	%
Top debtor	604,400	3.7%
Top 10 debtors	3,081,627	18.7%
Top 20 debtors	4,792,968	29.1%
Top 50 debtors	8,050,164	48.9%
Top 100 debtors	10,986,223	66.7%



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(v) Concentration of credit risk (Continued)

The breakdown of the loan portfolio by modality is as follows:

	06/30/2025
Working capital	13,959,046
Export credit bills	1,666,588
Co-obligations and risk in guarantees provide	429,948
Advance on exchange contracts	276,888
Trade Finance	89,110
Others	43,122
Total	16,464,702

(vi) Complementary Information

Renegotiated and recovered loans are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Renegotiated loans	40,180
Restructured loans	-
Recovered loans	(6,920)
Loans written off as losses	(122)
Total	33,138

8. Investments – Interest in Subsidiaries

	BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd.	Total
At June 30, 2025:			
Number of issued shares	127,374	229,201,370	
Common shares	63,687	229,201,370	
Preferred nominative shares	63,687		
Direct interest	100%	100%	
Capital – R\$ thousand	11,363	229,201	240,564
Equity – R\$ thousand	23,777	575,554	599,331
Net income for the six-month period – R\$ thousand	1,831	14,712	16,543
Book value of investments – R\$ thousand			
June 30, 2025	23,777	575,554	599,331
Income from interest in subsidiaries – R\$ thousand			
First six-month period of 2025	1,831	14,712	16,543

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

9. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets	12/31/2024	Acquisitions	Write-offs	Amortization	Transfers	06/30/2025
Systems acquired	9,285	3,017	-	(1,749)	-	10,553
Intangible assets in course (a)	5,823	1,874	-	-	(679)	7,018
Completed projects	32,028	5,166	-	(5,725)	679	32,148
Licenses and copyrights	121	-	(49)	(62)	-	10
Total intangible assets	47,257	10,057	(49)	(7,536)	-	49,729

(a) Regarding intangible assets in progress, they are in the development stage in the field of solutions for automating orchestration processes, new digital products and improvements to digital channels. Amortization occurs according to the business plan prepared by management, after the completion of the development, approval and testing stages. The average amortization period for intangible assets is 5 years.

10. Sundry

Sundry

	06/30/2025
Taxes and contributions to offset	79,046
Sundry debtors – foreign	14,152
Sundry debtors – domestic	8,957
Debtors deposits on warranty	5,260
Advances – Salaries and constructions	3,077
Receivables from related parties	13

Total

110,505

Current asset	109,743
Long-term asset	762

Total

110,505



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

10. Sundry (Continued)

	06/30/2025
Other payables - Sundry	
Payment orders in foreign currency	60,292
Bonuses and profit-sharing payable	51,858
Remuneration of capital payable	50,160
Allowance for payments to be made	33,906
Sundry creditors -Brazil	20,426
Income on guarantees for credit operations	16,076
Sundry creditors - abroad	13,938
Allowance for contingent liabilities	3,176
Foreign currency obligations	1,752
Administrative checks	1,027
Commissions and brokerage fees payable	194
Payables for acquisition of goods and rights	40
Total	252,845
Current liabilities	252,845
Total	252,845

11. Other Assets

	06/30/2025
Other Values and Goods	
Others (a)	19,652
Total	19,652
Current asset	12,309
Long-term assets	7,343
Total	19,652

(a) The amount of R\$ 19,652 on June 30, 2025, classified as Others, refers to prepaid expenses, mainly for Licenses – IT.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

12. Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

a) Deposits and Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities

Maturity range	Time deposits	Interbank deposits	Total 06/30/2025
Within 1 month	452,209	-	452,209
From 1 to 3 months	609,966	5,269	615,235
From 3 to 6 months	66,621	9,833	76,454
From 6 to 12 months	119,830	29,814	149,644
More than 12 months	507,334	12,490	519,824
Subtotal	1,755,960	57,406	1,813,366
Demand Deposits			713,373
Total			2,526,739

On June 30, 2025, the average term of interbank and time deposits for outstanding transactions in the Bank is 556 and 398 days.

Maturities upon issuance	Time deposits	Interbank deposits	Total 06/30/2025
Within 1 month	1,304	-	1,304
From 1 to 3 months	935,406	-	935,406
From 3 to 6 months	88,286	-	88,286
From 6 to 12 months	62,863	17,686	80,549
More than 12 months	668,101	39,720	707,821
Subtotal	1,755,960	57,406	1,813,366
Demand deposits			713,373
Total			2,526,739

The Bank's breakdown per segment is as follows:

	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Interbank deposits	Total	
	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	
Legal entities	277,121	914,040	-	1,191,161	47.14%
Related-parties	395,905	284,848	21,946	702,699	27.81%
Financial institutions	1	491,740	35,460	527,201	20.86%
Individuals	40,320	65,124	-	105,444	4.17%
Institutional customers	26	208	-	234	0.01%
Total	713,373	1,755,960	57,406	2,526,739	100%

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

12. Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost (Continued)

a) Deposits and Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities (Continued)

The concentration of the main clients at the Bank is as follows:

	06/30/2025	
Top depositor	425.054	16,82%
Top 10 depositors	1.721.426	68,13%
Top 20 depositors	1.983.792	78,51%
Top 50 depositors	2.195.158	86,88%
Top 100 depositors	2.326.661	92,08%

On June 30, 2025, fundraising through Agribusiness Credit Bills (LCA), Housing Credit Bills (LCI), Financial Bills (LF) and Financial Bills – Subordinated Debt was segregated by maturity range as follows:

	LCA (a)	LCI (b)	LF (c)	LFSC - Subordinated debt I (d)	LFSN - Subordinated debt II (e)	Total
Maturity	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025
Within 1 month	441,834	7,697	-	-	-	449,531
From 1 to 3 months	525,674	6,750	-	-	-	532,424
From 3 to 6 months	1,566,036	49,860	88,647	-	-	1,704,543
From 6 to 12 months	2,048,074	-	263,264	-	-	2,311,338
More than 12 months	4,418,972	-	1,592,311	211,905	724,068	6,947,256
Total	9,000,590	64,307	1,944,222	211,905	724,068	11,945,092

- (a) Agribusiness Credit Bills (LCA) are issued by the Bank and registered with B3, according to Laws No. 11,076/2004 and No. 11,311/2006 and subsequent amendments.
- (b) Housing Credit Bills (LCI) are nominative securities created by Provisional Measure No. 2,223 on September 4, 2001, which gave rise to Law No. 10,931 of August 2, 2004.
- (c) Financial Bills (LF) are issued by the Bank and registered with B3 - according to Law No. 12,249/10 (Section II, articles 37 to 43), and ruled by CMN (Law No. 3,836).
- (d) Financial Bill (LFSC) - Subordinated Debt has a perpetual term and a repurchase option starting within 5 semiannual windows. The Bank uses the amount raised as complementary capital in order to make up the institution's Level I capital. The issue was private and carried out with the Bank's shareholder basis.
- (e) Financial Bill (LFSN) - Subordinated Debt has a ten-year term with an option to repurchase it after five years, with payment of principal and interest on maturity. The amount raised is used as complementary capital in order to make up the institution's Level II capital.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

12. Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost (Continued)

b) Obligations from Repurchase Agreements

The repurchase agreements obligations in the Bank are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Own portfolio	
Eurobonds	1,199,612
Financial treasury Bills	691,937
Financial Bill	141,020
National Treasury Bills – B series	62,659
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	33,168
Debentures	27,901
Certificate of Agribusiness Receivables	4,563
Free Movement portfolio	
Federal Public Bonds - National Treasury	958,990
Total	3,119,850
Current liabilities	3,017,758
Noncurrent liabilities	102,092
Total	3,119,850

c) Loans and Onlending

Loans abroad in the Bank are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Funding International	6,981,342
Obligations For Operations Linked To Assignment	209,265
Onlendings Obligations	8,005
	7,198,612
Current liabilities	6,331,712
Long-term payables	866,900
	7,198,612



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

12. Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost (Continued)

c) Loans and Onlending (Continued)

On June 30, 2025, loans and onlending obligations were segregated by maturity range, as follows:

Operations	Maturity					Total
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 12 months	06/30/2025
BOCOM	872,337	763,784	318,476	1,791,909	865,649	4,612,155
Working Capital	84,818	128,018	943,349	797,681	-	1,953,866
Pre Export	-	140,396	274,923	-	-	415,319
Onlendings Obligations	43,572	147,209	18,485	-	-	209,266
Obligations For Operations Linked To Assignment	2,752	-	2,003	2,000	1,251	8,006
Import credit facility	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,003,479	1,179,407	1,557,236	2,591,590	866,900	7,198,612

Currencies	Maturity					Total
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 12 months	06/30/2025
USD	789,195	914,930	959,602	2,206,130	865,649	5,735,506
JPY	-	-	595,631	383,460	-	979,091
CNY	127,973	136,459	-	-	-	264,432
BRL	2,752	-	2,003	2,000	1,251	8,006
Total	1,003,479	1,179,407	1,557,236	2,591,590	866,900	7,198,612

Loans with Bocom, whose currency is the U.S. dollar and whose original maturity is less than one year, are systematically renewed, as set out in Note 20.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Equity

(a) Capital - Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

On June 30, 2025, the capital comprises 282,201,085 registered shares with a par value of R\$ 1.60 each, divided into 188,626,652 common shares and 93,574,433 preferred shares. Each common share is entitled to 1 (one) vote in Resolutions of the General Meeting. Preferred shares have no voting rights.

After obtaining all regulatory approvals, the transfer of the remaining 20% of the shares of Banco BOCOM BBM, owned by the Mariani family, to the Bank of Communications was settled in August 2024. In 2016, the Bank of Communications had already acquired 80% of the institution's shares. The transfer was completed in accordance with the put option agreement signed in 2015 and exercised in 2021.

(b) Legal reserve

This reserve is calculated at the rate of 5% of the net income at each balance sheet date, up to the limit of 20% of capital, as determined by Corporation Law.

(c) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the articles of incorporation, this reserve represents the remaining net income balance at each reporting date, after the legal allocations.

(d) Treasury shares

On June 30, 2025, Banco BOCOM BBM has 76,296,769 shares to be held in treasury in the amount of R\$ 181,839.

(e) Interest on capital and dividends

According to article 9 of Law No. 9,249/95 and its subsequent amendments, Banco BOCOM BBM S.A., on June 30, 2025, declared interest on capital of R\$ 59,012 thousand, with withholding income tax of R\$ 8,851 thousand, calculated at a 15% rate. The amount of interest on capital was determined based on the legal limits in force and classified in the group's official records as "Other operating expenses".

For the purposes of the publication of the statement of operations, as established by CMN Resolution No. 4,706/18, BOCOM BBM S.A. recognized as other obligations, as a counterpart for the appropriate equity account, the declared capital remuneration set by the obligation at the balance sheet date.

Interest on capital proposed for the period ended June 30, 2025 reduced tax burden by R\$ 26,555.

	06/30/2025
Net income - Banco BBM S.A.	169,370
(-) Legal reserve	5,884
Calculation basis	160,902
Minimum mandatory dividends	25%
	40,225
Interest on own capital	50,160
Total	50,160

(f) Reserves for expansion (retained earnings)

According to the presented Strategic Planning and the capital regulatory limits, at the General Meeting of February 25th, 2025, the Board of Directors approved and ratified the retention of a portion of the net earnings in the amount of R\$ 198,754 regarding the profit for 2024. The amount was recorded in the account "Reserves for Expansion" in order that it is possible to keep the growth of the Bank's activities.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

14. Lease

	06/30/2025
Lease right of use	30,012
(-) Depreciation	(19,613)
Total Assets	<u>10,399</u>
Lease obligations	17,756
Total Liabilities	<u>17,756</u>

15. Expenses with Financial Intermediation, Result of Foreign Exchange Operations, Loans, Assignments and Transfers

	06/30/2025
Open market funding	
Agriculture credit bills	(508,296)
Financial bills	(185,803)
Repurchase agreements	(151,751)
Time deposits	(91,265)
Credit guarantee fund	(7,369)
Real estate credit bills	(3,854)
Interbank deposits	(2,113)
Deposits previous notice	(87)
Foreign exchange variation	526,180
	<u>(424,358)</u>
Loan, assignments and onlending operations	
Loan expenses abroad	(212,256)
Transfers expenses - Other official institutions	(5)
Foreign exchange variation	240,681
	<u>28,420</u>

According to the new regulations in force (Res. 4,966/21), foreign exchange transactions are now disclosed within the group of derivative financial instruments (notes 6 and 19).



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

16. Service Revenue

	06/30/2025
Service Revenue	
Guarantees commission and letter of credit (a)	11,103
Other services	9,681
Coordination and structuring commission	6,917
Bank fee income	5,072
Management fees of investment funds	2,659
Other Comissions	2,186
Total	<u>37,618</u>

(a) In the period ended June 2025, total income refers mainly to surety operations, which represent a significant portion of the amount of co-obligations and risks in financial guarantees provided – see note 7.

