2025 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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1.

PROJECT SUMMARY

This section is dedicated to presenting the executive summary of the inventory, inventory's boundary and methodologies used.

Executive Summary

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory is a tool that contributes to increasing the company's transparency and control over its impacts on climate change, through the accounting and disclosure of emissions associated with its activities. This instrument constitutes the basis for carbon management, subsidizing the identification of opportunities to reduce emissions and improve processes.

Since 2009, B3 has been carrying out an inventory of its GHG emissions and, as of 2010, the data began to be verified by an independent third party and was later registered in the Public Emissions Registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. In the most recent cycle, Schneider Electric supported B3 in the preparation of the inventory for the year 2025. The results presented in this report aim to support corporate management of the topic and guide initiatives related to emissions mitigation. As part of its climate strategy, the Company also maintains its commitment to reduce Scope 2 emissions by 100% by 2030, based on the emissions recorded in 2021.

In 2025, B3's absolute emissions totaled 27,735.55 tCO_2e, considering the location-based approach, and 26,124.01 tCO_2e in the market-based approach. Of this total, 1,266.82 tCO_2e correspond to Scope 1; 1,647.08 tCO_2e to Scope 2 (location-based); 35.54 tCO_2e to Scope 2 (market-based); and 24,821.75 tCO_2e to Scope 3. For the purposes of monitoring mitigation and compensation targets, the reference adopted by the Company considers the total emissions calculated by the market-based approach.

The variation observed in total emissions in relation to the previous cycle is mainly associated with the expansion of inventory coverage, with the inclusion of Categories 1, 2, 3 and 15 of Scope 3, previously not considered. Thus, the significant increase in reported emissions reflects above all a methodological improvement and greater scope in accounting for emissions in the value chain, and not necessarily a proportional growth in the company's operational emissions.

In Scope 1, there was a significant increase in emissions, mainly driven by the growth in fugitive emissions, due to the higher volume of refrigerant gases used in air conditioning systems. In Scope 2 (location-based), a reduction in emissions was observed, as a result of the decrease in the emission factor of the Brazilian electricity matrix, even in the face of a slight increase in electricity consumption. In Scope 2 (market-based), emissions remained at reduced levels, reflecting the contractual characteristics of the energy purchased in the free market and carbon credits.

Finally, Scope 3 emissions now represent the largest portion of the inventory, due to the incorporation of additional categories, increasing the representativeness and robustness of B3's corporate inventory.

Methodologies

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change);
- 2019 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change);
- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5);
- Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program – Accounting, Quantification and Publication of Inventories;
- GHG Protocol - The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

Inventory Boundaries

To define the organizational boundary of an emissions inventory, the GHG Protocol establishes two main approaches: shareholding or control, which can be operational or financial. B3 adopts the operational control approach, according to which the company accounts for emissions from the sources and activities over which it has the authority to implement and conduct operational policies. Thus, all sources over which B3 exercises operational control are considered within the organizational limits of the inventory, as follows:

- B3 S.A – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão;
- BSM – Supervisão de Mercados;
- BVRJ;
- Central de Exposição de Derivativos (CED);
- Associação B3 Educação e Cultura;
- Cetip Educacional;
- Associação BM&F;
- Associação Bovespa;
- B3 Social;
- AP BM&F Bovespa;
- Banco B3 S.A.;
- PDTEC S.A.;
- Neoway Tecnologia Integrada, Assessoria e Negócios para Entes Públicos S.A.;
- B3 Digitas Ltda.;
- Datastock Tecnologia e Serviços Ltda;
- B3 S.A. Shanghai Representative Office;
- B3 S.A. Singapore Representative Office;
- B3 S.A. USA Chicago LLC;
- B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão UK Ltd.;
- RTM Ltda.;
- Dimensa S.A
- Neurotech Tecnologia da Informação S.A.

Inventory Boundaries

The companies listed below are part of B3's control structure. However, they do not have their own physical facilities or employees directly linked to their operation. Thus, their GHG emissions were considered null and void in this inventory, since any activities associated with these entities are operationally conducted and accounted for in the other B3 offices.

- B3 Inova USA LLC (“B3 Inova”)
- BM&FBOVESPA BRV LLC (“BRV LLC”)
- Cetip Lux S.à.r.l. (“Cetip Lux”)
- TOMEAS.A.
- B3 IP HOLDING LTDA.
- B3 Instituição de Pagamentos Ltda

In 2025, all of B3's international units — located in Chicago, London, Shanghai and Singapore — operated on-site, with their GHG emissions duly mapped and included in this inventory.

Inventory Boundaries

The concept of scope, introduced by the GHG Protocol, aims to assist companies in establishing the operational limits to be accounted for. The three scopes are defined as follows:

Scope 1

Direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or under the company's operational control.

Scope 2

Indirect GHG emissions associated with the generation of electricity, steam, heating or cooling consumed by the company.
- Location-based approach[1]
- Market-based approach[2]

Scope 3

Other indirect GHG emissions and emissions in the company's value chain that are not controlled by B3.

