



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

**Financial statements at
December 31, 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

Having achieved an annualized return of 25.4% in 2025, BOCOM BBM celebrates the fourth consecutive year with a sustainable return on average shareholders' equity (ROAE) in excess of 20%, one of the highest in the Brazilian market. This result, and above all the way in which it was constructed, consolidated the success of a unique project begun in 2016 with Chinese capital, intense participation and management by Brazilian executives, and a long history of collaborative teamwork.

As we embark on BOCOM BBM's tenth year, we are proud of our successful strategy of diversification into new business areas, including expansion in debt capital markets, treasury products for clients, and asset management. These sources of income, which are not directly linked to credit spreads, accounted for 47.5% of the bank's total revenue in the year, representing significant growth compared with 22.3% in 2016, when the BOCOM BBM project began.

It is an honor and a pleasure for us to support our clients, who believe in this country and create jobs, to continue investing in training and education, and above all to contribute to the development of Brazil-China financial relations, creating opportunities for both countries and promoting harmony and mutual understanding.

With regard to the global macroeconomic outlook, despite the ongoing trade disputes and tariff war, the risk of widespread protectionism resulting in a sharp global economic downturn has receded. In the United States, inflation continues to display benign dynamics even though prices of tradable goods are now starting to reflect the tariffs. The US economy is slowing slightly, but a robust labor market is providing a sound basis for future growth. For the emerging-market economies, the global economic deceleration, weaker dollar and redirecting of Chinese manufactured goods to other countries are all factors that contribute additionally to disinflation. In Brazil, monetary policy has been very restrictive for a long time, and rate cuts are expected in 2026. The lagging effects of the restrictive monetary policy will lead to a degree of economic slowdown, but fiscal expansion and labor market resilience, with unemployment at its lowest since 2012, may act in the opposite direction. Although current inflation displays benign dynamics, the resilience of economic activity and de-anchoring of expectations could make the disinflation process slower, requiring rates to remain in restrictive territory in 2026. This context presents challenges but also opportunities. The high level of nominal and real rates in Brazil compared to most other countries in the world is attracting foreign investors in pursuit of diversification and new investment opportunities outside the US.

The implications of this context for market dynamics in the first half persisted in the rest of the year: on one hand, corporate credit continued to be the key allocation destination for many investors; on the other hand, the top-tier banks set out to rebuild the strong platform for originating capital market and bilateral transactions they had in 2024, and continued to accelerate the performance of new transactions. Credit spreads were squeezed as a result, and along with the tight monetary policy this made the risk-taking environment extremely asymmetric. Given this context, the bank tactically used market windows to place a number of issues, focusing on 12,431 debentures for the institutional market, while also increasing treasury transactions for clients to take advantage of the added volatility. In addition, the bank continued to develop new asset management products, including the launch of a real estate investment fund (FII) to offer clients the opportunity to profit from the development of a residential project in a prime area of São Paulo City.

Message from Management (Continued)

Management Report

(In thousands of Reais)

In light of the competitive environment described earlier, we maintained our cautious growth strategy but succeeded in adapting our production function so as to prioritize productions targeting transactions with lower expected credit loss allowance (ECL). As a result, we were able to end 2025 with a larger portfolio than a year earlier.

Throughout the year we continued to strengthen our corporate commitment to the well-being of our employees, clients and suppliers, and the local community where we operate. Our sponsorships and donations supported several projects that enrich education for vulnerable groups. For example, we continued to support a project located near our Rio de Janeiro offices called Arte Tech, which is run by Gamboa Ação, an NGO that offers extracurricular classes for underserved children. Through Viver Solidário, another NGO, we supported a number of philanthropic entities in Rio by donating food and hygiene products during the festive season. In addition, we supported universities and training courses in areas of strategic importance to the bank, such as the economics departments at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) and Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), both of which have leading business schools. We also supported a course called “China Today”, offered by Tsinghua University, Beijing, to enable Brazilian executives to learn about economic trends in China from renowned experts, academics and policymakers. To our ongoing initiatives relating to representation, talent retention and career advancement we added the creation of a diversity committee. Our sustainability committee continued to promote important internal initiatives, such as the measurement, certification and offsetting of the bank’s carbon emissions. We participated in the commemoration of 50 years of Brazil-China relations by supporting several projects that highlighted cultural exchanges between the two countries over the years. One of these was restoration and maintenance of Casa Pacheco Leão, a historic building in Rio’s Botanic Garden which hosted an exhibition on the “Tea Road” in 2025. Our continuing partnership with Rio’s Botanic Gardens will further explore the cultural and botanical connections between Brazil and China, showing that there are myriad opportunities for even greater integration between the two countries.

Finally, we conclude by disclosing the required year-end information in compliance with Law 15,177 (2025), which amended Law 6,404 (1976). The gender equity report is available on the website www.bocombbm.com.br.

Performance of Bocom BBM

Banco BOCOM BBM ended 2025 with equity of BRL 1.6 billion and net income of BRL 386 million, for a return on average equity of 25.4%, calculated on the average equity for the year.

Total assets amounted to BRL 32.6 billion at year-end. Fundraising in the domestic and foreign markets totaled BRL 24.8 billion in the year. The Basel Capital Adequacy Ratio was 16.11% at year-end.

Corporate Credit

Our expanded credit portfolio, which includes export-import finance and guarantees such as sureties, reached BRL 19.4 billion in the year. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 6%.

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 8.6 billion in 2025.

Capital Market

Structuring and distribution of securities and other fixed-income product transactions. BOCOM BBM coordinated the issuance of R\$ 1.07 billion of capital market operations in 2025.

Asset Management

Management of fixed-income investment funds. In December 2025, assets under management (AUM) totaled BRL 3.1 billion.

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.



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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 reaffirmed its ratings of Banco BOCOM BBM on September 2, 2025. 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 reaffirmed its rating of "Aaa.br" with a "stable outlook", the best possible credit rating in this category.

On June 27, 2025, Fitch raised its global-scale long-term issuer default ratings (IDR) for Banco BOCOM BBM to "BB+" and "BBB-", in foreign and local 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.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

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 December 31, 2025 and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year and 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

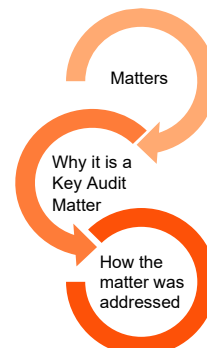
We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes that these statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, which consider the exemption from presenting comparative figures in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, as provided for in Resolution n° 4,966 of the National Monetary Council and in Resolution n° 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 year and 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(c), 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>
<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,</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>



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Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>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>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>

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



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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. 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



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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 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 year and 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, 23 february, 2026

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

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

Balance Sheets*(In thousands of Reais)*

	Note	12/31/2025
Assets		
Current and long-term assets	20	32,075,066
Cash	4	237,892
Cash		4
Free reserves		74
Bank deposits in foreign currencies		237,814
Financial assets at fair value measured through profit or loss		3,294,440
Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments	6	3,273,077
Bank portfolio		1,115,985
Subject to repurchase agreements		597,203
Linked to guarantees given		643,003
Derivative financial instruments	19	916,886
Other receivables	7	21,363
Operations with credit granting characteristics		21,363
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		5,689,087
Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments	6	5,689,087
Bank portfolio		2,999,586
Subject to repurchase agreements		1,984,794
Linked to guarantees given		704,707
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		22,813,729
Short-term interbank investments	5	3,784,115
Open market investments	4	1,610,866
Interbank deposits		1,854,507
Investments in foreign currencies	4	319,154
(-) Provision for open market investments	4	(6)
(-) Provision for interbank deposits		(382)
(-) Provision for investments in foreign currencies	4	(24)

