

# Climate report

Structured based on the Task Force on  
Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)  
recommendations

Published June 2024

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# About the report

As part of our commitment to transparency, we present our Climate Report, built in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

This report summarizes our journey on the climate agenda, considering our operations and our businesses, including our performance on the Net Zero agenda.



# Introduction

The growing concern about climate change has driven organizations and financial institutions to rethink their business models. Bradesco, as a founding member of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) and the first Brazilian bank to join the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), is committed to leading the transition to a low-carbon economy. The main foundation for achieving this is based on how we do business and engage our clients.

Our sustainable business strategy is based on the creation and development of products and services that encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy. We are committed to allocating significant resources to sectors and assets with a positive social and environmental impact, with a dedicated target of allocating a total of R\$ 250 billion.

We recognize the importance of strategic sectors in this journey and have recently made significant progress in structuring decarbonization targets for our credit portfolio in line with NZBA requirements. We started with the Coal and Power Generation sectors, both with high potential to influence the decarbonization of several sectors.

We have refined and matured our approach to calculating financed emissions, providing broad coverage in line with the PCAF methodology. Additionally, we strengthened the expertise of our account managers so they can better support our clients in this transition.

We published our climate report, according to the TCFD reporting structure to communicate our progress on the climate agenda.

We recognize our reach and believe in our fundamental role in supporting different sectors of the real economy on their decarbonization journey. We see ourselves as one of the main drivers for mobilizing the financial resources required for the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Enjoy the reading!



# Highlights



**Disclosure of practices:** since 2006 we have reported annually to CDP on our actions on the issue. In 2023, we were once again assessed in the leadership category (A-)



**Operational GHG emissions:** since 2008 we have conducted our emissions inventory annually in line with the GHG Protocol, and since 2019, we have neutralized 100% of scopes 1, 2 and 3 of our operational emissions



**Energy consumption:** since 2020 our operations have been supplied exclusively with renewable energy



**Financed emissions:** in 2020 we joined PCAF and, since then, we publish the calculations of our financing and investment portfolios, on an annual basis.



**Credit portfolio decarbonization:** in 2021 we became the first brazilian bank to join the Net-Zero Banking Alliance

## Independent assurance

This report was structured in accordance with the recommendations of TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) and aligned with the fundamentals of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ).

It includes data relating to climate, financed emissions, operational emissions and eco-efficiency, which were assured.

See the assurance letter in the appendix, at the end of this document.



A modern interior space with wood-paneled walls and ceiling. The room features a large circular wall sculpture made of vertical wooden slats, a glass coffee table with decorative items, and a seating area with chairs and a small table. Large windows are visible on the left side. The word "Governance" is overlaid in white text on a pink background in the lower-left corner.

# Governance

# Climate governance

Our climate strategy is overseen by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors through Committees and Commissions that discuss Bradesco Organization's Sustainability Strategy and Risks.

The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the PRSAC - Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy and count on a Sustainability and Diversity Committee whose purpose is to advise and report on the progress and implementation of the sustainability strategy, including the setting of guidelines, corporate actions and conciliating economic development issues with those of social, environmental and climate responsibility.

We also have a Sustainability Commission, comprising executive officers and area officers, with the purpose of proposing strategies and solutions that promote the application of best sustainability practices to the Organization's activities and businesses.

Climate Change is part of the scope of action of the Sustainability Department and the Integrated Risk Control Department, which work to translate opportunities and risks, supporting the governance and business integration.

From a risk perspective, the management structure is made up of forums and departments that support the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and the Organization's Executive Board in carrying out their duties.

We highlight the Risk Committee, which aims to assess the adherence level of risk management structure processes to established policies and proposing recommendations to the Board, in addition to overseeing the work and performance of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and compliance, by the Organization's Executive Board, with the terms of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

We also have the Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Committee (COGIRAC), comprising executive officers, the chief executive officer and the CRO, whose purpose is to ensure compliance with all risk and capital management policies, monitoring the risk profile, performance, capital requirements and sufficiency, risk exposures, limits and controls, assessing the effectiveness and compliance of the Internal Controls system.

## Competences of Board and executives directors

Our Board of Directors is skilled in a wide range of topics, including climate change.

We have members with background in climate change and with active and leading participation in relevant domestic and international institutions in the development of the agenda, such as the Brazilian Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN), the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), among others.

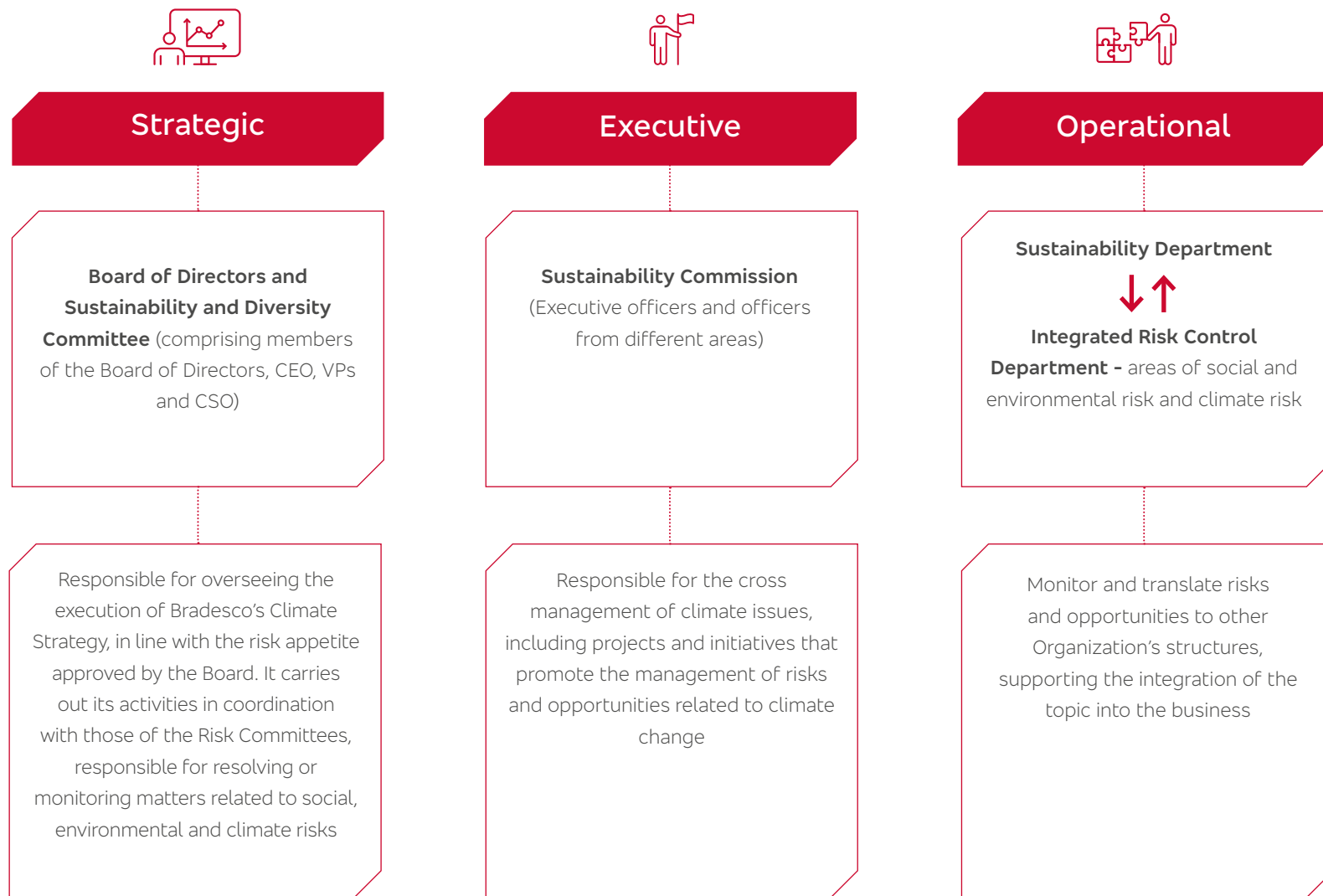
### LEARN MORE

Learn more about the profile of our board members at: [30\\_Profile-of-the-Board-of-Directors.pdf](#)



Our officers and executives support and oversee the agenda through the committees and commissions in which they participate, at different levels:

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Learn more about our Governance in our [ESG Report](#).





# Standards structure

Our governance relies on a robust regulatory structure with policies and standards that include guidelines for managing the social, environmental, climate and governance aspects of our business and operations:

**Sustainability Policy:** Includes the principles that govern Bradesco's corporate sustainability management.

**Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Standard (PRSAC):** Describes the main guidelines for Bradesco's sustainability and social, environmental and climate responsibility, in defining its strategy and conducting its business, activities and processes, highlighting the main lines of action and governance.

**Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Standard:** Establishes the scope of analysis of exposure to social, environmental and climate risks in operations with clients, suppliers, grantees and investees, in line with the principles of proportionality and relevance defined by the National Monetary Council.

## Variable compensation

ESG aspects, including those related to the climate agenda, are included in the compensation and recognition processes:

- The variable compensation process for executives and the assessment of their respective areas consider ESG aspects and performance in the main sustainability indexes and ratings.
- Since 2022, sustainable business and climate change were included in the scoring of the Corporate Managers' goals program (POBJ), as a financial incentive. POBJ is a balanced score card, prepared based on the Organization's strategic drivers and goals, for the purpose of encouraging and monitoring of the commercial force performance.



# Strategy

SUSTENTABILIDADE

# Our Sustainability strategy

As one of the largest financial institutions in Brazil, we reinforce our commitment to sustainable development, through our operations and the promotion of businesses and initiatives that increasingly generate positive impacts on society and the environment.

Our sustainability strategy considers local and global challenges and trends in the matter, in search of a more sustainable performance in line with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on three main fronts:



## Financial citizenship

Promote financial education and inclusion to boost social and economic development

### PRB - Health and financial inclusion (UN)



## Climate agenda

Ensure our business is prepared for climate challenges, raising awareness and engaging our clients about risks and opportunities

### Net-zero

Achieve net-zero emissions by 2050



## Sustainable business

Boost businesses with a positive impact that promote social and environmental development

### Corporate target

Allocate R\$ 250 billion to sustainable businesses by 2025

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See our Sustainability Strategy in our [ESG Report](#).