17. Other Administrative Expenses

	06/30/2025
Data processing	(12,319)
Amortization and depreciation	(11,256)
Financial system services	(6,331)
Specialized technical services	(5,158)
Travel	(3,384)
Third-party services	(3,243)
Other administrative expenses	(3,043)
Communications	(2,570)
Rentals	(1,481)
Lease	(1,260)
Registry	(1,158)
Condominium	(1,104)
Property maintenance and upkeep	(1,051)
Transportation	(955)
Promotion/ Advertising/ Publications	(894)
Water, energy and gas	(431)
Insurance	(222)
Material	(77)
Fines	(16)
	<u>(55,953)</u>



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

18. Related-party Significant Transactions

a) The related-party transactions were carried out using the average rates practiced in the market, effective on the operations dates, as follows:

	06/30/2025
Asset	
Cash and cash equivalents	191,042
Bocom Japan	188,152
BBM Bank Limited	2,546
Bocom Germany	314
Bocom Hong Kong	25
Bocom Shanghai	5
Short-term interbank investments	
Investments in foreign currencies	26,108
BBM Bank Limited	19,534
Bocom Shanghai	6,372
Bocom Hong Kong	202
Derivative financial instruments	287,622
Jiang Fundo De Investimento Multimercado C PIE	176,807
Haitan Fund	77,722
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	31,367
BBM Bank Limited	1,726
Invesments Funds Quotes	239,546
Jiang Fundo De Investimento Multimercado C PIE	239,546
Other receivables	14,120
Haitan	14,107
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	13
Dividends and bonuses receivables	570
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	570



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

18. Related-party Significant Transactions (Continued)

06/30/2025

Liability	
Demand deposits	395,905
BBM Bank Limited	198,378
Haitan Fund	191,839
Bank Of Communication Co Ltd	2,947
Tai Yang Fund	1,805
Other related individuals/legal entities	693
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	102
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	51
Évora S.A.	25
Participações Industriais do Nordeste S.A.	20
Farol da Barra Participações Ltda.	15
Aleutas S.A.	6
Acritai Investimentos Ltda.	6
MSB Participações S.A.	6
Bahia AM Renda Fixa Ltda	5
Bahia AM Renda Variável Ltda	5
Bahia Holding S.A.	1
PIN Petroquímica S.A.	1
Derivative financial instruments	281,242
Jiang Fundo De Investimento Multimercado CPIE	144,766
Haitan Fund	133,623
The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd	1,702
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	1,138
BBM Bank Limited	13
Interbank deposits	21,946
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	21,946
Time deposits	284,848
BBM Bank Limited	135,670
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	128,245
Other related individuals/legal entities	15,312
Bahia Holding S.A.	3,695
Évora S.A.	1,926
Government Bonds Agreements	71,882
Other related individuals/legal entities	71,882
Repurchase agreements - Debentures	831
Other related individuals/legal entities	831
Subordinated debt	211,905
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	211,905
Agriculture Credit Bills	26,270
Other related individuals/legal entities	26,270
Liabilities on loans abroad	4,612,155
Bocom Shanghai	2,576,694
Bocom United States	989,598
Bocom Hong Kong	685,995
Bocom England	272,903
Bocom Czech Republic	86,965
Dividends and bonuses payable	50,160
Interest on capital credited to shareholders	50,160
Sundry	13,942
The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd	13,786
Haitan	152
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	4



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

18. Related-party Significant Transactions (Continued)

	06/30/2025
Result	
Investment income abroad	13
Bocom Shanghai	8
Bocom Hong Kong	5
Earnings from investments funds	9,005
Jiang Fundo de Investimento Multimercado C PIE	9,005
Loans operations income	54
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd.	42
Other related individuals/legal entities	12
Other operating income	832
BBM Bank Limited	515
Haitan Fund	242
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	75
Result with derivative financial instruments	(52,978)
Jiang Fundo de Investimento Multimercado C PIE	148,923
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	40,943
BBM Bank Limited	3,837
The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd	(42,955)
Haitan Fund	(203,726)
Open market funding	(43,632)
Interbank deposits expenses	(1,337)
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	(1,337)
Time deposits expenses	(10,669)
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	(6,767)
BBM Bank Limited	(3,137)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(456)
Bahia Holding S.A.	(196)
Évora S.A.	(113)
Repurchase agreements - Securities expenses	(14,840)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(14,840)
Repurchase agreements - Debentures expenses	(623)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(623)
Agriculture credit bills expenses	(2,018)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(2,018)
Financial bills	(20)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(20)
Real estate credit bills expenses	(3)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(3)
Subordinated debt	(14,122)
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	(14,122)
Loans expenses abroad	(167,096)
Bocom Shanghai	(77,490)
Bocom United States	(63,801)
Bocom Hong Kong	(14,760)
Bocom England	(8,789)
Bocom Czech Republic	(1,584)
Bocom Luxembourg	(672)
Foreign exchange variation with loans abroad	268,205
Bocom Shanghai	431,610
Bocom United States	(142,367)
Bocom Luxembourg	(23,615)
Bocom Hong Kong	2,577
Other administrative expenses	(57)
Services provisions	(57)
BBM Bank Limited	(57)
Total	14,346



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

18. Related-party Significant Transactions (Continued)

b) Key Management Compensation

The total compensation will be calculated as follows:

- I) Fixed and variable compensation

The total compensation of the Participants will comprise a fixed and a variable part. The variable compensation of the Participants will be paid as follows:

- (a) The amount equivalent to at most 50% (fifty percent) of the variable compensation will be paid in cash, immediately available for the Participant ("Short-term compensation"); and
- (b) The amount equivalent to at least 50% (fifty percent) of the variable compensation will be deferred for payment within 3 (three) years, considering the provisions below ("Deferred Compensation" together with "Short-term Compensation" and "Variable Compensation").

The minimum and maximum amounts of bonus will be fixed by the Bank's Board of Directors.

- II) Deferred compensation

The payment of the deferred compensation will be carried out on a scaled basis, every six months, in shares proportional to the deferral period ("Deferred Compensation Shares"), and all the deferred shares should be updated by the ROE of Banco Bocom BBM.

ROE is the Profit before tax for the period divided by the Equity at the beginning of the period.

Liabilities

Statutory

Management variable compensation – short term	11,308
Deferred management variable compensation – long term	5,654
	5,654

06/30/2025

Result

Fixed compensation	(17,379)
Variable compensation	(6,072)
	(11,307)

06/30/2025



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Bank participates in transactions involving derivative financial instruments to meet its own needs as well as on behalf of its clients.

Derivative financial instruments are classified according to management's intent at the inception of the transaction, taking into consideration whether the purpose is to hedge risks.

In accordance with BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,082, the derivative financial instruments assigned to offset, in whole or in part, exposure to risks from assets, liabilities, commitments or projected future transactions (hedged items), provided that they are considered effective in reducing the risk associated with the exposure to be hedged, are classified according to their nature.

These transactions are traded, recorded or held on B3. In the Bank, international derivative transactions are traded and recorded in the OTC market, at the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) or Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME).

The criteria used to calculate the market values of the derivative financial instruments are:

- Futures: value of daily adjustments to the transactions;
- Swap and term transactions: Cash flow is estimated for each part, discounted to present value according to the corresponding interest rate curves, obtained based on B3 prices or on the assets prices;
- Options: average trading price on the calculation date or, when not available, estimated price based on pricing models, such as Black & Scholes.