Balance Sheets*(In thousands of Reais)*

Assets	Note	12/31/2025
Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments	6	1,956,682
Bank portfolio		427,001
Subject to repurchase agreements		1,361,537
Linked to guarantees given		168,144
Loan transactions	7	11,502,421
Discounted securities and loans		4,643,142
Financing		501,846
Rural and agroindustrial financing		6,256,393
Rural and agroindustrial financing with resources from public sources		109,567
Real estate financing		93,864
(-) Provision for credit operations		(102,391)
Other receivables		5,032,221
Operations with credit granting characteristics	7	4,537,839
Advances on exchange contracts	7	187,732
Revenues receivable		26,959
Sundry	10	148,551
Tax credits	22	177,466
(-) Provision for other credits	7	(46,326)
Interbank accounts	26	538,290
Correspondent banks		617
Deposits Central Bank		537,673
Other assets	11	39,918
Permanent assets	20	570,685
Investments		492,872
Income from interest in subsidiaries		
In Brazil	8	25,165
Abroad	8	467,707
Property and equipment in use		25,870
Property and equipment in use		29,346
(-) Impairment of property and equipment in use		(16,096)
Property and equipment leased	14	35,326
(-) Impairment of property and equipment leased	14	(22,706)
Intangible assets	9	51,943
Total assets		32,645,751

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

Balance Sheets*(In thousands of Reais)*

	Note	12/31/2025
Liabilities		
Current and long-term liabilities	20	31,002,375
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		914,445
Derivative financial instruments	6 and 19	914,445
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		29,464,876
Deposits	12	3,581,686
Repurchase agreements	12	5,073,355
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	12	12,255,924
Loan abroad	12	8,355,711
Country's transfer obligation - official institutions	12	179,010
Lease payable	14	19,190
Provisions and other obligations with financial instruments	7	855
Provision for commitments and credit to be released		72
Provision for financial guarantees given	24	783
Tax liabilities	25	381,710
Current		192,696
Deferred		189,014
Other liabilities	10 e 23	240,489
Equity	13 and 20	1,643,376
Capital		469,300
Income reserves		1,340,287
Other comprehensive income		15,628
Treasury stock		(181,839)
Total liabilities and equity		<u><u>32,645,751</u></u>

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Year ending December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Financial income		1,775,298	2,923,621
Loan transactions		1,015,093	1,341,925
Marketable securities transactions	5 and 6	760,205	1,581,696
Financial expenses		(1,285,256)	(2,039,376)
Derivative financial instruments	19	168,828	(183,104)
Loans, assignments and onlending operations	15	(330,859)	(302,439)
Market funding operations	15	(1,077,335)	(1,501,693)
Provisions for expected losses	5, 6 and 7	(45,890)	(52,140)
Gross financial income		490,042	884,245
Other operating income (expenses)		(92,787)	(181,234)
Service revenues	16	49,447	87,065
Personnel expenses		(91,615)	(159,371)
Other administrative expenses	17	(63,552)	(119,505)
Tax expenses		(19,796)	(37,651)
Income from interest in subsidiaries	8	32,416	48,959
Result of interest in financial assets		20	509
Other operating income		1,016	4,877
Other operating expenses		(723)	(6,117)
Operating income		397,255	703,011
Non-operating expenses		265	(863)
Income before income taxes and profit sharing		397,520	702,148
Income and social contributions taxes	22	(126,204)	(208,885)
Provision for income tax		(50,569)	(15,063)
Provision for social contribution tax		(38,770)	(10,135)
Deferred tax asset		(36,865)	(183,687)
Profit sharing – management and employees		(60,003)	(106,872)
Net income for the six-month period/ year ended		211,313	386,391
Earnings per outstanding share		1.03	1.88

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Year ending December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais)

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Net income for the six-month period/ year ended	211,313	386,391
Own credit risk	(2,483)	2,675
Financial instruments classified as FVOCI	6,446	16,803
Financial instruments as FVOCI	11,305	30,468
Tax effects	(4,859)	(13,665)
Exchange variation of investments abroad	4,860	(52,661)
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	(4,859)	52,635
Derivative financial instruments	(4,859)	52,635
Cumulative translation adjustment (*)	909	(4,799)
Comprehensive income for the period	216,186	401,044

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

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

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for Years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024

(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		
Period ended December 31, 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 (Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and 4,975/21)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,001)	(30,001)
Balances at January 1, 2025	469,300	87,454	751,992	266,155	(9,511)	38	-	10,448	(181,839)	(30,001)	1,364,036
Market value adjustments - marketable securities	-	-	-	-	16,803	-	-	-	-	-	16,803
Exchange variation of investments abroad	-	-	-	-	-	(52,661)	-	-	-	-	(52,661)
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	-	-	-	-	-	52,635	-	-	-	-	52,635
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,799)	-	-	(4,799)
Creation of reserve for expansion	-	-	(198,754)	198,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(468)	(468)
Net income for the year period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386,391	386,391
Own credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,675	-	-	-	2,675
Allocations:											
- Reserves	-	6,406	228,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	(234,686)	-
- Interest on equity R\$ 0.59 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(121,236)	(121,236)
Balances at December 31, 2025	469,300	93,860	781,518	464,909	7,292	12	2,675	5,649	(181,839)	-	1,643,376
Changes in the period	-	6,406	29,526	198,754	16,803	(26)	2,675	(4,799)	-	30,001	279,340
Balances at July 1, 2025	469,300	93,860	662,430	464,909	846	11	5,158	4,740	(181,839)	(30,001)	1,489,414
Market value adjustments - marketable securities	-	-	-	-	6,446	-	-	-	-	-	6,446
Exchange variation of investments abroad	-	-	-	-	-	4,860	-	-	-	-	4,860
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	-	-	-	-	-	(4,859)	-	-	-	-	(4,859)
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	909	-	-	909
Net income for the six-month period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,313	211,313
Own credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,483)	-	-	-	(2,483)
Allocations:											
- Reserves	-	-	119,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119,088)	-
- Interest on equity R\$ 0.30 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,224)	(62,224)
Balances at December 31, 2025	469,300	93,860	781,518	464,909	7,292	12	2,675	5,649	(181,839)	-	1,643,376
Changes in the period	-	-	119,088	-	6,446	1	(2,483)	909	-	30,001	153,962

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.

Statement of Cash Flows for Year ending December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais)

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Statement of Cash Flows		
Net income for the six-month period/ year ended	211,313	386,391
Adjustments to net income:	(163,251)	111,039
Provisions for expected losses	45,890	52,140
Depreciation and amortization	9,970	18,791
Reversals with civil, labor and tax provisions	187	223
Income from interest in subsidiaries	(32,416)	(48,959)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	36,865	183,687
Loss on fair value adjustment	(224,656)	(89,576)
Conversion adjustments*	909	(4,799)
Adjustments to profits from prior years	-	(468)
Adjusted net income	48,062	497,430
Operating assets	(2,716,398)	763,158
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	477,468	3,522,393
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,980,289)	(192,489)
Increase in financial assets at amortized cost	(1,156,446)	(2,353,067)
Increase in other amounts and assets	(57,131)	(213,679)
Operating liabilities	2,128,743	(2,994,004)
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,308,599)	(4,311,350)
Increase in financial liabilities at amortized cost	4,345,691	1,685,260
Decrease in provisions and other obligations with financial instruments	28	(1,634)
Decrease in tax liabilities	91,645	(162,634)
Decrease in other obligations	2,276	(193,097)
Equity adjustments	(2,298)	(10,549)
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(587,655)	(2,230,846)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Decrease Investments	138,875	138,501
Increase Property and equipment for use and lease	(14,138)	(33,550)
Increase Intangibles	(2,214)	(4,686)
Net cash flow used in investing activities	122,523	100,265
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Increase in securities issue resources	310,832	587,238
Paid dividends and interest on equity	(77,043)	(110,944)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	233,789	476,294
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(183,281)	(1,156,857)
At the beginning of the six-month period/year	2,351,164	3,324,740
Changes for the six-month period/year	(186,414)	(1,207,589)
Exchange variation for the six-month period/year	3,133	50,732
At the end of the six-month period/year	2,167,883	2,167,883
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(183,281)	(1,156,857)
Non-monetary transactions		
Interest on equity	62,224	121,236

*According to BCB Resolution No. 4.817/20

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Operations

Banco BOCOM BBM S.A. is authorized to operate as a multi-service 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 Article 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.

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 December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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 Real, 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 by 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 No. 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 No. 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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

2.2 Adoption of new standards and interpretations (Continued)

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.