# Climate Strategy

With focus on identifying risks and opportunities, we seek to reduce our operational and business impacts while developing products and services that play a relevant role in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy and tackling the impacts of climate change, allocating resources and bringing us increasingly closer to our clients.

Climate agenda is part of Bradesco's sustainability strategy and integrated risk management, being structured around four pillars, integrating the assessment of risks and opportunities and supporting decision-making and corporate strategy directions, with focus on business resilience:



**1** Reduce and mitigate the generation of greenhouse gases in our operations and manage the exposure of our operational structures to climate risks



**2** Integrate the assessment of current and future climate risks and opportunities in the decision-making and management processes of our businesses



**3** Provide financial solutions that are supportive of lower carbon consumption and production patterns and more resilient to climate impacts



**4** Promote engagement and awareness on the topic with the various stakeholders, such as employees, partners, suppliers, clients and civil society entities

## Climate agenda commitments

Our climate strategy is enhanced through voluntary commitments and outstanding initiatives, such as:



## Our journey on the climate agenda

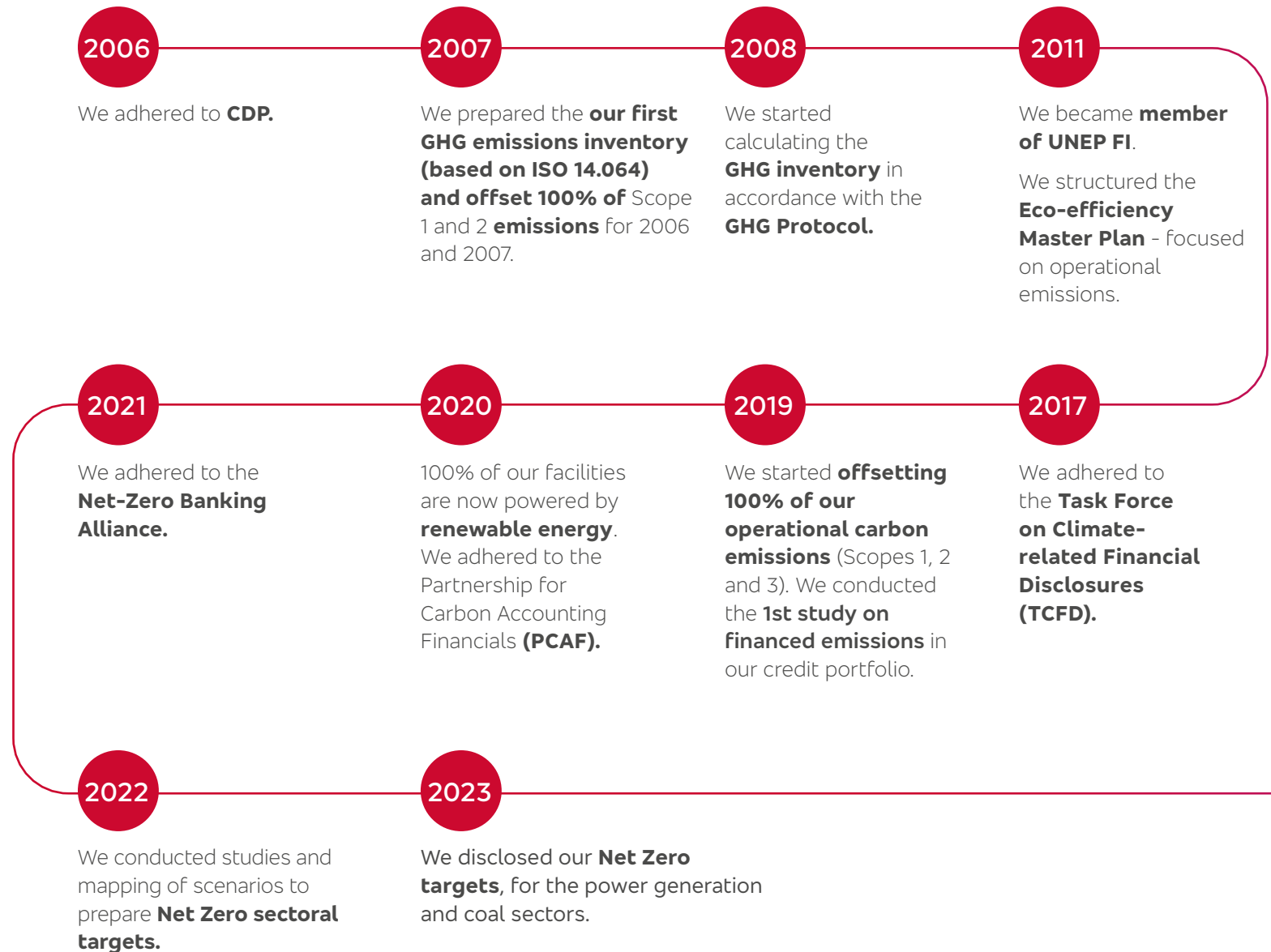
For more than 15 years, we have made several public commitments related to combating climate change, including the setting of policies, action plans and measuring performance.

We have continually advanced in the management of climate risks and opportunities, initially focusing on managing our operations and, in recent years, focusing on transforming our business to support the development of a low-carbon economy with our clients.

Understanding the importance of deepening our knowledge of the sectors we finance, we were the first bank in the country to measure and publish CO2e emissions related to our credit portfolio, following the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology. This leading path enabled us to be the first Brazilian bank to join the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), making a commitment to have a carbon-neutral credit portfolio by 2050, aligned with scientific scenarios and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Throughout 2023, we conducted several studies mapping greenhouse gas emissions scenarios, assessing sectoral decarbonization curves and identifying climate transition opportunities, seeking to advance in businesses and initiatives that contribute to a low-carbon economy.

In this context and in compliance with NZBA requirements, in 2023 we developed and published targets for the power generation and coal sectors.



## Our Operations

Mitigate emissions from our operations and manage the exposure of our operational structures to climate risks.

**We are committed to reducing by 50% our operational emissions by 2030**

Through the Eco-efficiency Master Plan, we set targets and monitor aspects that comprise our inventory, including energy and fuel consumption, waste generation, among others. For the current cycle (2022-2030), we have set targets for reducing our operational greenhouse gas emissions in line with the methodology of the Science Based Targets Initiative - SBTi.

For planning and responding in an agile, strategic and operational way to incidents that may affect the normal business operation, we have developed our Business Continuity Policy, which includes business continuity plans. The goal is to minimize the impacts by recovering asset losses in critical processes, so as to keep our operations at an acceptable, previously defined level.

## Efficiency in the use of resources

We also promote efficiency gains in our operations through our Master Plan, which establishes and monitors indicators related to the consumption of resources such as water, energy and greenhouse gas emissions, among others. Reducing consumption of these resources makes us more resilient to possible impacts related to changes in water regime patterns.

The choice for renewable energy sources also proved to be an opportunity and was seen as a commitment by the Organization, which in 2020 defined that all energy acquired by Bradesco would come from renewable sources. And so, since the same year we have had 100% of our operations supplied through Free Energy Market projects, distributed generation (photovoltaic plants) and the purchase of renewable energy backed by certificates (I-REC).



### LEARN MORE

See [Climate change and our operations](#).  
See our [ESG Report](#).



## Our Business

### Integrate the assessment of risks and opportunities in decisions and management of our business

Climate risks and opportunities can influence the business strategy of the financial sector, demanding initiatives oriented at a low-carbon economy, with measures to reduce the impacts of climate change.

### Potential risks of relevant impact

The process of measuring climate risks is constantly evolving and demands continuous deepening of methods for assessing their potential impacts. However, recent events in Brazil suggest that there is a concentration of short-term risks in extreme physical events, which can affect multiple sectors, either directly or indirectly.

In view of the complex configuration of global productive structures, it is necessary to consider the potential spillover effect of international regulation related to environmental and climate issues, which may have market consequences for Brazil in the short term.

For the medium and long term, market trends, technologies and regulation are expected to deepen with a view to the transition to a low-carbon economy and compliance with Paris Agreement, which has gained higher prominence in corporate debates over the years. This trend is reinforced by the worsening of physical events that have caused increasing damage to structures and assets in Brazil and around the world. The potential climate risks and the agenda of opportunities provide various inputs for the direction of the Organization's strategy, both by measuring possible climate impacts on economic sectors and portfolios to which we are exposed, and by creating business strategies in line with the decarbonization journey that our clients are expected to follow in the coming years.

Based on in-depth sector studies and mapping of market trends, decarbonization technologies and scientific forecasts, we identify ways to promote the Net Zero agenda with our clients, guiding Bradesco's business strategy.

In view of the prospective nature of the assessment of potential impacts of climate change, the horizons of analysis are broader than the usual planning horizon of financial

institutions. Considering short (2025), medium (2030) and long term (2050) horizons, we seek to identify possible events and contexts that spread across the types of physical and transition risks and opportunities categorized by TCFD.

In the context of Bradesco's risk management, the physical and economic climate impacts from 2025 onwards are assessed in the stress exercises made. Additionally, the impact of climate risk in the years 2030 and 2050 is also analyzed, considering its relevance for the global climate change mitigation agenda and, consequently, for monitoring the organization's commitments.

## Impact of climate risks

The Organization constantly works to integrate climate risk assessment into business, strategy and financial planning, aiming to support decision-making and the sustainable development of companies and society.

## In business

In the context of loans and financing, in order to align the portfolio with the Organization's emission neutrality targets and foster the resilience of the credit portfolio, the concentration of exposure in sectors with high climate risk is monitored. Below, we present the exposure of the credit portfolio (base-date Dec/23), segregated by economic sector, geographic region, average term of exposure and climate risk classification.

Among the sectors identified by the Organization, those most susceptible to climate risks are: food, packaging, tobacco and beverages, petroleum and petrochemicals, hygiene and cleaning products, chemicals, steel and metallurgy. Credit exposure of these seven sectors represents 5.5% of the portfolio, with an average term of 21 months.