On June 30, 2025, the guarantees for the transactions involving derivative financial instruments onshore are represented mainly by government securities in the total amount of R\$ 3,495,685 and fund quotas in the total amount of R\$ 43,334. Furthermore, the margin value received in the transactions of derivative financial instruments offshore amounted to R\$ 158,948 in the period ended June 2025.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)
a.) Notional value per asset, maturity and indexer

		06/30/2025				
		Up to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total
Future market						
Purchased position						
Foreign exchange coupon	4,901,780	1,256,573	844,669	1,771,760	8,774,782	
Interest rate	2,678,636	1,812,974	1,598,904	3,641,253	9,731,767	
Foreign currency	1,940,597	-	-	-	1,940,597	
IPCA	-	-	55,262	564,272	619,534	
Commodities	10,977	11,663	14,141	-	36,781	
Sold position						
Foreign exchange coupon	1,584,098	112,352	167,268	1,068,398	2,932,116	
Interest rate	978,177	276,014	18,650	66,103	1,338,944	
Foreign currency	3,362,433	-	-	-	3,362,433	
IPCA	-	-	-	5,849	5,849	
Commodities	993	31,487	113,262	204,562	350,304	
Forward market						
Asset position						
Currency	3,190,741	514,554	846,500	1,638,698	6,190,493	
Commodities	72,288	33,518	188,413	222,796	517,015	
Others	-	-	352,793	-	352,793	
Liability position						
Currency	2,711,992	566,886	191,091	997,611	4,467,580	
Commodities	80,125	63,059	341,240	294,177	778,601	
Swaps						
Asset position						
Interest rate	1,494,063	665,517	2,005,338	6,773,281	10,938,199	
Currency	1,098,752	219,604	206,033	3,219,094	4,743,483	
Commodities	-	-	14,544	-	14,544	
Liability position						
Interest rate	1,380,534	441,352	1,521,616	6,166,599	9,510,101	
Currency	108,450	54,832	435,103	3,861,037	4,459,422	
Commodities	-	-	15,862	-	15,862	
Options market						
Asset position						
Currency	214,805	148,523	83,463	169,005	615,796	
Interest rate	288,106	3,909	476	-	292,491	
Commodities	9,436	-	-	-	9,436	
Liability position						
Currency	2,121,305	290,104	459	-	2,411,868	
Interest rate	1,935,816	536,054	339,906	579,836	3,391,612	
Commodities	4,646	-	-	-	4,646	
Exchange contracts						
Asset position						
Interest rate	727,345	-	-	-	727,345	
Liability position						
Interest rate	227,360	-	-	-	227,360	



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

b.) At cost and market value

	06/30/2025					
	Cost	Market	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year
Future market						
Purchased position	-	31,331	3,381	5,661	14,175	8,114
Sold position	51,894	52,738	52,001	270	146	321
Swaps						
Asset position	259,485	534,769	66,300	10,968	28,404	429,097
Liability position	282,673	452,713	4,576	63,380	29,855	354,902
Term						
Asset position	98,142	165,122	79,441	16,681	54,439	14,561
Liability position	90,147	181,516	75,283	25,806	42,039	38,388
Options market						
Asset position	325,632	324,706	294,345	7,899	4,522	17,940
Liability position	2,522,436	2,533,784	2,133,575	306,604	20,125	73,480
Exchange contracts						
Asset position	4,200	4,932	4,932	-	-	-
Liability position	255	2,293	2,293	-	-	-



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

c.) Notional value per counterparty

	06/30/2025					Total
	Financial institutions	Related-parties	Legal entities	Settlement chamber/Stock exchanges	Individuals	
Future market						
Purchased position	970,295	-	-	13,270,729	-	14,241,024
Sold position	64,456	-	-	14,787,627	-	14,852,083
Swaps						
Asset position	5,370,923	6,734,143	2,908,411	-	682,748	15,696,225
Liability position	4,136,254	6,278,706	3,451,276	-	119,148	13,985,384
Forward Market						
Asset position	2,885,181	2,990,960	1,184,160	-	-	7,060,301
Liability position	688,983	3,757,253	799,946	-	-	5,246,182
Options market						
Asset position	374,992	229,419	11,385	292,836	9,091	917,723
Liability position	3,154,220	231,699	5,692	2,411,969	4,546	5,808,126
Exchange contracts						
Asset position	408,905	315,318	403	-	2,720	727,346
Liability position	227,360	-	-	-	-	227,360



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

The positions in the futures market include the following positions maturing on the first business day of the following month:

- Foreign exchange coupon contracts purchased (DDI) in the amount of R\$ 870,473;
- Foreign exchange coupon contracts sold (DDI) in the amount of R\$ 835,294;
- Contracts purchased in interest (DI1) in the amount of R\$ 1,019,538;
- Contracts sold in interest (DI1) in the amount of R\$ 94,348;
- Contracts purchased in currency (DOL) in the amount of R\$ 477,496;
- Contracts sold in currency (DOL) in the amount of R\$ 511,276;
- Contracts purchased in currency (EUP) in the amount of R\$ 191;
- Contracts sold in currency (EUP) in the amount of R\$ 191.

The amount of revenues and net expenses with derivative financial instruments are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Swap and term contracts	489,963
Options contracts	128,054
TRS Contracts	2,251
Exchange contracts	(19,052)
Future contracts	(953,148)
Total	<u>(351,932)</u>

The main factor behind the variation in derivatives results is the appreciation of the real against the dollar, taking into account that most of our derivatives are used as hedging instruments.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)
d.) Hedge accounting
Fundraising fair value hedge (I)

Banco BOCOM BBM entered into loan agreements in U.S. dollars with Bank of Communications with the objective of providing funding. They are as follows:

- On March 27, 2023, in the amount of USD 67,500 thousand with payment of post-fixed interest of 4.98% p.a.
- On March 13, 2025, in the amount of USD 35,000 thousand with payment of post-fixed interest of 5.03% p.a.
- On May 2, 2025, in the amount of USD 35,000 thousand with payment of post-fixed interest of 4.89% p.a.

In order to index these flows to the CDI, a series of exchange coupon operations were carried out at B3, in accordance with the maturities and exposures of the available FRC contracts and the maturity of the operations. Disbursements were made in U.S. dollars, and, upon cash receipt, a market risk hedge was contracted, designating a portfolio of derivative financial instruments, comprising DDI, DOL and ED contracts for total hedge, considering the foreign exchange exposure and interest rate risks. To equalize the mark-to-market effects of derivative financial instruments designated as hedge, the amount of the hedged principal, plus interest due, is stated at fair value and also marked to market.

Due to the matching of the hedge object flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation remained close to 100.07%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Fundraising (I)	60,648	(60,689)	100.07%

Fundraising fair value - hedge (II)

In December 2018, Banco BOCOM BBM designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments constituted by DI1 and DAP contracts, with the objective of indexing to the CDI part of its pre-fixed funding portfolio. In order to equalize the effects of mark-to-market derivative financial instruments designated as hedge, the value of the pre-fixed funding portfolio is stated at fair value and also marked to market.