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 as 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 year 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.

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Recurring net income	211,486	387,150
Non-recurring events	(173)	(759)
Provisions for contingencies	(187)	(773)
Contingency reversal	14	14
Net income for the six-month period/ year ended	211,313	386,391

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(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).

(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 of 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 sell, it is necessary to perform the SPPJ 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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(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 credit loss allowance (ECL) 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.

(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 in which 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 as 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 as 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 Article 13 of BCB Resolution 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 constitution 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").

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(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 expected credit loss allowance (ECL), losses incurred on financial instruments must be considered, as defined by Resolution No. 352/23, Article 76, for performed and defaulted transactions. Additionally, the Resolution does not exempt the institution from applying the full methodology for calculating the expected credit loss allowance 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.
- **Stage 3:** Financial instruments considered as problematic assets, i.e., 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 No. 4,966 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.

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 December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(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 provided for by 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;*
- LGD (Loss Given Default): the loss given 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.

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 at default aims to reflect the balance exposed at the time of default. Based on CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, expected credit loss allowance (ECL) 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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(XII) Expected Loss Calculation Methodology (Continued)

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 recognized in the accounts when the regulation is adopted on January 1, 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 FVPL and FVOCI 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 Article 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, which will be classified as Renegotiated Operations, in line with the provisions of item XX of item 2 of Article 2 of CMN Resolution No. 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.

(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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(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

	12/31/2025			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Asset				
Securities at FVTPL	2,356,191	-	-	2,356,191
Securities at FVOCI	4,439,610	1,249,477	-	5,689,087
Derivative Financial Instruments	384,776	532,110	-	916,886
Liabilities				
Derivative Financial Instruments	346,654	567,791	-	914,445

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 December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(d) Current and deferred taxes

Law No. 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 No. 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 contracting date;
- (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 as 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 Corporate Income Tax and Social Contribution 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, even 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: The concept was expanded 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 is 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 the bankruptcy was declared 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.

Details on the effects and expected realization of the tax credit are available in note 22.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(e) Permanent

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

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 Resolution 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

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(i) Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations (Continued)

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 and refers to prepaid expenses, mainly for Licenses – IT.

(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 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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

(m) 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, being effective 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.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	12/31/2025
Open market investment (a)	1,610,866
Investments in foreign currencies (b)	319,154
Bank deposits in foreign currencies	237,814
Free reserves	74
Cash	4
(-) Provision for open market investments	(5)
(-) Provision for investments in foreign currencies	(24)
Total	<u>2,167,883</u>

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

(b) In the year ended December 31, 2025, investments in foreign currency present operations mostly in U.S. dollar.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Short-term Interbank Investments

Short-term interbank investments are as follows:

	12/31/2025
Open market investments	1,610,867
Self-funded position	359,172
National Treasury Bills	6,927
National Treasury Notes – F series	350,129
Debentures	1,004
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	335
Agribusiness Receivable Certificate	777
Short Position	1,251,695
National Treasury Bills	1,251,695
Interbank deposits (*)	1,854,507
Investments in foreign currencies (**)	319,154
(-) Provision for Short-term interbank investments	(413)
	3,784,115
Current assets	3,714,734
Long-term receivables	69,381
Total	3,784,115

(*) The amount in interbank deposits at the Bank on December 31, 2025 refers to interbank deposit certificates. Their maturities are between January 2026 and December 2030.

(**) At December 31, 2025, investments in foreign currencies are operations mostly in U.S. dollars and with immediate liquidity.

At December 31, 2025, the collateral received through repurchase agreements amounted to R\$ 1,617,877, respectively, in the Bank. The provided collateral amounted to R\$ 3,420,194.

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

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Open market investments	205,494	431,177
Investments in interbank deposits	100,418	155,469
Investments in foreign currencies	10,689	20,044
Voluntary applications to the Central Bank	5,184	6,303
Total	321,785	612,993
	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Provisions for expected losses on short-term interbank investments	(306)	(2,207)
Total	(306)	(2,207)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments

	Cost	Market
	12/31/2025	
I- Marketable securities	10,068,739	10,001,960
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,438,918	2,356,191
Bank portfolio	1,132,114	1,115,985
Fixed-income securities	804,443	787,820
Financial Treasury Bills	85,062	85,067
National Treasury Bills	2,821	2,820
National Treasury Notes - B series	626,661	607,043
National Treasury Notes - F series	89,899	92,890
Variable income securities	558	1,052
Shares of privately held companies	558	1,052
Investment funds quotas	327,113	327,113
Multimarket fund quotas	252,886	252,886
Fixed Income fund quotas	74,227	74,227
Subject to repurchase agreements	629,500	597,203
Financial Treasury Bills	3,699	3,699
National Treasury Notes - B series	625,801	593,504
Linked to guarantees given	677,304	643,003
National Treasury Notes - B series	677,304	643,003
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income	5,677,501	5,689,087
Bank portfolio	2,998,550	2,999,586
Fixed-income securities	1,686,530	1,686,754
Financial Treasury Bills	265,071	265,269
National Treasury Bills	250,548	251,008
National Treasury Notes - B series	9,428	9,171
National Treasury Notes - F series	365,612	371,561
Debentures	60,934	56,076
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates	29,992	28,465
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	13,247	13,555
Rural product note	120,793	120,793
Private Financial Bills	570,905	570,856
Marketable securities abroad	1,312,020	1,312,832
Eurobonds	1,312,020	1,312,832
Subject to repurchase agreements	1,982,322	1,984,794
Financial Treasury Bills	1,073,188	1,074,621
Private Financial Bills	417,346	417,399
Debentures	15,530	10,711
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates	28,817	25,500
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	6,013	6,121
Eurobonds	441,428	450,442

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

	Cost	Market
	12/31/2025	
Linked to guarantees given	696,629	704,707
National Treasury Bills	371,782	374,655
National Treasury Notes - F series	319,911	325,117
Eurobonds	4,936	4,935
Securities at amortized cost (**)	1,952,320	1,956,682
Bank portfolio	422,638	427,001
Fixed-income securities	127,074	127,074
National Treasury Notes - B series	127,074	127,074
Marketable securities abroad	295,564	299,927
Eurobonds (*)	295,564	299,927
Subject to repurchase agreements	1,361,538	1,361,537
Eurobonds	865,339	865,339
Financial Treasury Bills	31,036	31,036
Linked to guarantees given	168,144	168,144
National Treasury Notes - B series	168,144	168,144

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

(**) Securities classified as “Held to Maturity” are accounted for at cost. The market value calculated for Fixed-income Securities is R\$ 789,526 and for Foreign Securities is R\$ 1,158,107, these being object of hedge accounting.

The Securities are held in custody, as of December 31, 2025, at SELIC, CETIP, CCDC 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:	12/31/2025				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	66,973	273,012	1,688,535	327,671	2,356,191
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	1,280,459	903,947	3,504,681	-	5,689,087
Securities at Amortized Cost	-	79,844	1,876,838	-	1,956,682
Total	1,347,432	1,256,803	7,070,054	327,671	10,001,960

The breakdown of derivative financial instruments is as follows:

	Cost	Market
	12/31/2025	
Swap operations	192,003	552,021
Term	148,695	226,396
Options	39,837	47,471
Futures	-	90,702
FX Sale Operations	(3,971)	296
Asset Position	376,564	916,886

The breakdown of salaries is shown below:

Segregation of portfolio by maturity range:	12/31/2025			Total
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	188,641	252,686	475,559	916,886

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

6. Marketable Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

	Cost	Market
	12/31/2025	
III - Derivative financial instruments		
Swap operations	248,776	419,878
Term	136,458	219,992
Futures	56,682	91,709
Options	179,820	179,357
FX Purchase Operations	(8)	6
FX Sale Operations	-	3,503
Liability position	621,728	914,445

The breakdown of these maturities is as follows:

	12/31/2025			
Segregation of portfolio by maturity range:	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	221,920	419,531	272,994	914,445

The results of marketable securities in the Bank are as follows:

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Government bonds	348,230	782,156
Private securities	69,585	127,505
Investment funds quotas	19,170	34,690
Exchange variation	1,435	24,352
Income from marketable securities	438,420	968,703