Economic sector	Credit Exposure	Representation of Exposure	Average Exposure Term	Climate Risk
	R\$ million	%	months	
Sugar and alcohol	13,935	1.02%	16	Low
Agriculture	3,997	0.29%	25	Medium
Food products	21,814	1.59%	19	High
Wholesale	29,578	2.16%	20	Medium
Real estate and construction activities	37,230	2.72%	38	Low
Automotive	14,207	1.04%	18	Medium
Capital goods	6,341	0.46%	18	Low
Cooperative	7,549	0.55%	15	Non-Assessed
Other industries	40,797	2.98%	27	Low
Education	5,424	0.40%	30	Low
Household appliances and electronics	4,011	0.29%	10	Low
Packaging	3,514	0.26%	12	High
Electricity	37,228	2.72%	27	Low
Extraction	7,527	0.55%	13	Medium
Financial	317,277	23.14%	32	Low
Tobacco and beverages	13,781	1.01%	7	High
Holding	22,710	1.66%	26	Low
General industry	3,774	0.28%	18	Low
Leisure and tourism	4,637	0.34%	16	Medium
Building materials	4,483	0.33%	23	Low
Wood and furniture	2,332	0.17%	19	Low
Pulp and paper	10,880	0.79%	34	Medium
Individuals	536,169	39.10%	40	Low
Oil and Petrochemical	10,135	0.74%	44	High
Hygiene and cleaning products	3,742	0.27%	21	High
Chemical	10,532	0.77%	21	High
Health	12,276	0.90%	25	Low
Sundry services	43,576	3.18%	25	Low
Iron and steel industry	11,953	0.87%	25	High
Information Technology	3,884	0.28%	14	Low
Telecommunications	10,131	0.74%	13	Low
Textiles	3,786	0.28%	19	Low
Trading	5,353	0.39%	19	Low
Transportation and concession	46,859	3.42%	34	Medium
Retail	59,720	4.36%	18	Medium
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,371,144</b>	<b>100%</b>		

### Geographic region

Southeastern	758,114	55.29%	30
Southern	114,466	8.35%	30
Northern	33,305	2.43%	36
Northeastern	102,084	7.45%	39
Center-Western	301,647	22.00%	36
Overseas	61,527	4.49%	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,371,144</b>	<b>100%</b>	



## In strategy

Climate risk impacts the Organization in a transversely way. A series of criteria have been adopted to prioritize the risks assessed in the Organization's strategy, including:

- i. Assessment of the likelihood of the risk materializing and its potential impact. The combination of these components informs the risk materiality for the Organization, enabling a management focused on a robust capital and liquidity structure.
- ii. Compliance with laws, regulations and internal standards also guides the organization's risk hierarchy.
- iii. As well as voluntary sectoral and multisectoral commitments made, such as the Equator Principles, Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), and others.

## In capital management

Capital management is performed in such a way as to provide the conditions for achieving the Organization's strategic goals and to withstand the inherent risks in its activities, including climate risk. This management seeks to permanently maintain a solid capital base to support the development of activities and cope with incurred risks, whether in normal or stress situations, resulting in the setting up of minimum management capital buffers over minimum regulatory requirements.

In its capital management, the Organization assesses a prospective 3-year scenario in which hypotheses of changes in the economic context arising from various factors, including climate events, and business expectations are considered. Stress tests are conducted to assess the sensitivity of the portfolio and assessment exercises of the potential for withdrawal of funds from

companies exposed to climate risk, in order to check the concentration of funding.

To mitigate any possible deterioration in capital and/or liquidity levels, the Organization has a Recovery Plan that considers strategies to be adopted in extreme adverse scenarios and has a Capital Plan and a Contingency Plan, which are part of the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process).



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See our [GRSAC Report](#)

## Quantifying the impacts of climate change

The journey of analyzing the impacts of climate change undertaken by the Organization began in 2017 by joining UNEP FI pilot programs. The purpose of the multiple rounds of these programs includes the development of methodologies for measuring the impacts of climate risks. Efforts have recently been intensified to improve the ability to assess climate risks and their potential effects on the Organization.

Among these efforts, the stress testing program stands out, which used different methodological alternatives to expand the knowledge base on this agenda. Methods were developed to assess scenarios associated with changes in climate patterns and the transition to a low-carbon economy, aiming to deepen the understanding of their potential impacts.

## Scenario analysis

2023 recorded the highest global temperatures ever recorded, which is associated with the impacts of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and the occurrence of seasonal events such as El Niño. The changes resulting from this phenomenon may cause various macroeconomic impacts, such as food and fuel inflation due to crop failures. This perspective was included into the Organization's stress testing program. In the hypothetical scenario drawn up, the increasing occurrence of extreme climatic events is considered, such as super El Niño, a phenomenon characterized by the warming of the waters of the Equatorial Pacific that will have an effect on GDP, the exchange rate, interest rates and inflation based on the macroeconomic balance model, according to the joint preparation of the scenario between the areas of economic research, risk control and business.

## Sensitivity analysis

From a complementary perspective, aiming to measure the scale of direct impacts on clients, sensitivity analyses were carried out on the exposure of a sample of transactions conducted with legal entities operating in sectors with high exposure to physical climate and transition risks.

To ensure that the analyses reflected different narratives about the behavior of variables linked to climate change that could affect companies' businesses, the Organization worked with different NGFS scenarios.

### LEARN MORE



See the [Risk Management Chapter](#) and our [GRSAC Report](#)

## Integration of opportunities

Our climate strategy guides and encourages the support of clients in their decarbonization paths, in line with the Paris Agreement, Net-Zero Banking Alliance Commitment, and the allocation of resources to assets and projects that contribute to the transition agenda.

## Scenario Analysis for opportunities

From the point of view of opportunities, we conducted scenario analysis exercises with the aim of informing our actions in light of the commitment to decarbonize our credit portfolios. The analyses are based on scenarios provided by global reference providers such as the International Energy Agency (IEA).

In view of the need for efforts to limit the increase in global temperature by up to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement, and following the guidelines of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance, we focused our analyzes on curves aligned with this need.

The ambition of the decarbonization curves and the assumptions established by the scenarios are used as inputs to set our portfolio targets and strategy guidance, inducing directions for the commercial force and internal and external engagement activities. Below are some of the scenarios we used in our analyses:

### Net Zero Emissions by 2050 IEA NZE 2050

A scenario from the International Energy Agency (IEA) that sets out a path for the global energy sector to reach net zero CO2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies reaching net zero emissions before others. This scenario also meets the main Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) related to energy, particularly the universal access to energy by 2030 and major improvements in air quality.

It is consistent with limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5 °C (with at least 50% probability), in line with the emission reductions assessed in

the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).



## Shared Socioeconomic Pathways 1-1.9

### IPCC - SSP1-1.9

Ambitious scenario from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to meet the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement. Global CO2 emissions reach zero by 2050.

As society adopts more sustainable practices, with focus shifting from economic growth to general well-being. Investments in education and health increase and inequality decreases. Severe weather phenomena are more frequent, but the world has avoided the worst consequences of climate change.



**LEARN MORE**  
See our [Metrics and Targets Chapter](#)

## Provide financial solutions that are supportive of more resilient patterns and lower carbon generation

We set the target of allocating R\$ 250 billion to sustainable businesses by 2025.

» **LEARN MORE**  
In our [ESG Report](#)

In 2023, we structured 18 ESG-labeled operations through our investment bank. Considering green, sustainable, social and sustainability-linked bonds, we have allocated a total of R\$ 6.1 billion in funds, part of which is linked to climate change theses.

We have increasingly explored the offer of environmental products, which aim to channel resources towards assets or projects that contribute to the environmental, climate and/or transition

agenda, including financing solar energy, structuring renewable energy projects, financing hybrid and electric vehicles, as well as other products, both for individuals and legal entities, through own resources or transfers from BNDES.

In the area of customized credit and debt solutions with focus on clients' ESG performance, we have dedicated teams to structure operations in both the capital and credit markets, providing the necessary advisory to identify opportunities, prepare documents and support the process of assessing operations.

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On performance in previous years in the [ESG Indicator Worksheet](#)



## ESG Operations and Social and Environmental Products

We want to offer more products and services to support our clients in implementing their decarbonization, adaptation and mitigation plans. And in addition to the products and lines we already have, we want to expand and adapt the offer of financial solutions.

Bradesco has an ongoing process of reviewing its products and services, which includes, among other aspects, the analysis of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors. This practice helps us to develop solutions tailored to companies' needs, as well as enabling corporate clients to conduct their activities with less social and environmental impact. We have several solutions and among them, we highlight:



### Solar Energy Financing

Recognizing Brazil's potential to expand its solar energy generation, we offer the Photovoltaic CDC. The credit facility simplifies the purchase of solar energy equipment by both individuals and companies. We ended 2023 with a production of R\$ 754.2 million.



### Financing for hybrid and electric vehicles

Through Bradesco Financiamentos, we offer a credit facility focused on the acquisition of hybrid and electric vehicles. In 2023, we continued to expand our share in this market, reaching production of almost R\$ 628 million, representing a 318% increase compared to 2022.



### Structuring of renewable energy projects

Through BBI, our investment bank, we advised on 17 operations targeted to the generation, transmission and distribution of energy from renewable sources, totaling R\$ 3.7 billion at the end of 2023.

Balance of R\$ 1.9 billion in massified products classified as offering environmental and climate benefits<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> CDC Gas Kit, Photovoltaic, Solar Heater, Vehicles (Electric and hybrid) and others.



#### LEARN MORE

On performance in previous years in the ESG Indicators Spreadsheet

## Engagement and awareness

We are aware that partnerships with our different stakeholders are key to advancing the climate change mitigation and adaptation agenda.

In this context and as part of our operating strategy, we raise awareness and engage our stakeholders on topics related to ESG and climate issues.

## Commercial team

We engage and train our commercial managers on topics related to the Sustainability Strategy, including the climate agenda.

We hold several thematic meetings focused on the Net Zero commitment and Sustainable Business opportunities.

In 2023, we engaged and trained 860 relationship managers.