Due to the matching of the hedge object flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation remained at 102.15% for LF PRÉ.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Fundraising (II) - LF FIXED	(402)	411	102.15%

Fundraising fair value - hedge (III)

In September 2024, the Bank designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of DI1 Future contracts to index part of its liability portfolio in reais to the CDI, including fixed-rate instruments and those indexed to a percentage of the CDI. To align the effects of the mark-to-market valuation of the derivative financial instruments designated as hedges, the funding portfolio is presented at fair value and marked to market.

Due to the matching of the hedge object flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation remained at 96.98%.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Fundraising (III) - FIXED	107,610	(104,360)	96.98%

Investment cash flow abroad - hedge

In September 2016, CMN edited Resolution No. 4,524, establishing the criteria to record the transactions with financial instruments contracted to mitigate the risks associated to the foreign exchange exposure of the investments abroad.

In January 2017, Banco BOCOM BBM assigned a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of DI1 and DOL contracts, with the purpose of hedging the foreign exchange rate risk of its investment abroad in the amount of USD 5,000,000, which is consolidated in the Bank.

Due to the matching of the hedge object flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation remained at 100%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Investment abroad	(57,494)	57,494	100.00%

Fair Value Hedge of Bonds at Amortized Cost Abroad - hedge

On June 30, 2025, the Bank designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of flat Sofr Swap contracts vs. a pre-fixed rate in USD, with the objective of hedging the risk of fluctuations in the external profitability of Bonds classified as "amortized cost" due to fluctuations in the term structure of the Sofr curve. As a consequence of the matching of the hedge object flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation was of 111.15%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Bonds Amortised Cost - SOFR	(17,410)	19,351	111.15%

Cash Flow Hedge of Bonds at FVOCI Abroad - hedge

On June 30, 2025, Banco BOCOM BBM designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of flat Sofr Swap contracts vs. a pre-fixed rate in USD, with the objective of hedging the risk of fluctuations in the external profitability of Bonds classified as "available for sale" due to fluctuations in the term structure of the Sofr curve. As a consequence of the matching of the hedge object flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation was of 86.06%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Bonds FVOCI - SOFR	2,956	(2,544)	86.06%

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

Hedge of Dollar-denominated Credit with Fixed Interest Rates

In August 2024, Banco BOCOM BBM designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of Dollar Futures contracts, Foreign Exchange Coupon Futures, and Swaps with the objective of indexing part of its dollar-denominated fixed-rate credit portfolio to the CDI. To align the effects of the mark-to-market valuation of the derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, the value of the funding portfolio is presented at fair value and marked to market. As a result of the matching of cash flows between the hedged item and the results of the derivatives used for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation was 100.46%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Dollar-Denominated Credit Operations with Fixed Interest Rates	(206,097)	207,038	100.46%

Hedge of Credit with Principal in Dollars and Interest in Brazilian Reais

In August 2024, Banco BOCOM BBM designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of DI1 Futures contracts, Dollar Futures, and Foreign Exchange Coupon Futures with the objective of indexing part of its credit portfolio, with principal in dollars and interest in Brazilian reais, to the CDI. To align the effects of the mark-to-market valuation of the derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, the value of the funding portfolio is presented at fair value and marked to market. As a result of the matching of cash flows between the hedged item and the results of the derivatives used for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation was 104.53%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Credit Operations with Principal in Dollars and Interest in Brazilian Reais	(26,797)	28,011	104.53%

Dollar-denominated Credit with Fixed Interest Rates and Swap

In August 2024, Banco BOCOM BBM designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of Swap contracts with the objective of indexing part of its dollar-denominated fixed-rate credit portfolio to the CDI. To align the effects of the mark-to-market valuation of the derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, the value of the funding portfolio is presented at fair value and marked to market. As a result of the matching of cash flows between the hedged item and the results of the derivatives used for hedging, the effectiveness of the operation was 99.89%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Dollar-Denominated Credit Operations with Fixed Interest Rates Hedged by Swap	(141,065)	140,903	99.89%

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

Cash Flow Hedge of TPF VJORA (Onshore)

On June 30, 2025, Banco BOCOM BBM designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of CDI Swap contracts against a pre-fixed rate in BRL, with the objective of locking the profitability of the transaction in a spread over CDI. As a result of the matching of the hedged object's flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the transaction was 97.20%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Cash Flow Hedge of TPF VJORA (Onshore)	18,987	(18,455)	97.20%

Cash Flow Hedge of Bonds VJORA

On June 30, 2025, Banco BOCOM BBM designated a portfolio of derivative financial instruments consisting of CDI Swap contracts against a pre-fixed rate in BRL, with the objective of locking the profitability of the transaction in a spread over CDI. As a result of the matching of the hedged object's flows and the results of the derivatives intended for hedging, the effectiveness of the transaction was 105.66%.

Hedge object	06/30/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Cash Flow Hedge of Bonds VJORA	(260)	275	105.66%

20. Risks Management

Market risk

Banco BOCOM BBM was a pioneer in terms of quantifying market risk in Brazil and developed a proprietary system in 1997 which became a benchmark for the industry. The market risk management structure includes the following: a) the Executive Board, responsible for reviewing risk management policies and proposing risk management operating limits, submitting these for the approval of the Board of Directors at least once a year; b) the Board of Directors, which approves the risk policies and limits at least once a year; c) the Market Risk area, subordinated to the Risk Officer, is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting online to the Executive Board the Bank's market risk, ensuring compliance with the market risk management policy, as well as guaranteeing that the operational limits are observed; d) the Price department, which, among other duties, is responsible for defining the price models and sources used in mark-to-market adjustments of traded products, regardless the management departments; e) Internal Audit, which is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of procedures and the consistency between market risk management policies and the structure actually implemented.

Market Risk means the risk arising from fluctuations in the values of assets and derivatives resulting from changes in market prices and rates, such as interest, stocks, currencies and commodities.

Market Risk control is based on the calculation of VaR - Value at Risk, a statistical tool that measures the maximum potential loss of BOCOM BBM for a given confidence level and investment horizon. BOCOM BBM's daily VaR limit calculated with 95% confidence is 2% of Equity. The model used to calculate the VaR limit is the parametric one. The variance-covariance matrix is estimated daily using GARCH models. This model captures the presence of volatility groupings and, according to the daily estimated parameters, gives more weight to the most recent past. The effectiveness of the risk model is tested annually through back-testing, which consists in comparing the VaR estimates with the actual daily results.

Furthermore, scenarios are analyzed daily, and these scenarios are quarterly defined by the Risk Committee, independent of the management departments. A full description of the Bank's market risk management structure is available on Banco BOCOM BBM's website (www.bancobocombbm.com.br).

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Risks Management (Continued)

*VaR = Maximum potential loss, given the confidence level and the investment horizon. In the case of BBM, the limit is set based on a 95% probability that the Bank will lose a maximum of 2% of equity in 1 day.