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Reversal of provision for marketable securities	(8,092)	(7,169)
Result with reversal of provision for Marketable Securities	(8,092)	(7,169)

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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions

(i) Economic activity

On December 31, 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:

	12/31/2025	
Grains	4,044,254	22.23%
Sugar and ethanol	2,576,165	14.16%
Agricultural (others)	2,261,040	12.43%
Utilities (energy)	1,242,033	6.83%
Slaughterhouse	709,021	3.90%
Oil & Gas	446,206	2.45%
Retail	437,663	2.41%
Foods - sundry	419,672	2.31%
Construction (general)	406,528	2.23%
Steel and metallurgy	388,227	2.13%
Automotive industry	381,223	2.10%
Machinery and equipment	370,999	2.04%
Agricultural supplies	366,756	2.02%
Banks	341,934	1.88%
Retail market	320,453	1.76%
Port concessions	315,812	1.74%
Contractor	315,807	1.74%
Services	291,668	1.60%
Individuals	274,443	1.51%
Pulp paper packaging	181,170	1.00%
Others (*)	1,685,171	9.26%
Private sector	17,776,245	97.71%
Utilities (energy)	320,144	1.76%
Others (*)	97,169	0.53%
Public sector	417,313	2.29%
Total	18,193,558	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 December 31, 2025.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)
7. Loan Transactions (Continued)
(ii) Loan operation

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

	12/31/2025
Current	
Measured at amortized cost	
Loan transactions	6,576,309
Private sector	6,545,065
Public sector	31,244
Other receivables	2,441,315
Advance on exchange contracts	182,505
Operations with credit granting characteristics (a)	2,258,810
Noncurrent	-
Measured at amortized cost	-
Loan transactions	5,028,503
Private sector	4,991,466
Public sector	37,037
Other receivables	2,305,619
Advance on Exchange contracts	5,227
Operations with credit granting characteristics (a)	2,300,392
Subtotal	16,351,746
Co-obligations and risks in guarantees provided (b)	1,841,812
Current	1,206,343
Noncurrent	635,469
Total	18,193,558

(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 written-off from the parent company reports.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(iii) Maturity range

The classification of loan operations, by maturity date, is as follows:

	12/31/2025
Due within 90 days	3,288,375
Due between 91 and 180 days	2,824,008
Due between 181 and 360 days	3,893,611
Due over 360 days	7,969,592
Overdue within 14 days	14,008
Overdue over 14 days	203,964
Total	18,193,558

(iv) Risk level

According to article 47 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, the institution must establish a expected credit loss allowance 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 expected credit loss allowance on loan operations is as follows:

	12/31/2025
Balance at January 1	(106,929)
(Increase)	(42,765)
Write-offs to loss	122
Total	(149,572)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(iv) Risk level (Continued)

According to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, to determine the level of expected credit loss allowance 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 year ended December 31, 2025, expected credit loss allowance (ECL) are distributed by type of operation segregated by portfolio as follows:

	Expected credit loss movement				Total expected credit loss		
	Gains and losses	Stage 1 transfers	Stage 2 transfers	Stage 3 transfers	Incured loss component	Expected loss component	Expected loss – December 31, 2025
Stage 1	(541)	(630)	-	-	-	25,614	25,614
Stage 2	9,647	-	162	-	7,115	4,554	11,669
Stage 3	46,203	-	-	468	75,111	37,177	112,288
	55,309	(630)	162	468	82,226	67,345	149,571

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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

	12/31/2025
Beginning of the period	113,350
Recovery of credit written off as a loss	(12,765)
Assets written off	122
Balance at the end of the period	100,708

	12/31/2025
With balances not past due or past due for less than 3 months	-
With balances past due for:	
3 to 6 months	-
6 to 12 months	11,086
12 to 18 months	8,249
18 to 24 months	51,258
More than 24 months	30,114
Total	100,708

	12/31/2025	%
Transactions past due for less than 90 days		
Past due up to 14 days	13,262	15%
Past due from 15 to 60 days	55,951	61%
Past due from 61 to 90 days	22,177	24%
Total	91,390	100%

(v) Concentration of credit risk

In the period ended December 31, 2025, loan operations in the amount of R\$ 3,486 were recovered. This amount is impacting Other Operating Income in the Income Statement for the period.

Concentration of credit risk is as follows:

	12/31/2025	%
Top debtor	672,473	3.7%
Top 10 debtors	3,323,411	18.3%
Top 20 debtors	5,173,475	28.4%
Top 50 debtors	8,512,576	46.8%
Top 100 debtors	11,671,976	64.2%

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Loan Transactions (Continued)

(v) Concentration of credit risk (Continued)

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

	12/31/2025
Working capital	14,989,858
Export credit bills	1,841,812
Trade finance	458,890
Co-obligations and risk in guarantees provided	448,718
Others	266,549
Advance on exchange contracts	187,731
Total	18,193,558

(vi) Complementary information

Renegotiated and recovered loans are as follows:

	12/31/2025
Renegotiated loans	120,157
Recovered loans	(12,765)
Loans written off as losses	122
Total	107,514

8. Investments – Interest in Subsidiaries

	BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd.	Total
At December 31, 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	11,363	229,201	240,564
Equity	25,165	467,707	492,872
Net income for the six-month period	2,391	30,025	32,416
Dividends, Interest on Equity or Capital reduction	1,003	137,560	138,563
Book value of investments			
December 31, 2025	25,165	467,707	492,872
Income from interest in subsidiaries			
Year ended 2025	4,222	44,737	48,959

9. Intangible Assets

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

Intangible assets	12/31/2024	Acquisitions	Write-offs	Amortization	Transfers	12/31/2025
Systems acquired	9,285	6,457	-	(3,832)	-	11,910
Intangible assets in course (a)	5,823	4,213	-	-	(1,813)	8,223
Completed projects	32,028	9,989	-	(12,020)	1,813	31,810
Licenses and copyrights	121	-	(49)	(72)	-	-
Total intangible assets	47,257	20,659	(49)	(15,924)	-	51,943

- (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

	12/31/2025
Sundry	
Taxes and contributions to offset	133,626
Sundry debtors – foreign	7,650
Sundry debtors – domestic	4,184
Debtors deposits on warranty	1,262
Advances – Salaries and constructions	1,804
Receivables from related parties	25
Total	<u>148,551</u>
Current asset	137,036
Long-term asset	11,515
Total	<u>148,551</u>

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

10. Sundry (Continued)

	12/31/2025
Other payables - Sundry	
Bonuses and profit-sharing payable	76,300
Allowance for payments to be made	54,249
Income on guarantees for credit operations	26,621
Remuneration of capital payable	26,008
Payment orders in foreign currency	25,951
Sundry creditors -Brazil	14,148
Sundry creditors - abroad	11,383
Allowance for contingent liabilities	4,456
Administrative checks	1,027
Prepayment of ME received	252
Foreign currency obligations	46
Payables for acquisition of goods and rights	45
Commissions and brokerage fees payable	3
Total	240,489
Current liabilities	218,948
Noncurrent liabilities	21,541
Total	240,489

11. Other Assets

	12/31/2025
Other Values and Goods	
Properties (a)	23,814
Others (b)	16,104
Total	39,918
Current asset	32,205
Long-term assets	7,713
Total	39,918

- (a) On December 31, 2025, The amount of R\$ 23,814 as of December 31, 2025, is classified as current asset and refers to the execution of a real estate guarantee, recorded as assets held for sale ("AMV"), according to a specialized appraisal report, limited to the amount of the debt.

The amount referred to is comprised of three rural properties located in the State of Maranhão. These properties have a recurring history of grain productivity for a period exceeding eight years, in addition to favorable technical characteristics, including soil quality, suitable altitude, ease of access, and appropriate slope conditions.

- (b) The amount of R\$ 16,104 on December 31, 2025, classified as Others, refers to prepaid expenses, mainly for Licenses – IT.

12. Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

a) Deposits and funds from acceptances and issuance of securities

Maturity range	Time deposits	Interbank deposits	Total 12/31/2025
Within 1 month	404,275	1,504	405,779
From 1 to 3 months	77,341	2,128	79,469
From 3 to 6 months	139,832	2,350	142,182
From 6 to 12 months	239,324	1,353,749	1,593,073
More than 12 months	611,405	9,220	620,625
Subtotal	1,472,177	1,368,951	2,841,128
Demand Deposits			740,558
Total			3,581,686

On December 31, 2025, the average term of interbank and time deposits for outstanding transactions in the Bank is, respectively, 221 and 795 days.

Maturities upon issuance	Time deposits	Interbank deposits	Total 12/31/2025
Within 1 month	3,148	-	3,148
From 1 to 3 months	142,950	-	142,950
From 3 to 6 months	146,664	-	146,664
From 6 to 12 months	369,430	1,339,892	1,709,322
More than 12 months	809,985	29,059	839,044
Subtotal	1,472,177	1,368,951	2,841,128
Demand deposits			740,558
Total			3,581,686

The Bank's breakdown per segment is as follows:

	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Interbank deposits	Total	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	
Financial institutions	24,458	334,851	1,343,963	1,703,272	47.56%
Legal entities	395,220	701,259	-	1,096,479	30.61%
Related-parties	293,135	364,182	24,988	682,305	19.05%
Individuals	27,719	70,057	-	97,776	2.73%
Institutional customers	26	1,828	-	1,854	0.05%
Total	740,558	1,472,177	1,368,951	3,581,686	100.00%

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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:

	12/31/2025	
Top depositor	716,156	19.99%
Top 10 depositors	2,272,027	63.43%
Top 20 depositors	2,823,466	78.83%
Top 50 depositors	3,184,302	88.91%
Top 100 depositors	3,347,408	93.46%

On December 31, 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	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Within 1 month	332,763	-	11,385	-	-	344,148
From 1 to 3 month:	748,146	-	7,912	-	-	756,058
From 3 to 6 month:	1,890,992	30,039	580,253	-	-	2,501,284
From 6 to 12 mont	1,845,127	-	1,081,301	-	-	2,926,428
More than 12 mont	4,353,453	-	373,410	213,533	787,610	5,728,006
Total	9,170,481	30,039	2,054,261	213,533	787,610	12,255,924

- (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 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 to make up the institution's Level II capital.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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:

	12/31/2025
Own portfolio	
Eurobonds	1,177,224
Financial Treasury Bills	1,126,357
National Treasury Bills – B series	1,050,376
Financial Bill	415,357
Certificate of Agribusiness Receivables	31,391
Debentures	16,078
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	6,149
Free Movement portfolio	
Federal Public Bonds - National Treasury	1,250,423
Total	<u>5,073,355</u>
Current liabilities	4,993,733
Noncurrent liabilities	79,622
Total	<u>5,073,355</u>

c) Loans and onlending

Loans abroad in the Bank are as follows:

	12/31/2025
Funding abroad	8,142,424
Obligations for operations linked to assignment	211,760
Onlendings obligations	179,010
Import credit facility	1,527
	<u>8,534,721</u>
Current liabilities	6,839,301
Long-term payables	1,695,420
	<u>8,534,721</u>

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

12. Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost (Continued)

c) Loans and onlending (Continued)

On December 31, 2025, loans and onlending obligations were segregated by maturity range, as follows:

Operations	Maturity					Total 12/31/2025
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
BOCOM	838,662	2,776,104	811,473	128,562	1,130,359	5,685,160
Working Capital	186,219	650,982	175,957	857,237	467,809	2,338,204
Pre Export	211,760	-	-	-	-	211,760
Onlendings Obligations	-	-	2,528	79,230	97,252	179,010
Obligations For Operations Linked To Assignment	-	38,182	80,878	-	-	119,060
Import credit facility	1,527	-	-	-	-	1,527
Total	1,238,168	3,465,268	1,070,836	1,065,029	1,695,420	8,534,721

Currencies	Maturity					Total 12/31/2025
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
USD	989,031	3,064,475	1,068,308	71,821	736,788	5,930,423
JPY	-	400,757	-	786,956	861,380	2,049,093
CNY	119,117	36	-	127,023	-	246,176
EUR	130,020	-	-	-	-	130,020
BRL	-	-	2,528	79,229	97,252	179,009
Total	1,238,168	3,465,268	1,070,836	1,065,029	1,695,420	8,534,721

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 December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Equity

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

On December 31, 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.

(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 December 31, 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 December 31, 2025, declared interest on capital of R\$ 121,236 thousand, with withholding income tax of R\$ 18,185 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 income statement, 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 December 31, 2025 reduced tax burden by R\$ 54,556.

	12/31/2025
Net income - Banco BBM S.A.	381,592
(-) Legal reserve	5,884
Calculation basis	375,708
Minimum mandatory dividends	25%
	<u>93,927</u>
Interest on own capital	103,051
Total	<u>103,051</u>

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Equity (Continued)

(f) Reserves for expansion (retained earnings)

According to the presented Strategic Planning and the capital regulatory limits, at the General Meeting of February 25, 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.

14. Lease

	12/31/2025
Lease right of use	35,326
(-) Depreciation	(22,706)
Total Assets	<u>12,620</u>
Lease obligations	19,190
Total Liabilities	<u>19,190</u>
Current liabilities	19,190
Total Liabilities	<u>19,190</u>

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

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Open market funding		
Agriculture credit bills	(506,870)	(1,015,166)
Financial bills	(226,218)	(412,020)
Repurchase agreements	(160,179)	(311,930)
Time deposits	(83,228)	(174,493)
Interbank deposits	(17,884)	(19,997)
Credit guarantee fund	(5,208)	(12,576)
Real estate credit bills	(2,930)	(6,784)
Deposits previous notice	(973)	(1,060)
Foreign exchange variation	(73,845)	452,333
	<u>(1,077,335)</u>	<u>(1,501,693)</u>
Loan, assignments and onlending operations		
Loan expenses abroad	(192,250)	(404,506)
Transfers expenses - Other official institutions	(1,647)	(1,652)
Foreign exchange variation	(136,962)	103,719
	<u>(330,859)</u>	<u>(302,439)</u>

According to the new regulations in force (Resolution No. 4,966/21), foreign exchange transactions are now disclosed within the group of derivative financial instruments (notes 6 and 19).

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

16. Service Revenue

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Service Revenue		
Coordination and structuring commission	28,465	35,383
Guarantees commission and letter of credit (a)	10,245	21,348
Other services	3,160	12,841
Bank fee income	5,352	10,423
Management fees of investment funds	2,120	4,779
Other Comissions	105	2,291
	49,447	87,065

(a) In the year ended December 31, 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

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Data processing	(13,970)	(26,289)
Amortization and depreciation	(13,044)	(24,300)
Financial system services	(7,597)	(13,929)
Specialized technical services	(4,852)	(10,010)
Travel	(3,746)	(7,130)
Third-party services	(3,678)	(6,921)
Other administrative expenses	(3,672)	(6,713)
Communications	(2,573)	(5,143)
Registry	(2,164)	(3,322)
Rentals	(1,296)	(2,777)
Lease	(1,423)	(2,683)
Condominium	(1,205)	(2,309)
Promotion/ Advertising/ Publications	(1,271)	(2,165)
Property maintenance and upkeep	(1,101)	(2,152)
Transportation	(1,093)	(2,049)
Water, energy and gas	(529)	(960)
Insurance	(222)	(444)
Material	(80)	(157)
Fines	(36)	(52)
	(63,552)	(119,505)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais, 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:

	12/31/2025
Asset	
Cash and cash equivalents	224,477
Bocom United States	219,660
BBM Bank Limited	2,508
Bocom Hong Kong	1,975
Bocom Germany	317
Bocom Japan	12
Bocom Shanghai	5
Short-term interbank investments	
Investments in foreign currencies	20,322
Bocom United States	9,336
BBM Bank Limited	7,483
Bocom Shanghai	2,997
Bocom Hong Kong	506
Derivative financial instruments	336,018
Jang Fundo De Investimento Multimercado CPIE	180,702
Haitan Fund	111,795
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	41,944
BBM Bank Limited	1,577
Investment funds quotas	252,886
Jang Fundo De Investimento Multimercado CPIE	252,886
Other receivables	63
Haitan	38
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	25
Dividends and bonuses receivables	1,003
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	1,003