## Clients

As a financial institution, we depend on our clients to leverage our sustainable business portfolio and achieve net zero by 2050.

We are committed to working with our clients, from different business segments (wholesale, retail, investment banking, asset management), raising awareness and engaging for a low-carbon economy.

Throughout 2023, we engaged 174 clients on the agenda, covering aspects of climate risks and opportunities.

## Suppliers

We have several initiatives to engage our suppliers, encouraging them to continually improve their management of ESG aspects, including climate change.

In 2023, five online workshops on ESG topics were held, with the attendance of 926 professionals, representing 435 companies.

Every year, our most strategic suppliers are also invited to complete the CDP Supply Chain and, through a targeted event, we encourage them to disclose and manage their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in a move to raise awareness of the risks and opportunities arising from climate change.

In 2023, 64% of our selected suppliers participated in the program and we achieved the A- (Leadership) concept in the CDP Supplier Engagement Rating.

**LEARN MORE**  
on Supplier Engagement in our [ESG Report](#)

## Investees

Bradesco Asset engages companies in its investment portfolio with a view to adopting the best ESG practices. In 2023, 35 companies in the investment portfolio were directly engaged with a focus on critical themes to mitigate risks and explore opportunities. Specifically on the subject of climate change, Bradesco Asset is a signatory of Investors for the Climate (IPC), an initiative aimed at engaging domestic investors to contribute to the goals set out in Paris Agreement. In 2023, we participated in engagement meetings on climate change with companies from sectors such as energy, food, mining and oil & gas. In the same year, the company also joined Climate Action 100+, a global initiative within PRI, which aims to engage companies on climate issues.

**LEARN MORE**  
on the engagement of investees in our [ESG Report](#)

## Inovabra – Bradesco's innovation ecosystem

We believe that we can improve our clients' experience through innovation. Thus, we have created an innovation ecosystem capable of supporting and inspiring the institution, building paths and conditions that put it at the forefront of financial and non-financial products and services.

In 2023, 14 events addressed ESG topics, including climate change. Around 1,895 people signed up for the sessions, which are held both in person and remotely.

### LEARN MORE



On our action in innovation in our ESG Report

## Podcast – Insights

Created in April 2020 to address the most diverse discussions, from investments to lifestyle, Insights brought in 2023 9 recordings directly addressing ESG issues, including climate change. It is worth highlighting the sections covering the net zero agenda from the perspective of the steel and aluminum sector, as well as preparatory discussions for COP28. The sections addressing specific discussions for net zero had more than 11,000 accesses.





## Class Association

By working with institutions, we strengthen our role as transformers and promoters of social and economic development, which also allows us to engage in dialog with various players and participate in the construction of public policies, self-regulation and the structuring of joint actions.

In the groups dedicated to the climate agenda, we take our stance regarding the transition to a sustainable economy, mitigation of climate risks and establishment of a domestic carbon market in line with the Paris Agreement, analyzing and discussing the proposals presented by the public authorities.

We highlight our participation in UNEP FI working groups, covering the risk programs and Net Zero agenda (NZBA), supporting the implementation of the directives published in the Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks, from UNEP FI.

Every year, we also participate in UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Climate Week, in addition to committees, working groups, squads and forums of the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) and Febraban, among others.



### LEARN MORE

On our action in engagement in our [ESG Report](#)





# Risk Management

# Regulatory landscape

The subject has been increasingly discussed and incorporated into new prudential regulations provided for the financial system, in Brazil and around the world, given that aspects such as climate risk had been acknowledged as threats to financial stability. The years 2021 and 2022 witnessed an important implementation of this agenda by the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB), which improved the rules for managing risks, social, environmental and climate (SAC) aspects and responsibilities.

The management rules for these risks focused on addressing the possibility of losses and the need to integrate climate risks with credit, market, liquidity and operational risks, to the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), to business continuity management and the stress testing program. Rules for the disclosure to the Brazilian Central Bank and transparency for publications on the subject had also been established, in line with the TCFD recommendations.

Resolution	Description
CMN No. 4943	Provides for the risk management structure, the capital management structure and the information disclosure policy.
CMN No. 4945	Provides for the social, environmental and climate accountability policy (PRSAC), and actions targeted to ensure its effectiveness.
BCB No. 139	Provides for the disclosure of the report on social, environmental and climate risks and opportunities (GRSAC report).
BCB No. 151	Provides for the delivery of information concerning social, environmental and climate risks (DRSAC report)



## LEARN MORE

Check out our [GRSAC Report](#)

## UNEP FI Climate risk Program

Since 2019, we are part of industry initiatives focused on developing climate risk management methodologies and tools for the banking industry, in line with the recommendations set forth in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

On an international level, we participated in pilot projects coordinated by the financial section of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP FI), alongside banks from various countries. Since 2022, the UNEP FI climate risks program has developed several subgroups, separated according to themes, which dealt with aspects such as climate litigation, physical risk tools, transition scenarios and stress testing.

Taking into account the international composition of the network and the strong presence of institutions regulated by central banks that are far more advanced than the Brazilian and American ones in their implementations, it is possible to anticipate some of the actions

carried out by these agents, in addition to providing a more solid reference point for meeting the regulatory demands to which Bradesco is exposed.

In 2023, the engagement effort in the UNEP FI working groups has been expanded, presenting an increase in the number of participants involved, in addition to delving deeper into relevant topics.

As a highlight in 2023, it is worth mentioning the development of short-term stress scenarios, currently under construction by the NGFS, in addition to contributions to the 2023 Climate Risk Landscape Report, and the analysis of solutions for assessing the impacts of climate change.

# Measuring climate risks

With the purpose to rate the exposure to climate risk, the Organization developed criteria in which each risk takes specific components into account, assessed in accordance with the specifics of the economic sector in which it operates and the geographic area, in terms of potential exposure to physical and transition factors that allowed its classification to be considered as high, medium and low impact.

Regarding physical aspects, the client's sector and geographic region are submitted to an evaluation, which employs proximity variables, for the purpose of rating them based on data from the Information and Analysis System on the Impacts of Climate Change (AdaptaBrasil) of the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology (MCTI.) The platform provides a territorial climate risk index for a variety of strategic sectors nationwide. For these strategic sectors, the platform presents climate risk metrics by municipality, considering that the analyzed threats impose broad economic and territorial impacts.

Regarding the transition process to a low-carbon economy, market risks had been assessed, such as the use of carbon intensive inputs; reputational risk, such as the history of damage to image of companies in the sector as a result of climate events; regulatory risk, such as the incidence of carbon pricing in the international market; and technological risk, such as the availability of replacement technologies for the product in question.

All components are combined to form a common metric that allows the risk to be categorized as high, medium or low. Additionally, the concentration of client exposure in the credit portfolio is assessed and reported regularly in a risk monitoring forum.

As part of the scope of both regulatory and TCFD recommendations compliance, through sensitivity analysis, we submit the main sectors of the Brazilian economy in our credit portfolio to an assessment of their respective degree of exposure to physical (acute and chronic)

and transition (regulatory, market, technological and reputational) risks over a variety of time horizons.

In order for the analyzes to reflect different perspectives concerning the behavior of variables associated to climate change and which can affect companies' businesses, the Organization worked with three NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) scenarios:

**Net-Zero and Divergent Net-Zero**, both aligned with the 1.5°C temperature rise scenario. These two narratives predict net zero GHG emissions by 2050, differing in terms of the trajectories, ordered or disordered, of actions and policies towards achieving the goals of controlling global GHG emissions.

**Current Policies**, from a more pessimist perspective regarding the transition to a low carbon economy, the Organization also adopted the scenario in which only the policies currently implemented are maintained, resulting in an even more severe escalation of the physical risks climate change poses.

The results of the analyzes were used to simulate possible impacts on variables such as companies' credit ratings, in each of the climate scenarios. It should be noted that the models allowing the assessment of such impacts are still in methodological maturing stage, with limitations regarding the coverage of variables and estimated risk factors. Therefore, it will be necessary to constantly update these methodologies, and use supplementary methods to properly manage these risks.



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# Climate risk management mechanisms

In line with regulatory requirements, in 2023 we expanded climate risk management mechanisms.

For sectors carrying relevant exposure to climate risks, we monitor all credit operations executed on a monthly basis, regarding their degree of exposure to risks arising from climate change. With this process, it is possible to monitor the evolution of business concentration in the segments, allowing the alignment of the strategy to the chosen level of risk appetite.

However, with regard to adjustments made in instruments that enable the management of climate risks, it is worth highlighting the credit rating override, a mechanism that entails changing the score assigned to a client, according to their exposure to applicable climate risks, creating the basis to further integrate these factors into risk management processes previously established. In addition, we also implemented a prospective climate, environmental and social stress exercise.

For this exercise, perspectives have been created, taking global climate issues into account, whose implications shall occur on macroeconomic variables, such as exchange rate, interest rate and GDP. The effects resulting from the created scenario, as well as the respective impacted variables, were used by all product planning areas, so as to estimate potential impacts on their demands and future results. This simulation enabled the integration of a perspective about planning and assessing the impacts of climate change to the Organization's different risk management processes.

It is worth highlighting that, within our regulatory framework, respective to social, environmental and climate risks, we rely on restrictive guidelines for granting credit for activities related to coal-fired thermoelectric plants.



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## Extreme events and corporate structures

Our Business Continuity Management (BCM) program supports the Organization's departments in planning to respond to incidents that may affect the normal functioning of the business, minimizing their impacts and recovering losses of assets from critical processes, in order to maintain its operations in good condition and an acceptable level, which includes those of climatic origin.



A photograph of solar panels on a roof at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds. The solar panels are dark blue with a grid pattern of silver lines. The image is framed by decorative geometric shapes in shades of pink and purple.

# Metrics and targets

# Portfolio decarbonization targets

Following the requirements of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), and guided by the UNEP FI Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks, we released our first round of targets for the coal and power generation sectors at the beginning of 2023. The process of establishing these targets entails major challenges referring to the availability and quality of data and methodologies, the suitability of the decarbonization scenarios available to Brazilian sectoral contexts, among others. Thus, the released targets are subject to updates, as soon as new options for the above aspects are available, more suitable to our reality and enabling better measurements of impact and progress.