Reference Date	VaR (in R\$ Millions)
06/30/2025	3.6
12/31/2024	7.6
06/30/2024	5.4
12/31/2023	3.3

In addition to VaR, stress tests are performed based on the stress scenarios provided by B3. Based on the envelope scenarios for each risk factor, an optimistic and a pessimistic scenario are defined, considering a horizon of 3 business days. For the risk factors in which there is no shock defined by B3 scenarios, the shocks of related risk factors are used. Thus, based on the exposure of the Bank's portfolio to each of the risk factors, the consolidated financial loss of the stressed portfolio is calculated for each of the two scenarios. Finally, the scenario with the highest financial loss is used as a reference.

Reference Date	B3 Stress (in R\$ Millions)
06/30/2025	-145.7
12/31/2024	-127.6
06/30/2024	-105.6
12/31/2023	-94.1

Liquidity risk

Banco BOCOM BBM's liquidity target is to ensure that at any given time the Bank has sufficient cash to meet all its liabilities and other commitments. It is the responsibility of the Liquidity Risk area to monitor whether there is sufficient free cash position to guarantee the continuity of the Bank's operations in a severe stress scenario, following the limits and guidelines defined by the Risk Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity risk is managed based on cash flow forecasts, considering different scenarios for fundraising, credit operations and treasury operations. These cash flow analyses take into consideration: (a) the implicit risk of each client, (b) possible additional cash for compulsory deposits, (c) derivative adjustments; and (d) other existing obligations. The general principle is to ensure that the Bank's commitments are aligned to its equity and the current policies for fundraising, credit and treasury.

Banco BOCOM BBM has a liquidity risk management structure comprising the following agents, with their respective assignments: a) Liquidity Risk area, subordinated to the Risk Director, which is responsible for centralizing and measuring the information referring to liquidity risk management, ensuring that operational limits are observed and disclosing reports to support decision making on liquidity risk; b) Internal Audit, which is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of the procedures and the consistency between the liquidity risk management policies and the effectively implemented structure. A full description of the Bank's liquidity risk management structure is available on the website of Banco BOCOM BBM (www.bocombbm.com.br).



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Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Risks Management (Continued)

	06/30/2025	
	Current	Noncurrent
Cash	216,909	-
Financial assets at fair value measured through Profit or Loss	3,077,540	469,712
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	664,615	3,044,183
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	12,753,150	9,154,287
Other assets	12,309	7,343
Investments	-	599,331
Property and equipment in use	-	21,702
Intangible assets	-	49,729
Total	16,724,523	13,346,287

	06/30/2025	
	Current	Noncurrent
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,755,953	467,091
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	16,372,281	8,436,072
Provisions and Other Obligations with Financial Instruments	827	-
Tax liabilities	290,065	-
Other liabilities	252,845	-
Equity	-	1,495,676
Total	19,671,971	10,398,839

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Risks Management (Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

Banco BOCOM BBM's current liabilities are higher than its current assets calculated according to the nominal maturity of its operations. However, part of the current liabilities are loans made to the parent company in the total amount of R\$ 1,657,887 which, despite having a maturity of less than 1 year, are systematically renewed.

	06/30/2025
Current assets	16,724,523
Current liabilities	(19,671,971)
Working capital, net	<u>(2,947,448)</u>
Securities as FVTPL presented in long-term receivables	3,044,626
Loans abroad	1,657,887
	<u>1,755,065</u>

Comparative of fair value and carrying amount

The measurement of securities measured at amortized cost stated at fair value is as follows:

	06/30/2025	
	Book Value	Fair value
Loan portfolio (*)	16,464,702	16,321,685
Securities measured at amortized cost	3,039,083	2,978,707
Total	<u>19,503,785</u>	<u>19,300,392</u>

	06/30/2025	
	Book Value	Fair value
Deposits	2,526,739	2,525,663
Repurchase agreements	3,119,850	3,216,589
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	11,945,092	12,078,877
Loan abroad	7,190,607	7,184,967
Country's Transfer Obligation - Official Institutions	8,005	7,455
Total	<u>24,790,293</u>	<u>25,013,551</u>

(*) The amount of R\$ 1,666,588 is off-balance in relation to co-obligations and risks in guarantees provided.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Risks Management (Continued)

Credit risk

Banco BOCOM BBM has a credit risk management structure comprising the following elements and respective duties: a) the Credit Committee, which is responsible for defining the economic groups' credit limits, and monitoring and evaluating the consolidated portfolio position, its concentration and risk level. It is also responsible for establishing the terms for solving default on credit operations or with a certain level of deterioration of the guarantees and deciding whether or not to initiate judicial collection proceedings, as applicable; b) Board of Directors, responsible for approving the risk policies and limits, at least once a year; c) Credit Risk area, subordinated to the Risk Director, is responsible for centralizing and evaluating information related to the individual and consolidated credit risk management, per operation, ensuring that operating limits are complied with, disclosing reports that make it easy to make a decision related to credit limits approved by the Credit Committee. It is also the responsibility of the risk area to previously evaluate new operational genres related to credit risk; d) Credit Analysis area, responsible for assessing the credit risk of economic groups with which the Bank maintains or intends to maintain credit relationships; e) Internal Audit, which carries out periodic audits of the business units and of the credit processes of the Group; f) Legal Department, responsible for analyzing the contracts entered into by Banco BOCOM BBM and its clients, as well as coordinating measures to recover credits or to protect the Bank's rights; and g) Contracts Department, responsible for checking the adherence of operations to the parameters established in the Credit Limit Proposal ("PLC"), as well as providing the adequate guarantees. It is also responsible for issuing contracts to be entered into by Banco BOCOM BBM and the client. A full description of the credit risk management structure is available on the website of Banco BOCOM BBM (www.bocombbm.com.br).

Operational risk

It is the risk associated with faulty or inadequate internal processes, human or systems failures, or external events. Operational risk is inherent to the Conglomerate's activities and can be manifested in several ways.

To monitor and control these risks, and in line with the guidelines of the Regulatory Bodies and best market practices, the Financial Conglomerate BOCOM BBM ("BOCOM BBM") established the "Operational Risk Management Policy". This document constitutes a set of principles, procedures and responsibilities to be observed, in order to ensure the functioning and strengthening of our internal control systems.

The area is responsible for ensuring, together with the other components of the risk management structure, compliance with the guidelines established by the mentioned Policy. The Internal Controls and Operating Risk area is a segregated independent organizational area of Internal Audit, under the responsibility of the Risk Office.

The complete description of the operating risk management structure is available for the public on the website of Banco BOCOM BBM (www.bocombbm.com.br).