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)
18. Related-party Significant Transactions (Continued)
12/31/2025

Liability	
Demand deposits	293,939
BBM Bank Limited	171,221
Haitan Fund	88,661
Bank Of Communication Co Ltd	31,160
Tai Yang Fund	1,686
MSB Participações S.A.	803
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	144
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	118
Other related individuals/legal entities	91
Farol da Barra Participações Ltda.	15
Évora S.A.	10
Aleutas S.A.	6
Acritai Investimentos Ltda.	6
Participações Industriais do Nordeste 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	256,238
Haitan Fund	143,841
Jang Fundo De Investimento Multimercado C PIE	110,701
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	1,202
The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd	487
BBM Bank Limited	7
Interbank deposits	24,988
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	24,988
Time deposits	364,182
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	205,886
BBM Bank Limited	137,302
Other related individuals/legal entities	15,169
Bahia Holding S.A.	3,961
Évora S.A.	1,864
Government Bonds Agreements	60,203
Other related individuals/legal entities	60,203
Subordinated debt	213,533
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	213,533
Agriculture Credit Bills	23,560
Other related individuals/legal entities	23,560
Liabilities on loans abroad	5,685,159
Bocom Shanghai	2,483,430
Bocom United States	1,748,638
Bocom Hong Kong	1,077,911
Bocom England	331,243
Bocom Czech Republic	43,937
Dividends and bonuses payable	26,008
Interest on capital credited to shareholders	26,008
Sundry	7,552
Haitan	7,552

18. Related-party Significant Transactions (Continued)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

	Second half of 2025	12/31/2025
Result		
Investment income abroad	19	32
Bocom Hong Kong	14	19
Bocom Shanghai	5	13
Earnings from investments funds	13,340	22,345
Jang Fundo de Investimento Multimercado CPIPE	13,340	22,345
Loans operations income	46	100
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd.	32	74
Other related individuals/legal entities	14	26
Other operating income	792	1,624
BBM Bank Limited	489	1,004
Haitan Fund	228	470
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	75	150
Result with derivative financial instruments	(9,055)	(62,033)
Jang Fundo de Investimento Multimercado CPIPE	(89,991)	58,932
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	10,399	51,342
BBM Bank Limited	3,487	7,324
The Southern Atlantic Investments Ltd	(9,117)	(52,072)
Haitan Fund	76,167	(127,559)
Open market funding	(44,876)	(88,508)
Interbank deposits expenses	(2,105)	(3,442)
BOCOM BBM CCVM S.A.	(2,105)	(3,442)
Time deposits expenses	(16,320)	(26,989)
Évora S.A.	(132)	(245)
Bahia Holding S.A.	(266)	(462)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(749)	(1,205)
BBM Bank Limited	(2,944)	(6,081)
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	(12,229)	(18,996)
Repurchase agreements - Securities expenses	(12,732)	(23,003)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(12,732)	(23,003)
Repurchase agreements - Debentures expenses	(425)	(1,048)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(425)	(1,048)
Agriculture credit bills expenses	(1,484)	(3,502)
Other related individuals/legal entities	(1,484)	(3,502)
Financial bills	-	(20)
Other related individuals/legal entities	-	(20)
Real estate credit bills expenses	-	(3)
Other related individuals/legal entities	-	(3)
Subordinated debt	(16,379)	(30,501)
Bocom Brazil Holding Company Ltda	(16,379)	(30,501)
Loans expenses abroad	(147,806)	(314,902)
Bocom Luxembourg	(654)	(1,326)
Bocom Czech Republic	(2,000)	(3,584)
Bocom England	(7,404)	(16,193)
Bocom Hong Kong	(13,716)	(28,476)
Bocom United States	(53,821)	(117,622)
Bocom Shanghai	(70,211)	(147,701)
Foreign exchange variation with loans abroad	(2,253)	265,952
Bocom Shanghai	44,334	475,944
Bocom Hong Kong	-	2,577
Bocom Luxembourg	17,684	(5,931)
Bocom United States	(64,271)	(206,638)
Other administrative expenses	(54)	(111)
Services provisions	(54)	(111)
BBM Bank Limited	(54)	(111)
Total	(194,416)	(175,501)

18. Related-party Significant Transactions (Continued)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

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 annually 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 year, in shares proportional to the deferral period (“Deferred Compensation Shares”), and all the deferred shares should be updated by the variation of the equity adjusted to the payment of the interest on own capital and dividends.

	12/31/2025	
Liabilities		
Statutory		22,072
Management variable compensation – short term		11,014
Deferred management variable compensation – long term		11,058
	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Result	(24,948)	(42,327)
Fixed compensation	(14,183)	(20,255)
Variable compensation	(10,765)	(22,072)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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. 352/23, article 52, 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 December 31, 2025, the guarantees for the transactions involving derivative financial instruments onshore are represented mainly by government securities in the total amount of R\$ 1,181,914 and fund quotas in the total amount of R\$ 43,456. Furthermore, the margin value received in the transactions of derivative financial instruments offshore amounted to R\$ 301,053 and the margin paid amounted to R\$ 30,828 in the period ended December 2025.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)
19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)
a.) Notional value per asset, maturity and indexer

	12/31/2025				Total
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	
Future market					
Purchased position					
Foreign exchange coupon	5,767,115	575,602	882,244	2,399,637	9,624,598
Interest rate	1,319,545	1,709,369	2,264,195	3,293,652	8,586,761
Foreign currency	4,960,336	-	-	-	4,960,336
IPCA	44,336	-	103,461	917,481	1,065,278
Commodities	16,310	1,361	-	-	17,671
Sold position					
Foreign exchange coupon	2,146,624	119,258	328,171	1,205,964	3,800,017
Interest rate	634,845	338,669	32,809	150,818	1,157,141
Foreign currency	7,115,293	-	-	-	7,115,293
IPCA	-	-	-	1,484	1,484
Commodities	25,811	57,092	148,901	56,841	288,645
Forward market					
Asset position					
Currency	5,037,631	93,791	891,610	2,307,180	8,330,212
Commodities	71,202	133,792	123,060	78,438	406,492
Others	-	356,999	-	-	356,999
Liability position					
Currency	92,841,636	271,552	172,483	1,479,070	94,764,741
Commodities	77,262	250,856	239,722	139,169	707,009
Swaps					
Asset position					
Interest rate	2,235,891	874,325	620,059	8,635,761	12,366,036
Currency	319,570	155,332	2,500,410	2,742,201	5,717,513
Commodities	14,544	-	-	-	14,544
Liability position					
Interest rate	1,675,362	644,507	433,376	7,181,167	9,934,412
Currency	676,613	316,367	3,321,209	2,299,397	6,613,586
Commodities	16,051	-	-	-	16,051
Options market					
Asset position					
Currency	440,253	180,822	185,671	154,853	961,599
Interest rate	1	-	-	-	1
Liability position					
Currency	1,528,451	724,281	505,291	708,686	3,466,709
Interest rate	1	-	-	-	1
Commodities	-	2,595	-	-	2,595
Exchange contracts					
Asset position					
Currency	255,161	-	-	-	255,161
Liability position					
Currency	1,011,273	-	-	-	1,011,273



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

b.) At cost and market value

	12/31/2025					
	Cost	Market	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year
Future market						
Purchased position	-	90,702	50,509	12,378	23,048	4,767
Sold position	56,682	91,709	91,662	8	29	10
Swaps						
Asset position	192,003	552,021	3,401	16,483	117,407	414,730
Liability position	248,776	419,878	24,973	12,845	228,526	153,534
Term						
Asset position	148,695	226,396	120,744	28,871	36,072	40,709
Liability position	136,458	219,992	61,404	52,522	56,504	49,562
Options market						
Asset position	39,837	47,471	13,691	8,086	10,341	15,353
Liability position	179,820	179,357	40,372	38,181	30,916	69,888
Exchange contracts						
Asset position	(3,971)	296	296	-	-	-
Liability position	(8)	3,509	3,509	-	-	-