## Sectoral boundaries

The definition of sectoral boundaries and scope of emissions covered by the targets were based on the analysis of the materiality of emissions, the influence of the subsector on the decarbonization of the value chain and the coverage of the targets established by clients in the sectors covered by the targets.

## Types of targets

In our decarbonization strategy, we prioritize engagement over divestment. Thus, the physical intensity\* metric prevails in our sectoral targets, given the potential for economic growth and increase in financing of the sectors in our portfolio over the next few years.

## Selection of the base year

In line with the NZBA commitment, we have adopted 2021 as the base year for establishing the targets for the power generation and coal sectors published in 2023, observing the interval of up to two years prior to the year in which the targets are released. It was also from 2021 that we implemented significant improvements in the process of calculating financed emissions and when economic activities bounced back from the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Decarbonization curves

The decarbonization scenarios used are projections made by scientific institutions, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA), which include in their premises macroeconomic, regulatory and technological development aspects to propose a path to reduce carbon emissions by 2050.

We always try to use sector-specific curves for Brazil, as they take into account the specificities that are inherent in the country's emissions, economic and political profile. We also considered in the selection the NZBA requirement that the scenarios be no or low-overshoot and the availability of sectoral scenarios with physical intensity metrics and coverage of the respective relevant emission scopes.

The targets published are subject to updates, as specific sectoral curves for Brazil are developed.

## Decarbonization targets

	Scope	Metric	2021 Baseline	2030 Target	Reference scenario
Power generation	Direct emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)	Emissions intensity (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/ MWh)	56	23 (-59%)	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC SSP 1-1.9 Brazil)
Coal	Direct and indirect emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3)	Absolute emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	7.4 thousand	0 (-100%)	

\* Except for the coal sector, for which we used absolute emissions.

# ⚡ Power Generation

Scope	Metric	2021 Baseline	2030 Target	Reference scenario
Direct emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)	Emissions intensity (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/MWh)	56	23	IPCC SSP1-1.9

## Industry context

In Brazil, electricity consumption is estimated to grow 40% by 2030<sup>1</sup>. This growth is especially relevant for the climate agenda, as the country is well-positioned to provide clean energy at competitive costs. Firstly, the share of renewable sources in the Brazilian electricity matrix is already much higher than the rest of the world. According to the Energy Research Office (EPE)<sup>2</sup>, the global electricity matrix has around 28% share of renewable energies, compared to 84,8% in Brazil. As a result, the country's electricity generation has an emissions intensity significantly lower than the world average (0.08tCO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh on average, against 0.46tCO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh worldwide).

## Reduction target

Given the relevance of the portfolio, we focused on the power generation subsector for establishing the target in the electricity sector. We took the country's electricity matrix into account, which includes clean sources and thermoelectric plants. The calculation of emission intensity covered companies that directly operate on the electricity generation, while clients whose exclusive activity is transmission or distribution of electricity were not considered. Thus, our target was set for scopes 1 and 2 of clients in the power generation segment.

Taking into account the potential for expansion of the sector in the coming years, Bradesco's physical emissions intensity reduction target in the power generation segment was established in order to meet the reference scenario

curve by 2030, resulting in a 59% reduction, compared to the baseline.

## Actions for transitioning

Considering the mostly positive baseline, the main bet for the decarbonization of the power generation sector is low-carbon generation sources, such as wind, solar and others. These technologies are already largely used in Brazil, and at competitive costs.

In an effort to enable the achievement of this goal, investments in initiatives to ensure the sustainable transition of coal-dependent companies are critical, and we intend to support our clients in this journey.



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Check out our [Transition Plan](#).





# Coal

Scope	Metric	2021 Baseline	2030 Target	Reference scenario
Direct and indirect emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3)	Absolute emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	7.4 thousand	0	-

## Industry context

Mineral coal is a fossil fuel with a high intensity of greenhouse gas emissions<sup>1</sup>. Globally, this fuel was responsible for more than 40% of the overall growth in CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions in 2021<sup>2</sup>. In Brazil, however, the relevance of mineral coal use is much lower, with 6% of mineral coal in the energy matrix compared to 24% of the global matrix<sup>3</sup>.

The country already has cleaner alternatives: the world's energy matrix is composed of approximately 16% of renewable energy, while Brazil has 48%<sup>4</sup>, with a high potential for growth in the coming years. The prospects for expanding the renewable matrix are positive and most of the large power generation companies already made a commitment to the decarbonization agenda, since there is a high economic viability of solar and/or wind energy generation in Brazil.

## Reduction target

Bradesco, considering the national context of the segment, proposed an agenda of gradual divestment in coal mining and coal thermoelectric companies, also considering companies with more than 5% of their revenue coming from these activities. In line with the decarbonization curves proposed by the main benchmarks on the subject, such as IEA, coal consumption must be drastically reduced by 2030 to reach zero net emissions. Thus, the recommendations of benchmarks such as NZBA and SBTi are for gradual divestment in mineral coal sector.

## Actions for transitioning

We recognize that our role as a financial institution is to encourage the gradual replacement of coal as an energy source in Brazil. We want to do it on a sustainable manner, social and economically, fostering renewable energy projects in tandem with disinvestment in the sector. We will continue to support our clients on their journey, financing investments in initiatives that guarantee the sustainable transition of companies that rely on mineral coal to carry out their activities.



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# Transition Plan

The role of financial institutions will be crucial in encouraging the distribution of capital in business models that encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the Paris Agreement and sustainable development goals.

## Our approach

With more than 80-year history and relevant presence in a number of segments of the financial industry, we are committed to engaging and supporting our clients in the transition to a more resilient and inclusive low-carbon economy. Formally, we commit to seeking net zero emissions in line with the "NZBA – Net-Zero Banking Alliance" of UNEP FI (UN agency).

For the purposes of the phase one of our transition plan, we focus on the electricity generation and coal sectors

## Our targets

As already presented, our target in the Power Generation sector is to reduce our emissions intensity by 59%, compared to our 2021 baseline, including scopes 1 and 2, based on the IPCC SSP1-1.9 (Brazil) scenario.

For the coal sector, we intend to gradually reduce our exposure, aiming to not have any direct loans or financing to the coal extraction and thermal coal power generation sector by 2030.

## Action plan

The decarbonization of the Power Generation portfolio will be based on a joint effort with companies, so as to enable and drive the agenda, especially with the following actions:

i) Financing investment to promote the growth of renewable energy production in the country;

ii) Boost the transition of the sector's main clients, through engagement and financing of projects that encourage the reduction of their emissions;

iii) Support companies relying on plants that use coal for energy production in the transition to renewable sources, preferably, or at least less emissive, with a complete phase out by 2030;

iv) Support investments in solutions for energy security, preferably renewable or with low carbon intensity.

Towards the target of decarbonizing the coal sector, we will gradually reduce financing related to mining and electricity generation from thermal coal, using as the main instrument the standards directed to aspects of social, environmental and climate risk, which establishes restrictive measures for these activities.

For analyzing and establishing the foundations and actions necessary to create the transition plan for the power generation and coal sectors, we had the support from Oliver & Wyman consultancy.

We reinforce that both the targets and baseline may be subject to periodic reviews, depending on the availability of new regional scenarios from recognized agencies, an improved availability of internal and external data, and the refinement of the methodology for calculating emissions intensity.



### LEARN MORE

Check out our targets for the power generation and coal sectors – [Metrics and Targets Chapter](#)

## Actions

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) Guidelines for Climate Target Setting, we hereby present a summary of the initiatives that will support us in implementing this first Transition Plan for the Power Generation and Coal sectors:

Engagement and Capacity Building	2023	2024	2025	...2030
Train and engage commercial and technical teams that support the implementation of the NZBA Transition Plan				

In 2023, we held workshops focused on the transition of the power generation sector, providing training, with support from the consultancy Oliver & Wyman, to 80 client relations managers serving companies in the sector. We also provided training for more than 860 commercial managers on labeled operations and Net Zero targets.

Client engagement	2023	2024	2025	...2030
Continue supporting and engaging our clients in climate transition and adaptation in line with the NZBA commitment.				

Throughout 2023, with our sustainable business team, we dialogued and engaged important clients in the power generation and transmission sectors, with the purpose to understand and support their decarbonization strategies. Through our Innovation Ecosystem, we promoted 6 events to discuss ESG topics, including climate change.

**LEARN MORE**  
 Find out more about coal preventive and restrictive measures in our Social, environmental and climate risk Standard

Policy monitoring and review	2023	2024	2025	...2030
Constantly review the scope of the Risk and Credit Policies in line with the targets and transition plans, following the guidelines of the NZBA commitment				


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Portfolio monitoring	2023	2024	2025	...2030
Continue monitoring transition commitments of our clients				
Tracking our progress against the decarbonization curves adopted, revising when necessary				

We monitor our portfolio by tracking our absolute financed emissions, which has a more robust process as it is based on the PCAF standard, and in physical intensity, the latter at a less mature stage and subject to changes to include improvements.

**LEARN MORE**  
 At the Metrics and Targets Chapter

## Actions

Low-carbon financial solutions	2023	2024	2025	...2030
Enhancing the offer of financial solutions that promote the energy transition and that are resilient to the impacts of climate change				

We performed a number of structured operations, which positively impact on the power generation sector, in addition to relying on an ongoing process of reviewing our products and services, which includes, among other aspects, the analysis of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors. We have a variety of solutions for individuals and companies, focused on financing solar energy, structuring renewable energy projects and financing hybrid and electric vehicles. As part of our sustainable business strategy, we work on structuring personalized credit and debt solutions, focused on our clients' environmental challenges.

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Learn more in our [Report ESG](#)

Assessment of portfolio's risk exposure	2023	2024	2025	...2030
Continue improving climate risk management, in line with the requirements of the Central Bank of Brazil, integrating the assessment of climate risks and opportunities				

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At the [Risk Management Chapter](#)

Advocacy	2023	2024	2025	...2030
Continue, in partnership with trade associations, advocacy actions in defense of government and regulatory actions that support the decarbonization agenda				

Bradesco participates in several groups that are at the center of the climate discussion. We highlight our participation in UNEP FI and GFANZ working groups. In the groups dedicated to the climate agenda, we take our stance regarding the transition to a sustainable economy, mitigation of climate risks and establishment of a Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy and an internal carbon market in line with the Paris Agreement, analyzing and discussing proposals presented by public authorities.