Capital management

Banco BOCOM BBM manages its capital through a structure comprising the following bodies: Board of Directors, Executive Board, Internal Control, Capital and Risk Board, Treasury Board, Fundraising Board, Back Office, Business Units and Audit Board. The Board of Directors is the highest body within this structure, in charge of monitoring capital adequacy. The Executive Board must review the documents to be submitted to the Board of Directors, as well as approving the methodologies to be used for the management and monitoring of capital adequacy. Capital management and centralization is a responsibility of the Capital and Risk Board, which must continuously work to improve and oversee the institution's compliance with the capital management policy and its capital plan. The Treasury and Fundraising Boards are responsible for planning the issuance of equity instrument, if necessary. The capital management department periodically generates reports on capital adequacy, which are sent to the Executive Board and to the Board of Directors.

These reports comprise simulations of severe events and extreme market conditions. The Business Units must provide all the information that the Internal Control, Capital and Risk Board deem necessary for effective capital management. The Audit department is responsible for evaluating, from time to time, the effectiveness of the capital management process. The description of the capital management structure is available on the website of Banco BOCOM BBM (www.bocombbm.com.br).

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

21. Operating Limits

In October 2013, the new rules related to capital measurement became effective. The financial institutions and similar entities must maintain minimum equity of 8.0% of their assets, weighted by grades of risk to expositions in gold, foreign exchange and operations subject to the operating risk and to the variations in: foreign exchange, interest rate, price of commodities and price of shares classified as held for trade, according to BACEN's standards and instructions. The Prudential Conglomerate of Banco BOCOM BBM is within this operational limit on June 30, 2025.

	06/30/2025
Reference Equity Level I	1,669,688
Level I + Equity Adjustments Except Non-consolidated Interest and Tax Credit	1,719,417
Decrease in intangible / deferred assets according to CMN Resolution No. 4,955	49,729
Reference Equity Level II	724,068
Reference Equity (PR)	2,393,756
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	1,198,390
Portion referring to:	
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,042,985
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	59,231
Operating risk (RWAOPAD)	96,174
Margin or Insufficiency Value (PR - RWA)	1,195,366
Risk Factor – 8.00% of PR	191,500
Basel Rate (Risk Factor / RWA)	15.98%
RBAN	46,215
ACP required	374,497
Reference Equity Margin + RBAN and ACP	774,654

22. Income Tax and Social Contribution

Changes in tax credits and provision for deferred taxes on temporary differences are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Asset credit tax:	
Balance at January 1	374,638
Constitution (Reversal)	
- With effects in the result	(146,822)
- With effects in equity	
(Securities held for sale)	(55)
Balance at June 30	<u>227,761</u>
Provision for deferred taxes: (*)	
Balance at January 1	313,309
Constitution (Reversal)	
- With effects in the result	(128,175)
Balance at June 30	<u>185,134</u>

(*) The amount of provision for deferred taxes is recorded as other tax and social security obligations.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

22. Income Tax and Social Contribution (Continued)

According to the BACEN Resolution No. 15/2020, in its Article 13, the constitutions and write-offs that occurred in the deferred tax assets and liabilities were highlighted, as well as their nature and origins, as follows:

	Bank			
	12/31/2024	Constitution	Reversal	06/30/2025
Asset credit tax:				
Temporary differences (a)				
- Provision for loan transactions	48,258	16,246	7,634	56,870
- Market value adjustment - marketable securities and derivatives	310,959	36,942	189,500	158,401
- Provisions for Contingencies (Note 23)	4,758	377	3,705	1,429
- Others	10,663	15,187	14,788	11,061
Social Contribution Negative Basis	-	-	-	-
Tax loss	-	-	-	-
Total	374,638	68,751	215,628	227,761
Provision for deferred taxes				
Temporary differences (a)				
- Adjustment to Market of TVM and Derivatives	313,272	-	128,175	185,097
- Others	37	-	-	37
Total	313,309	-	128,175	185,134

(a) It is expected that the realization of these tax credits occurs up to the end of 2032 for Income Tax and Social Contribution, being its present value of R\$ 41 million. The Social Contribution on tax credits was calculated considering the 20% rate, according to the publication of PEC No. 6, 2019, for the additions and write-offs as from March 1, 2020.

The tax credits of Banco BOCOM BBM were accounted for in the financial statements using the rates applicable for the period they are expected to be realized, and they are based on the future results projections and on a technical study prepared in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,842/2020. This study is annually reviewed and has considered the effects in the tax credit stock of the amendments provided for by Law No. 14,467/22.

The present value of the tax credits, considering the expectation of realization for the deferred tax assets and liabilities, is as follows:

Description	Tax credits on temporary differences	Loss and negative basis
2025	39,414	
2026	68,429	
2027	10,932	
2028	3,734	
2029	4,077	
2030	6,828	
2031	3,831	
2032	3,551	
Total	17,284	
Present value	7,062	



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Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

22. Income Tax and Social Contribution (Continued)

The accounting record of tax credits in the financial statements of Banco BOCOM BBM was made at the rates applicable to the expected period of their realization and is based on the projection of future results and a technical study prepared under the terms of CMN Resolution No. 3,059/2002, with the amendments of CMN Resolution No. 4,441/2015.

The conciliation of the expense calculated using the tax rates and the expense of income tax and social contribution accounted for in the Bank is as follows:

	06/30/2025	
	IRPJ	CSLL
Income before taxes	195,995	195,995
Bank's net profit	169,370	169,370
(-) Interest on own capital	(59,012)	(59,012)
(-/+) Income tax and social contribution	(26,625)	(26,625)
Tax rate	25%	20%
Income tax and social contribution		
At tax rate	(48,999)	(39,199)
Permanent additions	240,595	226,318
Non-deductible expenses	76,094	61,817
Addition on profit abroad	164,501	164,501
Permanent exclusions	246,173	234,698
Tax-free revenues	57,494	57,494
Non-taxable income	18,157	6,682
Equity in the result of investees (Bank)	111,510	111,510
	59,012	59,012
Temporary additions / exclusions	(37,698)	(45,957)
Tax basis	152,719	141,658
Use of tax loss and negative basis	-	-
Tax basis with use of tax loss and negative basis	152,719	141,658
Income tax and social contribution	(38,168)	(28,332)
Use of tax incentives and taxes of subsidiaries abroad	-	-
Income tax and social contribution in the result for the period	(38,168)	(28,332)
Exclusive Withholding Tax (Law 12.431)	(1,744)	-
DIPJ Adjustment	4,209	-
Provision for Deferred Tax Liabilities	71,209	56,967
Deferred Tax Assets	(80,639)	(66,183)
Income tax and social contribution in the result for the period	(45,133)	(37,548)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

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23. Contingent Provisions and Liabilities

The Bank is a party to lawsuits and administrative proceedings arising from the normal course of its operations, involving tax, labor and civil matters among others.

Breakdown of provision

a) Labor provisions

Based on information from its legal advisors and on an analysis of the pending legal and civil proceedings and labor suits, considering previous experience related to the claimed amounts and current stage of the processes, management recorded a provision in an amount considered sufficient to cover the estimated losses expected in connection with ongoing litigation, as follows:

	06/30/2025
Labor	268
Total - Provisions for labor contingencies	268

These provisions are recorded as "Other liabilities - sundry" under Long-term liabilities. During the semester ended June 30, 2025, there was no reversal into contingent liabilities in the Bank.