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

c.) Notional value per counterparty

	12/31/2025					Total
	Financial institutions	Related-parties	Legal entities	Settlement chamber/Stock exchanges	Individuals	
Future market						
Purchased position	3,358,158	-	-	10,640,564	-	13,998,722
Sold position	3,078,171	-	-	19,540,331	-	22,618,502
Swaps						
Asset position	6,927,947	7,412,495	2,683,521	-	1,074,131	18,098,094
Liability position	4,783,328	7,964,317	3,569,994	-	246,409	16,564,048
Forward Market						
Asset position	2,754,014	6,148,667	191,022	-	-	9,093,703
Liability position	489,936	94,097,857	883,955	-	-	95,471,748
Options market						
Asset position	606,160	355,438	-	1	-	961,599
Liability position	3,114,077	352,633	-	1	2,595	3,469,306
Exchange contracts						
Asset position	251,154	3,960	-	-	47	255,161
Liability position	1,011,273	-	-	-	-	1,011,273

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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\$ 514,182;
- Foreign exchange coupon contracts sold (DDI) in the amount of R\$ 1,103,390;
- Contracts purchased in interest (DI1) in the amount of R\$ 1,319,545;
- Contracts sold in interest (DI1) in the amount of R\$ 144,141;
- Contracts purchased in currency (DOL) in the amount of R\$ 929,410;
- Contracts sold in currency (DOL) in the amount of R\$ 348,467;

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

	Second six-month period of 2025	12/31/2025
Swap and term contracts	235,471	725,433
Options contracts	31,852	159,906
Exchange contracts	41,146	22,094
TRS Contracts	1,929	4,180
Future contracts	(141,569)	(1,094,717)
Total	168,829	(183,104)

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.

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 pre-fixed interest of 4.77% p.a.
- On May 31, 2023, in the amount of USD 30,000 thousand with payment of pre-fixed interest of 4.69% p.a.
- On March 13, 2025, in the amount of USD 35,000 thousand with payment of pre-fixed interest of 4.72% p.a.
- On May 2, 2025, in the amount of USD 35,000 thousand with payment of pre-fixed interest of 4.73% p.a.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

d.) Hedge accounting

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 99.39%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Fundraising (I)	92,745	(92,182)	99.39%

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 102.12% for LF PRÉ.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Fundraising (II) - LF FIXED	(408)	416	102.12%

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 97.23%.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)
19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Fundraising (III) - FIXED	96,559	(93,885)	97.23%

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	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Investment abroad	(52,635)	52,635	100.00%

Fair value hedge of bonds at amortized cost abroad - hedge

In February 2022, 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 112.06%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Bonds amortized cost - SOFR	(103,496)	115,979	112.06%

Cash flow hedge of bonds at FVOCI abroad - hedge

In December 2021, 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 84.94%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Bonds FVOCI - SOFR	11,641	(9,888)	84.94%

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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 99.47%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Dollar-Denominated Credit Operations with Fixed Interest Rates	(289,290)	287,745	99.47%

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 101.71%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Credit Operations with Principal in Dollars and Interest in Brazilian Reais	(36,947)	37,578	101.71%

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 99.92%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Dollar-Denominated Credit Operations with Fixed Interest Rates Hedged by Swap	(177,961)	177,815	99.92%

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

Cash flow hedge of TPF VJORA (Onshore)

In April 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 109.79%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
TPF cash flow hedge (Onshore)	(20,650)	22,671	109.79%

Cash flow hedge of bonds VJORA

In May 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 113.27%.

Hedge object	12/31/2025		
	Result of the object	Result of the hedge instrument	Effectiveness
Cash flow hedge of FVOCI bonds	(835)	946	113.27%

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.bocombbm.com.br).

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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

Reference Date	VaR (in R\$ Millions)
12/31/2025	3.8
06/30/2025	3.6
12/31/2024	7.6
06/30/2024	5.4

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 scenarios 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)
12/31/2025	-79.6
06/30/2025	-145.7
12/31/2024	-127.6
06/30/2024	-105.6

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).

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Risks Management (Continued)

	12/31/2025	
	Current	Noncurrent
Cash	237,892	-
Financial assets at fair value measured through profit or loss	1,112,306	2,182,134
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,192,547	3,496,540
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	13,298,278	9,515,451
Other assets	32,205	7,713
Investments	-	492,872
Property and equipment in use	-	25,870
Intangible assets	-	51,943
Total	16,873,228	15,772,523

	12/31/2025	
	Current	Noncurrent
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	641,451	272,994
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	21,341,203	8,123,673
Provisions and other obligations with financial instruments	855	-
Tax liabilities	192,696	189,014
Other liabilities	218,948	21,541
Equity	-	1,643,376
Total	22,395,153	10,250,598

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais, 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\$ 2,281,718 which, despite having a maturity of less than 1 year, are systematically renewed.

	12/31/2025
Current assets	16,873,228
Current liabilities	(22,395,153)
Working capital, net	<u>(5,521,925)</u>
Securities as FVTPL presented in long-term receivables	3,504,681
Loans abroad	2,281,718
	<u>264,474</u>

Comparative of fair value and carrying amount

The measurement of financial instruments at amortized cost stated at fair value is as follows:

	12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair value
Credit portfolio at amortized cost (*)	18,172,195	17,902,286
Securities measured at amortized cost	1,956,682	1,947,633
Total	<u>20,128,877</u>	<u>19,849,919</u>

	12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair value
Deposits	3,581,686	3,570,039
Repurchase agreements	5,073,355	5,044,017
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	12,255,924	12,414,069
Loan abroad	8,355,711	6,934,593
Country's transfer obligation - official institutions	179,010	1,885,766
Total	<u>29,445,686</u>	<u>29,848,484</u>

(*) The amount of R\$ 1,841,812 regards coobligations and risks in financial guarantees given.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, 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).

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 December 31, 2025.



Banco BOCOM BBM S.A.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

	12/31/2025
Reference Equity Level I	1,816,801
Level I + Equity Adjustments Except Non-consolidated Interest and Tax Credit	1,868,744
Decrease in intangible / deferred assets according to CMN Resolution No. 4,9	51,943
Reference Equity Level II	787,610
Reference Equity (PR)	2,604,411
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	1,293,006
Portion referring to:	
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,135,887
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	56,822
Operating risk (RWAOPAD)	100,297
Margin or Insufficiency Value (PR - RWA)	1,311,405
Risk Factor – 8.00% of PR	208,353
Base I Rate (Risk Factor / RWA)	16.11%
RBAN	51,970
ACP required	404,064
Reference Equity Margin + RBAN and ACP	855,371

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)
22. Income Tax and Social Contribution

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

	12/31/2025
Asset credit tax:	
Balance at January 1	374,638
Constitution (Reversal)	
- With effects in the result	(183,687)
- With effects in equity	
(Securities held for sale)	(13,484)
Balance at December 31	<u>177,466</u>
Provision for deferred taxes: (*)	
Balance at January 1	313,309
Constitution (Reversal)	
- With effects in the result	(124,296)
- With effects in equity	
(Securities available for sale)	-
Balance at December 31	<u>189,014</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 December 31, 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:

	12/31/2024	Constitution	Reversal	12/31/2025
Asset credit tax:				
Temporary differences (a)				
- Provision for loan transactions	48,258	31,946	36,883	43,321
- Market value adjustment - marketable securities and derivatives	310,959	31,685	228,017	114,627
- Provisions for Contingencies (Note 23)	4,758	953	3,705	2,005
- Others	10,663	44,505	37,655	17,513
Social Contribution Negative Basis				
Tax loss				
Total	374,638	109,089	306,261	177,466

Provision for deferred taxes

Temporary differences (a)

- Adjustment to Market of TVM and Derivatives	313,272	20,843	145,139	188,976
- Others	38	-	-	38
Total	313,310	20,843	145,139	189,014

(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\$ 16 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
2026	(52,093)
2027	28,586
2028	7,841
2029	1,030
2030	1,030
2031	1,030
2032	1,030
Total	(11,548)
Present value	(15,773)