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At the [Strategy Chapter](#)

We know that the paths to decarbonization, the regulatory agenda, data availability, available technologies, our clients' commitments and emissions measurement methodologies are constantly evolving. For this reason, we understand that our targets and actions must be frequently updated, so that they remain in line with the latest climate agenda, always in attention to the economic context and Brazilian social and environmental challenges.

# Financed emissions

The calculation of financed emissions is a constantly evolving process at Bradesco. Since implementing the PCAF<sup>1</sup> methodology in 2020, we have sought to improve it in each cycle, combining technology with our analytical capacity in mapping, capturing and processing data to apply equations that enable the best possible quality for measuring the climate impact of our businesses<sup>2</sup>.

## Scope of analysis

When calculating our financed emissions, we cover GHG emissions generated by the granting of corporate loans from all legal entity segments in the expanded credit portfolio of Bradesco<sup>3</sup> bank and investments managed by Bradesco Asset.

This year, portfolio emissions were recalculated for the end year of 2021, the base year of the bank's sectoral targets, and 2022, thus ensuring a comparison between these two years.

In these portfolios, we cover scopes 1, 2 and 3 of emissions, with the emissions from the latter being disclosed exclusively

for the oil and gas, transportation, mining, civil construction, materials and industrial activities, as per recommended by the PCAF standard.

Regarding 2023, in spite of the availability of credit portfolio data, emissions inventories and financial data for most companies were not yet available at the time of consolidation of our results. This is a challenge that we have faced since the beginning of the financed emissions calculation.

Therefore, we present estimates for 2023, using public client data and emission factors for 2022.

The portfolio will be reprocessed in the next calculation cycle, with the purpose to incorporate 2023 data into the analysis.

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 on scope 3 financed emissions and the results for 2023 in the [Appendix](#)

## Asset classes

In order to calculate the Bank's corporate loan portfolios and those of Bradesco Asset's investees, we apply the Business loans and unlisted equity and Listed equity and Corporate Bonds methodologies of the PCAF standard, depending on the type of asset covered.

## Quality of the analysis and data sources

We always seek to use GHG emissions and financial data disclosed by companies in our analysis. This year, we subjected this data to formatting and compatibility analysis to ensure the appropriate combination for each CNPJ (Corporate Taxpayer Registration) and respective assets considered, thus restricting their use to the quality of this compatibility.

Financial data sources include EMIS, CVM and DRE, while GHG inventory data was sourced from institutional reports and the Public Emissions Registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

The availability of inventory data is still quite limited, as per demonstrated by the PCAF scores. However, with new regulations such as CVM 193 and, in the

future, the Carbon Market, an increase in this availability is expected, thus improving the results of and the respective applicability in the decarbonization management of portfolios.

In the absence of client data, we use the sectoral emission factors from the PCAF database<sup>4</sup>, assigned in accordance with the primary National Code of Economic Activity (CNAE) of clients registered in our credit portfolios.

In 2023, the PCAF database was updated and a new recommendation for use was released and adopted by Bradesco<sup>5</sup>.

In order to qualify the calculation carried out, we use the PCAF score, which varies between 1 and 5, where the lowest value corresponds to the best quality.

## Sectoral emissions

To present the results of sectoral emissions, we chose to bring data from the sectors listed by NZBA, so as to set forth intermediate targets.

1. PCAF Global GHG Standard | 2. This year, we had the support of the startup DEEP ESG in the process | 3. Excluding sureties and guarantees | 4. PCAF Web-based emission factor database | 5. The emission factors used for the Power Generation sector, exclusively, were extracted from the first

## Corporate credit portfolio

This year we have witnessed a significant improvement in the quality of the data available in our expanded credit portfolio, as a result of the integration of technologies and the standardization of the internal data capture process.

Using this new version of the portfolio allowed to distinguish between corporate loans and securities, which were covered in the calculations published in previous years, but without distinguishing between one and the other.

Another improvement was related to the clients' sectoral code (CNAE), which allowed us to capture clients' external data more accurately. Even so, in the 2021 and 2022 portfolios, some sectoral codes linked to financial and administrative activities were identified that concentrated relevant balances in our portfolio and that did not correspond to the primary activities of clients, many of them concentrated in carbon-intensive segments. For these cases, we assigned the CNAEs that best represent the client's main economic activity.

### Total emissions – Corporate credit portfolio<sup>1</sup>

	2021	2022
Amount covered (R\$ billion)	387.73	406.05
Absolute emissions - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	10.15	10.64
Emissions intensity (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)	0.03	0.03
Portfolio coverage (%)	95	94
PCAF Score	3.81	3.86

#### <sup>1</sup> Sectoral codes subjected to reclassification

CNAE 6461-1/00 | Holdings of financial institutions

CNAE 6462-0/00 | Holdings of non-financial institutions

CNAE 6463-8/00 | Other holding companies

CNAE 8413-2/00 | Regulation of economic activities

CNAE 8299-7/99 | Other activities, provided mainly to companies not previously specified

CNAE 8211-3/00 | Combined office and administrative support services

## Corporate credit portfolio

### Emissions by asset class\*

	Total amount covered (R\$ billion)		Scope 1 and 2 emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Intensity - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Corporate loans	R\$ 301.94	R\$ 313.54	8.25	7.78	0.03	0.02
Securities	R\$ 85.80	R\$ 92.51	1.90	2.86	0.02	0.03
Total	R\$ 387.73	R\$ 406.05	10.15	10.64	0.03	0.03

### Sectoral emissions

	Total amount covered (R\$ billion)		Scope 1 and 2 emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Intensity - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)		PCAF score	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Agriculture	R\$ 5.20	R\$ 5.13	0.90	0.89	0.17	0.17	4.60	4.80
Aluminum	R\$ 3.01	R\$ 3.41	0.42	0.47	0.14	0.14	2.83	2.99
Coal	R\$ 0.01	R\$ 0.02	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	5.00	5.00
Cement	R\$ 1.95	R\$ 2.03	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.09	4.33	4.32
Iron and Steel	R\$ 7.04	R\$ 5.66	0.85	0.57	0.12	0.10	3.00	2.97
Power generation	R\$ 7.93	R\$ 8.79	0.14	0.12	0.02	0.01	3.36	3.32
Real estate	R\$ 22.94	R\$ 24.92	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.62
Oil and Gas	R\$ 6.53	R\$ 7.22	0.89	0.74	0.14	0.10	2.26	1.76
Transportation	R\$ 32.93	R\$ 33.21	0.56	0.80	0.02	0.02	4.56	4.68
Others	R\$ 300.17	R\$ 315.65	6.19	6.82	0.02	0.02	3.73	3.78
Total	R\$ 387.73	R\$ 406.05	10.15	10.64	0.03	0.03	3.81	3.86

\* Emissions from corporate loans were submitted to the Business Loans and Unlisted Equity methodology, while emissions from securities were calculated using the Listed equity and Corporate Bonds methodology

## Invested emissions

The analysis of greenhouse gas emissions concerning investments is an important tool for capturing opportunities and minimizing the risks associated with climate issues. Therefore, with respect to the investments managed by Bradesco Asset Management, we also recalculated the invested emissions, concerning the fixed and variable income portfolios of 2021 and 2022. The recalculation was aimed at updating the analysis, observing the improvement of the PCAF emission factors methodology, published in 2023.

### Total emissions – Bradesco Asset

	2021	2022
Amount covered (R\$ billion)	93.39	125.53
Absolute emissions - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	1.67	2.1
Emissions intensity (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)	0.02	0.02
Portfolio coverage (%)	100	100
PCAF score	1.98	2.25

### Sectoral emissions - Bradesco Asset\*

Sector/Year	Total balance covered (R\$ billion)		Emissions of scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Intensity - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)		Score PCAF	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Agriculture	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.06	1.01	1.02
Aluminum	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.16	1.00	1.00
Iron and Steel	0.59	0.36	0.12	0.06	0.20	0.16	1.72	1.01
Power Generation	5.64	7.40	0.32	0.15	0.06	0.02	1.67	1.79
Real estate	1.23	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.18	2.91
Oil and Gas	3.47	2.08	0.31	0.17	0.09	0.08	1.29	1.28
Transportation	1.57	1.91	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	2.50	4.33
Others	80.62	112.50	0.83	1.66	0.00	0.00	2.01	2.27
Total	93.39	125.53	1.67	2.10	0.02	0.02	1.98	2.25

\*There was no exposure of Bradesco Asset to the coal and cement sectors in the periods assessed

### Emissions by asset class - Bradesco Asset\*\*

Sector/Year	Total balance covered (R\$ billion)		Emissions of scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Intensity - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Fixed income	72.23	110.20	1.14	2.01	0.02	0.02
Variable income	21.16	15.33	0.59	0.35	0.03	0.02
Total	93.39	125.53	1.74	2.36	0.04	0.04

\*\*Emissions from fixed income were submitted to the Business Loans and Unlisted Equity methodology, while emissions from variable income were calculated using the Listed equity and Corporate Bonds methodology.

# Climate change and our operations

Our goal is to minimize the impact of our operations by measuring and reporting our Scope 1, Scope 2 and 3 emissions and setting targets to improve our performance in aspects linked to climate change.

Emissions from our operations are mainly linked to the need to maintain refrigeration equipment in facilities and activities connected to transportation.