The changes in the provision are as follows:

	06/30/2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,805
Constitution	531
Write-off	(8,068)
Balance at the end of the semester	268

b) Tax and social security provisions

Bocom BBM is a party to other legal proceedings for which internal and external legal advisors have assessed the risk of loss as possible. Among the tax proceedings classified as a possible loss, there are seven suits in which the main issue relates to a compensation process that is still in its initial administrative stage, and the aggregate amount involved is not material.

In November 2019, Banco BOCOM BBM received tax assessments from the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service regarding: (i) allegedly owed social security contributions on profit-sharing (PLR) in the amount of R\$ 7.6 million and (ii) allegedly owed social security contributions on meal benefits in the amount of R\$ 1.5 million. Both amounts relate to payments made in 2015. The Bank is contesting these assessments at the administrative level. According to our legal advisors, the likelihood of loss in the first suit is considered possible, while in the second one, is deemed remote. Since they are currently classified as possible and remote, the institution has not recorded a provision in its liabilities.

At the end of the second half of 2024, Banco BOCOM BBM had no active proceedings related to the judgment of Theme No. 372 of the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court (the enforceability of PIS and COFINS on financial institutions' financial income).

c) Civil provisions

Bocom BBM is a party to other lawsuits for which the internal and external legal advisors have assessed the risk of loss to be possible. From all the civil suits classified as possible loss, there are 12 proceedings in the amount of R\$ 4,245 thousand, whose main discussion is related to: request for a review of contractual terms and conditions, requests for monetary adjustments (including alleged effects of the implementation of various government economic plans), bankruptcy, protests, accountability, having counterparties originating from credit operations or products already discontinued, and provision services. For the purposes of provisioning for civil lawsuits, the legal advisors considered the law, jurisprudence, background of cases and the procedural stage.

Based on information from its legal advisors, an analysis of pending lawsuits and, with regard to civil lawsuits, based on previous experience regarding the amounts claimed and the current stage of the proceedings, management has set aside a provision in an amount considered sufficient to cover estimated losses on ongoing lawsuits, as follows:

	06/30/2025
Civil	1,220
Total - Provision for civil contingencies	1,220



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

23. Contingent Provisions and Liabilities (Continued)

d) Liability due to legal obligation

Based on the preliminary injunction obtained, Banco BOCOM BBM ensured the suspension of the enforceability of the PIS/Pasep and COFINS tax credits that are determined, with the levy of Service Tax (ISS) in their calculation bases, as well as their respective bookkeeping for timely and future offset, if applicable, with the respective ISS deductibility from the calculation bases of the mentioned contributions. Based on the preliminary injunction, Banco BOCOM BBM started to collect, in November 2018, PIS/Pasep and COFINS, disregarding the municipal tax in their respective calculation bases, and a liability was created for the remaining balance up to June 2025, recorded as "Other Sundry Liabilities" in Long-Term Liabilities, as follows:

	06/30/2025
PIS and COFINS	1,688
Total - Liabilities for legal obligations	<u>1,688</u>

e) Others

Based on the preliminary injunction obtained, Banco BOCOM BBM ensured the suspension of the enforceability for PIS/Pasep and COFINS tax credits that are determined, with the levy of Service Tax (ISS) in their calculation bases, as well as their respective bookkeeping for timely and future offset, if applicable, with the respective ISS deductibility from the calculation bases of the mentioned contributions. Based on that preliminary injunction, Banco BOCOM BBM started to collect, in November 2018, PIS/Pasep and COFINS disregarding the municipal tax in their respective calculation bases, and a liability was constituted for the remaining balance up to December 2024, recorded as "Other Sundry Liabilities" in Long-Term Liabilities, as follows:

On December 5, 2016, the Brazilian Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE) filed an administrative proceeding against Banco BOCOM BBM S.A. investigating alleged anticompetitive practices in relation to the onshore foreign exchange market between 2008 and 2012. The Bank, together with its legal advisors, has already presented its administrative defense, still pending judgment.

24. Allowance for Financial Guarantees

The allowance for doubtful accounts related to financial guarantees is based on the analysis of operations according to the type of obligation provided, past experience, future expectations and management's risk assessment policy. They are reviewed periodically, as established by CMN Resolution No. 4,512/2016.

	06/30/2025
Guarantee	
Linked to bids, auctions, service render or construction	733,794
Surety Guarantee in lawsuits and administrative procedures	382,443
Other sureties	298,727
Total	<u>1,414,964</u>
Changes in allowances for financial guarantees	
Beginning balance	2,489
Constitution / (Reversal)	(1,765)
Ending balance	<u>724</u>



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

25. Tax Liabilities

	06/30/2025
Other obligations - tax and social security	
Deferred taxes and contributions	185,134
Taxes and contributions to pay	83,178
Others Taxes to pay	21,753
	290,065
Current liabilities	290,065
	290,065

For tax credit analysis purposes, consider the impact of the deferred tax assets, see note 23.

26. Other Information

(a) Agreement for the compensation and settlement of obligations

Banco BOCOM BBM has an agreement for the compensation and settlement of obligations within the scope of the National Financial System, according to CMN Resolution No. 3,263/05, resulting in more guarantee to settle its debts with financial institutions with which it has this kind of agreement. On June 30, 2025, the total assets mitigated by compensation agreement was R\$ 269,148.

* * *
Aline Gomes – Controller
CRC 087.989/0-9 “S”- BA

Certificado de Conclusão

Identificação de envelope: C8014A94-328F-42F6-800D-0805186BCD93
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 LoS / Área: Assurance (Audit, CMAAS)
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 Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 3732, 16º e 17º andares, Edifício Adalberto Dellape Baptista B32, Itai São Paulo, São Paulo 04538-132
 julia.faria@pwc.com
 Endereço IP: 201.56.164.188

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 julia.faria@pwc.com

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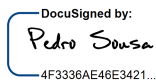
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 BR_Sao-Paulo-Arquivo-Atendimento-Team@pwc.com

Local: DocuSign

Eventos do signatário

Pedro Sousa
 pedro.sousa@pwc.com
 Senior Manager
 PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes
 Nível de segurança: E-mail, Autenticação da conta (Nenhuma), Certificado Digital

Assinatura

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 Emissor da assinatura: AC Certisign RFB G5

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Eventos do signatário presencial

Assinatura

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Evento de entrega do agente

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Eventos de entrega certificados

Status

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Eventos de cópia

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Registro de hora e data

Julia Faria
 julia.faria@pwc.com
 Nível de segurança: E-mail, Autenticação da conta (Nenhuma)

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Assinatura

Registro de hora e data

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Entrega certificada	Segurança verificada	19 de agosto de 2025 15:12
Assinatura concluída	Segurança verificada	19 de agosto de 2025 15:37
Concluído	Segurança verificada	19 de agosto de 2025 15:37
Eventos de pagamento	Status	Carimbo de data/hora