22. Income Tax and Social Contribution (Continued)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

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

	IRPJ	CSLL
Income before taxes	377,990	377,990
Bank's net profit	386,391	386,391
(-) Interest on own capital	(121,236)	(121,236)
(-/+) Income tax and social contribution	(112,835)	(112,835)
Tax rate	25%	20%
Income tax and social contribution		
At tax rate	(94,498)	(75,598)
Permanent additions	411,881	380,684
Non-deductible expenses	98,286	67,089
Addition on profit abroad	313,595	313,595
Permanent exclusions	324,586	307,972
Tax-free revenues	52,635	52,635
Non-taxable income	44,305	27,690
Equity in the result of investees (Bank)	222,848	222,848
Interested on own capital	121,236	121,236
Cumulative translation adjustment	4,799	4,799
Temporary additions / exclusions	(130,601)	(133,456)
Tax basis	334,684	317,246
Use of tax loss and negative basis	-	-
Tax basis with use of tax loss and negative basis	334,684	317,246
Income tax and social contribution (a)	(83,647)	(63,449)
Use of tax incentives and taxes of subsidiaries abroad	246	-
Income tax and social contribution in the result for the period	(83,401)	(63,449)
Exclusive Withholding Tax (Law 12.431)	(2,515)	-
DIPJ Adjustment	4,209	-
Provision for Deferred Tax Liabilities	71,209	56,967
Deferred Tax Assets	(4,566)	(3,653)
Income tax and social contribution in the result for the period - Banco BOCOM BBM	(15,063)	(10,135)

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

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:

	12/31/2025
Labor	1,232
Total - Provisions for labor contingencies	<u>1,232</u>

These provisions are recorded as "Other liabilities - sundry" under Long-term liabilities. During the year ended December 31, 2025, there was no reversal into contingent liabilities in the Bank.

The changes in the provision are as follows:

	12/31/2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,805
Constitution/Reversal	1,509
Write-off	(8,082)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,232</u>

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 11 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: allegedly owed social security contributions on profit-sharing (PLR) in the amount of R\$ 7.9 million, this amount is related to payments made in 2015. The Bank is contesting these assessments at the administrative level. According to our legal advisors, the likelihood of loss the suit is considered possible. Since it is currently classified as possible, the institution has not recorded a provision in its liabilities.

In the administrative proceedings in which social security contributions were being charged on food and meal vouchers totaling R\$ 1.5 million, Banco BOCOM BBM was successful, and the case has already been definitively decided, with the infraction notice being fully extinguished.

At the end of the year of 2025, 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).

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

23. Contingent Provisions and Liabilities (Continued)

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 8 proceedings in the amount of R\$ 4,149, 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:

	12/31/2025
Civil	1,407
Total - Provision for civil contingencies	<u>1,407</u>

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 December 2025, recorded as "Other sundry liabilities" in Long-term liabilities, as follows:

	12/31/2025
PIS and COFINS	1,817
Total - Liabilities for legal obligations	<u>1,817</u>

e) Others

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.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

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.

	12/31/2025
Guarantee	
Linked to bids, auctions, service render or construction	884,580
Surety Guarantee in lawsuits and administrative procedures	407,914
Other sureties	399,941
Total	<u>1,692,435</u>
Changes in allowances for financial guarantees	
Beginning balance	2,489
Constitution / (Reversal)	(1,706)
Ending balance	<u>783</u>

25. Tax Liabilities

	12/31/2025
Other obligations - tax and social security	
Deferred taxes and contributions	189,014
Taxes and contributions to pay	177,454
Others Taxes to pay	15,242
Total	<u>381,710</u>
Current liabilities	192,696
Noncurrent liabilities	189,014
Total	<u>381,710</u>

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

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

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 December 31, 2025, the total assets mitigated by compensation agreement was R\$ 3,974,590.

(b) Tax Reform

Constitutional Amendment 132 brought about a significant change in the national tax system regarding consumption taxes. On January 16, 2025, Complementary Law No. 214/2025 was published, regulating the aforementioned amendment and, among other aspects, providing for the creation of the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS), and the Selective Tax (IS). The new system will be implemented gradually between 2027 and 2033.

On January 13, 2026, Complementary Law No. 227 was enacted as part of the regulation of the Tax Reform, establishing the Management Committee for the Tax on Goods and Services (CGIBS), setting general rules for tax administration and providing, among other structural aspects, for rates applicable to the financial sector.

BOCOM BBM Bank has been monitoring the evolution of the Consumer Reform regulations, making the necessary adaptations to its systems and processes to fully comply with the new rules, as well as revising its earnings projections to reflect the transition to the new approved model.

* * *

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

Certificado de Conclusão

Identificação de envelope: 7F60FAEB-B234-487B-A42C-36BC79242201

Status: Concluído

Assunto: Complete com a Docusign: BBM Relatório Auditor + DF (Inglês)_DEZ25.pdf

LoS / Área: Assurance (Audit, CMAAS)

Tipo de Documento: Relatórios ou Deliverables

Envelope fonte:

Documentar páginas: 74

Assinaturas: 1

Remetente do envelope:

Certificar páginas: 2

Rubrica: 0

Julia Faria

Assinatura guiada: Ativado

Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 3732, 16º e 17º

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andares, Edifício Adalmiro Dellape Baptista B32, Itai

Fuso horário: (UTC-03:00) Brasília

São Paulo, São Paulo 04538-132

julia.faria@pwc.com

Endereço IP: 186.215.152.4

Rastreamento de registros

Status: Original

Portador: Julia Faria

Local: DocuSign

26 de fevereiro de 2026 | 12:41

julia.faria@pwc.com

Status: Original

Portador: CEDOC Brasil

Local: DocuSign

26 de fevereiro de 2026 | 14:27

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

Eventos do signatário

Pedro Sousa

pedro.sousa@pwc.com

Partner

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda.;

Nível de segurança: E-mail, Autenticação da conta (Nenhuma), Certificado Digital

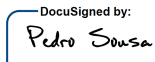
Detalhes do provedor de assinatura:

Tipo de assinatura: ICP-Brasil

Emissor: AC Certisign RFB G5

Assunto: CN=PEDRO HENRIQUE PEREIRA DE SOUSA:12118438745

Assinatura

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[1]Certificate Policy:

Policy Identifier=2.16.76.1.2.3.6

[1,1]Policy Qualifier Info:

Policy Qualifier Id=CPS

Qualifier:

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df)

Registro de hora e data

Enviado: 26 de fevereiro de 2026 | 12:42

Reenviado: 26 de fevereiro de 2026 | 14:18

Visualizado: 26 de fevereiro de 2026 | 14:19

Assinado: 26 de fevereiro de 2026 | 14:27

Termos de Assinatura e Registro Eletrônico:

Não oferecido através da Docusign

Eventos do signatário presencial

Assinatura

Registro de hora e data

Eventos de entrega do editor

Status

Registro de hora e data

Evento de entrega do agente

Status

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Eventos de entrega intermediários

Status

Registro de hora e data

Eventos de entrega certificados

Status

Registro de hora e data

Eventos de cópia

Status

Registro de hora e data

Eventos de cópia	Status	Registro de hora e data
Julia Faria julia.faria@pwc.com Nível de segurança: E-mail, Autenticação da conta (Nenhuma)	Copiado	Enviado: 26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:27 Visualizado: 26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:27 Assinado: 26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:27
Termos de Assinatura e Registro Eletrônico: Não oferecido através da DocuSign		

Eventos com testemunhas	Assinatura	Registro de hora e data
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Eventos do tabelião	Assinatura	Registro de hora e data
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Eventos de resumo do envelope	Status	Carimbo de data/hora
Envelope enviado	Com hash/criptografado	26 de fevereiro de 2026 12:42
Envelope atualizado	Segurança verificada	26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:07
Envelope atualizado	Segurança verificada	26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:07
Entrega certificada	Segurança verificada	26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:19
Assinatura concluída	Segurança verificada	26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:27
Concluído	Segurança verificada	26 de fevereiro de 2026 14:27

Eventos de pagamento	Status	Carimbo de data/hora
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