## LEARN MORE

In our [GHG emissions Inventory](#)

## Operational emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) of greenhouse gases in tCO<sub>2</sub>e - Performance

	2019 (base year)	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Scope 1</b>					
Generation of electricity, heat or steam	765.97	438.33	336.45	546.75	534.97
Transportation of materials, products, waste, employees and passengers	973.4	703.44	791.17	1,692.73	1,595.08
Fugitive emissions	8,594.39	12,493.09	13,069.84	11,986.58	14,409.84
<b>Scope 1 Gross Emissions</b>	<b>10,333.76</b>	<b>13,634.86</b>	<b>14,197.46</b>	<b>14,226.06</b>	<b>16,539.89</b>
<b>Scope 2</b>					
Energy acquisition - Location based	38,641.73	28,031.86	49,637.32	16,222.74	13,932.75
Energy acquisition - Market based	38,346.97	141.8	23.3	0	0
<b>Scope 3</b>					
Transportation and Distribution (outsourced fleet – upstream)	63,088.79	60,385.24	53,410.20	86,119.30	48,022.06
Waste generated in operations	5,234.02	4,126.51	3,721.83	4,923.40	4,532.26
Business travel	21,330.55	5,218.79	2,620.03	6,097.50	11,953.01
Remote work	NA	NA	1,795.75	430.17	167.88
Employee commute (home-work)	99,504.60	59,412.19	40,718.87	53,487.50	58,109.89
<b>Scope 3 Gross Emissions</b>	<b>189,157.96</b>	<b>129,142.73</b>	<b>102,266.68</b>	<b>151,057.87</b>	<b>122,785.10</b>
<b>Total gross emissions - Location-based</b>	<b>238,133.45</b>	<b>170,809.45</b>	<b>166,101.46</b>	<b>181,506.63</b>	<b>153,257.75</b>
<b>Total gross emissions - Market-based</b>	<b>237,838.69</b>	<b>142,919.39</b>	<b>116,487.44</b>	<b>165,283.93</b>	<b>139,325.00</b>



## Our targets for operational emissions

In line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) methodology, between 2021 and 2022, we set forth the ambition to reduce our emissions by 50% in our operations, covering scopes 1, 2 and 3, by 2030. This effort is equal to an annual target of -4.6%, subdivided between the scopes. Targets are considered “science-based” if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems as necessary to meet the Paris Agreement targets – limiting global warming to under 2°C above pre-industrial levels and seeking efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.

## Emissions offset

Since preparing our first emission inventory, we have neutralized both direct emissions and those arising from energy acquisition. In 2020 we achieved carbon neutrality in our operations, extending the offsetting to cover indirect emissions as well.

To select carbon credits, we established criteria for analysis, observing from the activity that generated the credit, to third-party verification and environmental accounting records, the process of retiring the credits after their acquisition and other social and environmental benefits of the projects. We prioritize credits originating from projects linked to: reforestation and forest preservation, renewable energy, among others.

## Operational emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) of greenhouse gases in tCO<sub>2</sub>e - Performance

	2019 (base year)	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Scope 1</b>	10,333.76	13,634.86	14,197.46	14,226.06	16,539.89
Reduction target with regard to base year (%)	-	-0.19	-0.24	-13.75	-18.4
Accomplished (%)	-	-31.94	-37.39	-37.66	+60.1
<b>Scope 2</b>	38,346.97	141.8	23.3	0	0
Reduction target with regard to base year (%)	-	-7.79	-7	-13.75	-
Accomplished (%)	-	-99.63	-99.94	-100	-
<b>Scope 3</b>	189,157.96	129,142.73	102,266.68	151,057.87	122,785.10
Reduction target with regard to base year (%)	-	-0.44	-0.26	-13.75	-18.4
Accomplished (%)	-	-31.73	-45.94	-20.14	-35.1

In 2023, we disbursed around R\$1.5 million for the acquisition and retirement of carbon credits from REDD+ and renewable energy projects

## Energy management

Since 2012, we have worked to reduce energy consumption through monthly monitoring per unit and we have set annual targets and a ranking of the most efficient units to encourage internal savings actions.

## Energy consumption reduction

We direct efforts to optimize energy consumption and reduce our emissions footprint from our operations, guided by our targets including reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 and 3 emissions in 50% by 2030 compared to a 2019 base year, sourcing renewable energy for 100% of our needs and keeping our operations carbon neutral.

Since 2020, we have had 100% of our operations supplied by energy from renewable sources, with projects originating from the free energy market, distributed generation (photovoltaic

plants) and acquisition of renewable energy certificates (I-REC).

In 2018, we implemented the Energy Efficiency Master Plan (PDEE), which foresees actions to increase energy efficiency in our buildings, with monitoring and automation (BMS), within a six-year cycle (2018- 2023).

Through PDEE, we implemented a project with the purpose to optimize the temperature of technical environments in all branches, to reduce energy consumption of air conditioning

equipment. We continued to replace lamps with the LED model, totaling 1,772 branches in 2023, and carried out a telemetry project in branches, as a way to measure energy consumption in real time. In 2024, we will create the new Energy Efficiency Master Plan, effective from 2025 to 2030, establishing targets and initiatives for the period.

### Energy consumption within the Organization (GJ) – Accomplished X Target

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target 2023/2019	Accomplished 2023/2019
1,875,997.23	1,590,342.53	1,412,872.53	1,363,317.00	1,314,661.00	-29%	-30%

## Carbon pricing

We implemented internal carbon pricing as an analysis tool, so as to internalize costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions, with the purpose to encourage the reduction of emissions, reflecting them in the costs of investments, operations, hiring processes, products and services and, thus, in assisting in the assessment of the risks and opportunities associated with a mandatory pricing scenario, as well as subsidizing voluntary mitigation strategies.

- **Corporate investments:** Since 2019, we have adopted projects to internalize carbon pricing. As of 2020, we established an internal price for carbon, incorporated into cost analyzes in significant investments, respective to projects and corporate acquisitions. In 2021, we standardized the aforementioned practice, positively impacting projects that contribute to carbon reduction, and negatively influencing those that increase the emission levels of our operational structure.

- **Asset Management:** we analyze the sensitivity of invested companies to carbon pricing, considering the effects of taxation on emissions of greenhouse gases and the emissions trading system. Our analysts and managers use advanced tools to evaluate various climate and carbon pricing scenarios, allowing an analysis of possible impacts on portfolios, observing the bank guidelines and TCFD recommendations.





# Challenges and considerations

# Challenges and limitations of the journey towards net zero

We monitor the development of the most diverse regulations that impact sustainability topics, including those connected to the climate change subject. With our participation in forums and dedicated teams, we follow up discussions related to the settlement of a carbon market in the country, a regulatory instrument able to, among a number of aspects, encourage the availability of emission data from sectors pertaining to the real economy.

On the engagement front, we work internally towards bringing the business sectors closer to the topic. In the external landscape, our actions taken together with clients is an important foundation for establishing new operations, engaging in the topic and promoting innovation and the development of new technologies.

The transition to a low-carbon economy is a long-term journey.

Given the crucial recent advances, the challenges are still massive.

On this journey, we have dealt with the limited availability of climate-related data, both at a client and sector level. The use of estimates and models is inevitable, until more data becomes available. Improving the data availability and quality depends on transparency efforts, establishment of regulations and best practice development, also subject to possible future reporting obligations, in line with disclosure frameworks. This document includes metrics that are subject to uncertainties, resulting from limitations inherent to the type of data worked on and the methods used, which are constantly evolving. This context may result in materially different measurements. The information contained in this report is referring to the end of December 2023, and we reserve the right to update them, as the techniques and methodologies applied are refined.

The carbon footprint of our loan portfolio and decarbonization trajectories for sectors which we set targets for, are measured and stipulated based on third-party data, in certain cases, non-regionalized data. We partially use this information, when it is believed that it is reliable, but this aspect is not checked in an independent way by us, and we do not represent herein, that they are entirely accurate or complete.

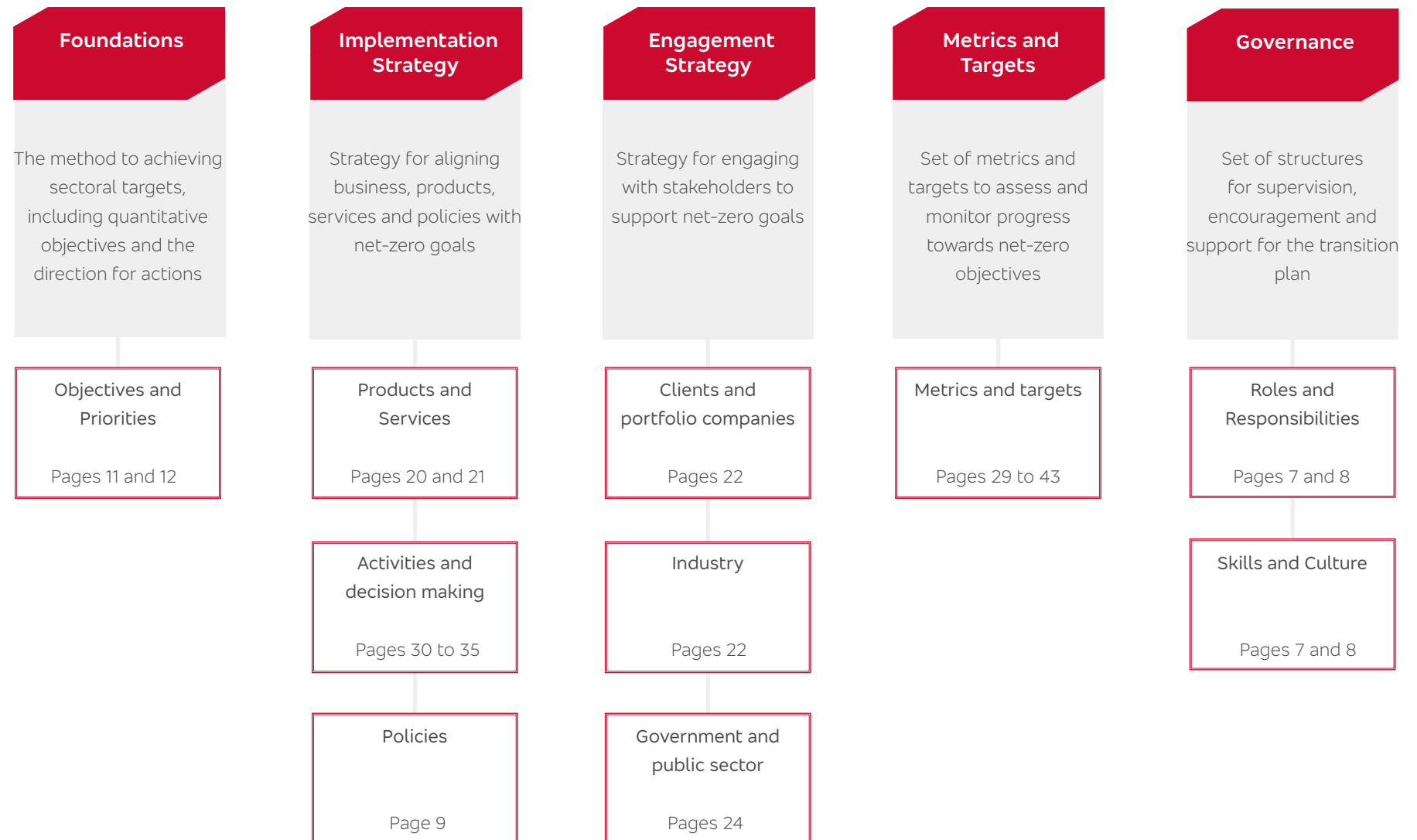
For clients whose emissions have not been publicly disclosed, we estimate their emissions according to the PCAF emission factor database. Given that there is no unified source of emission factors (including providers such as ESG database companies, consultancy companies and international organizations), the results of the estimates can be inconsistent and uncertain, especially when compared with those from other institutions.



# Appendix

# Index to the transition journey

In preparing this report, we made a consultation of the GFANZ Financial Institution Net-Zero Transition Plans - Fundamentals, Recommendations and Guidance, from November 2022. Below is a map, highlighting the components of the report, that address the GFANZ recommendations.



# Financed emissions

Reference: content designed to meet the DJSI Sustainability Index (Climate Strategy 2.4.3)

## Scope 3

For the disclosure of clients' scope 3 financed emissions, PCAF adopts a sectoral phase-in approach, and acknowledges that there is great variation in the quality of the data disclosed from the perspective of comparability, coverage, transparency and reliability<sup>1</sup>.

Therefore, as per PCAF recommendations, this year, we disclosed scope 3 emissions for the oil and gas, transport, mining, civil construction, materials and industrial activities sectors.

However, due to the inaccuracy of the estimate, we chose to exclusively disclose the results for score 1 and whose data were extracted from the Public Emissions Registry of the GHG Protocol program.

In Bradesco bank's corporate credit portfolio, these emissions totaled 4.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and 7.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

In Bradesco Asset investee portfolio, absolute emissions in 2021 and 2022 resulted in 2.35 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and 4.28 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, respectively.

## Historical series, from 2020 to 2023

### Bradesco Bank's Corporate Credit Portfolio

With the purpose to comply with the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, we hereby present the results of financed emissions from 2020 to 2023, with the calculation carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the PCAF methodology.

As the calculation for 2021, 2022 and 2023 followed a process and used different data from what was applied to the 2020 portfolio, we shall present the results separately for the latter.

In calculating the expanded corporate credit portfolio for 2020, of which results were disclosed in our 2021 Integrated Report, we covered a total amount of R\$331.1 billion, corresponding to 96.1% of the portfolio with sector classification in our database. Absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions resulted in 8.4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, with a economic intensity of 0.03 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/R\$ billion.

As per explained in the Financed Emissions section of this report although

credit portfolio data was available in 2023, emissions inventories and financial data for some clients were not yet available at the time of consolidating our results.

Therefore, we hereby present summary estimates for 2023, using client data and emission factors for 2022.

The results for the other portfolios are available in the tables below.

### Total emissions – Corporate Credit Portfolio

	2021	2022	2023
Amount covered (R\$ billion)	387.73	406.05	365.89
Absolute emissions - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	10.15	10.64	11.47
Emissions intensity (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)	0.03	0.03	0.03
Portfolio coverage (%)	95	94	90
PCAF score	3.81	3.86	3.99

1. PCAF Global GHG Standard



Reference: Content designed to meet the DJSI Sustainability Index (Decarbonization Strategy 2.5.2 and 2.5.3)

### Emissions according to asset class

	Total balance covered (R\$ billion)			Scopes 1 and 2 emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)			Intensity - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Business loans	R\$ 301.94	R\$ 313.54	R\$ 276.53	8.25	7.78	8.82	0.03	0.02	0.03
Corporate bonds	R\$ 85.80	R\$ 92.51	R\$ 89.36	1.90	2.86	2.65	0.02	0.03	0.03
Total	R\$ 387.73	R\$ 406.05	R\$ 365.89	10.15	10.64	11.47	0.03	0.03	0.03

### Sectoral Emissions

	Total balance covered (R\$ billion)			Emissions of scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)			Intensity - Scopes 1 and 2 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/R\$ billion)			Score PCAF		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	R\$ 5.20	R\$ 5.13	R\$ 6.25	0.90	0.89	0.84	0.17	0.17	0.13	4.60	4.80	4.53
Aluminum	R\$ 3.01	R\$ 3.41	R\$ 3.73	0.42	0.47	0.51	0.14	0.14	0.14	2.83	2.99	3.13
Coal	R\$ 0.01	R\$ 0.02	R\$ 0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	5.00	5.00	5.00
Cement	R\$ 1.95	R\$ 2.03	R\$ 0.44	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.23	4.33	4.32	2.93
Iron and Steel	R\$ 7.04	R\$ 5.66	R\$ 3.07	0.85	0.57	0.61	0.12	0.10	0.20	3.00	2.97	2.11
Power Generation	R\$ 7.93	R\$ 8.79	R\$ 6.48	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	3.36	3.32	3.51
Real estate	R\$ 22.94	R\$ 24.92	R\$ 23.31	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.62	4.69
Oil and Gas	R\$ 6.53	R\$ 7.22	R\$ 7.33	0.89	0.74	0.77	0.14	0.10	0.11	2.26	1.76	1.94
Transportation	R\$ 32.93	R\$ 33.21	R\$ 26.73	0.56	0.80	0.69	0.02	0.02	0.03	4.56	4.68	4.68
Others	R\$ 300.17	R\$ 315.65	R\$ 288.54	6.19	6.82	7.80	0.02	0.02	0.03	3.75	3.79	3.90
Total	R\$ 387.73	R\$ 406.05	R\$ 365.89	10.15	10.64	11.47	0.03	0.03	0.03	3.81	3.86	3.99

# Independent Auditors' Limited Assurance Report

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

## Limited assurance report of independent auditors on the non-financial information contained in the Climate Report

We were engaged by Banco Bradesco S.A. ("Bradesco") to present our limited assurance report on the non-financial information contained in the Bradesco Climate Report for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Our limited assurance does not cover prior-period information, or any other information disclosed together with the Climate Report, including any incorporated images, audio files or videos.

## Responsibilities of the Management of Bradesco

The Management of Bradesco is responsible for:

- Selecting and establishing adequate criteria for the preparation the information contained in the Climate Report;
- Preparing the information in accordance with the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report (TCFD);
- Designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls over the significant information for the preparation of the information included in the Climate Report, which is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Independent Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the non-financial information contained in the Climate Report, based on our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Technical Communication CTO 01 – Issuance of Assurance Reports related to Sustainability and Social Responsibility, issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), based on the Brazilian standard NBC TO 3000 (revised) Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review, also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000 (revised) - Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Those standards require the planning of work and the execution of procedures to obtain limited assurance that the non-financial information contained in the Climate Report taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. ("KPMG") applies the Brazilian Standard for Quality Management (NBC PA 01), which requires the firm to plan, implement and operate a quality

management system, including policies or procedures related to compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Accountant's Code of Professional Ethics and Professional Standards (including the Independence Standards) based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

A limited assurance engagement conducted in accordance with NBC TO 3000 revised (ISAE 3000 revised) consists mainly of inquiries to Bradesco's Management and other Bradesco professionals who are involved in preparation of the information, as well as the application of procedures analytical to obtain evidence that allows us to conclude in the form of limited assurance on the information taken as a whole. A limited assurance engagement also requires the performance of additional procedures, when the independent auditor becomes aware of matters that lead him to believe that the information disclosed in the Climate Report, taken as a whole, may present material misstatements.

The procedures selected are based on our understanding of the aspects related to the compilation, materiality, and presentation of the information included in the Climate Report, other circumstances of the engagement and our analysis of the areas and processes associated with the significant information disclosed in the Climate Report in which significant misstatements might exist. The procedures comprised, among others:

(a) planning the work, taking into consideration the materiality and the volume of quantitative and qualitative information and the operating and internal control systems that were used to prepare the information included in the Climate Report;

(b) understanding the calculation methodology and the procedures adopted for the compilation of indicators through inquiries of the managers responsible for the preparation of the information;

(c) applying analytical procedures to quantitative information and making inquiries regarding the qualitative information and its correlation with the indicators disclosed in the Climate Report; and

(d) when non-financial data relate to financial indicators, comparing these indicators with the financial statements and/or accounting records.

### Scope and limitations

The procedures applied in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing and are less detailed than those applied in a reasonable assurance. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the level that would be obtained in a reasonable assurance engagement. If we had performed a reasonable assurance engagement, we might have identified other matters and possible misstatements in the information included in the Climate Report.

Non-financial data are subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, due to the nature and diversity of the methods used to determine, calculate and estimate these data. Qualitative interpretations of the relevance, materiality, and accuracy of the data are subject to individual assumptions and judgments. Furthermore, we did not consider in our engagement the data reported for prior periods nor future projections and goals.

### Conclusion

Our conclusion was formed based on and is limited to the matters described in this report.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our conclusion, in the limited form.

Based on these procedures performed, described herein, and on the evidence obtained, no matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Bradesco's statement that the non-financial information contained in the Climate Report for the year ended December 31, 2023 of Banco Bradesco S.A. has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report (TCFD).

São Paulo, June 07, 2024



KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.  
CRC 2SP-027685/O-0 F SP

Original report in Portuguese signed by

Gustavo Mendes Bonini  
Contador CRC 1SP-296875/O-4