[1]Location-Based:
Quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions using as an emission factor the average emissions for generating electricity in a given electrical system (grid).

[2]Market-based:
Quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions using the specific emission factor associated with each source of electricity generation that the inventorying organization has chosen to purchase.

Inventory Boundaries

Considering the guidelines of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and B3's activities, the following emission sources were identified and included in this inventory:

Emission sources - B3		
Scope 1	Stationary combustion sources	Use of fossil fuels for energy generation and food preparation.
	Mobile combustion sources	Fuel consumption in vehicles operated by the company.
	Fugitive Emissions	Release of refrigerant gases during the recharging of equipment and use of fire extinguishers.
Scope 2	Energy Acquisition	Indirect GHG emissions associated with the generation of energy purchased and consumed by B3.
Scope 3	Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	Emissions associated with the production of the goods and services purchased by the company.
	Category 2 – Capital Goods	Emissions associated with the production of capital goods purchased by the company
	Category 3 - FERA	Emissions associated with the production and transport of purchased fuels and energy, not included in Scopes 1 and 2.
	Category 4 - Upstream Transportation & Distribution	Fuel consumption in vehicles operated by third parties for transporting documents.
	Category 5 - Waste generated in operations	Treatment of waste managed by third parties.
	Category 6 - Business travel	Employee air travel and taxi transportation.
	Category 7 – Employee Commuting	Commuting home – work of employees (commuting).
	Category 15 - Investments	Emissions associated with B3's investments, arising from the activities of the organizations in which it invests.

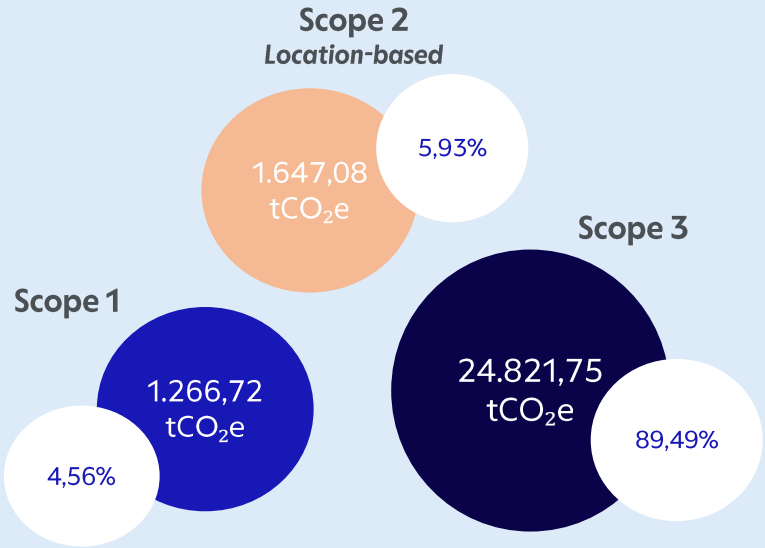
2.

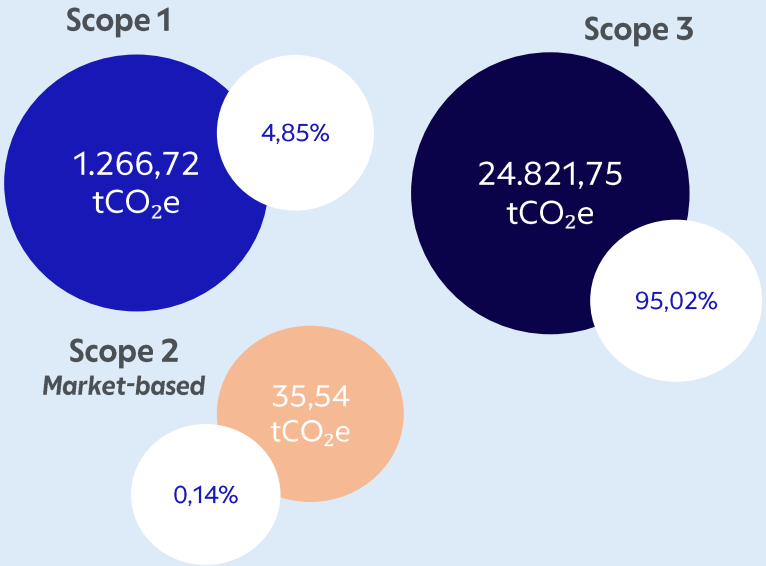
OVERALL RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of B3's GHG emissions inventory for the year 2025, prepared based on the information collected internally by the Company and the methodologies and assumptions described in this report.

Results: Absolute Emissions

B3's absolute emissions in 2025 totaled **27,735.55 tCO_2e** considering Scope 2 with a location-based approach and **26,124.01 tCO_2e** considering Scope 2 with a market-based approach[1].

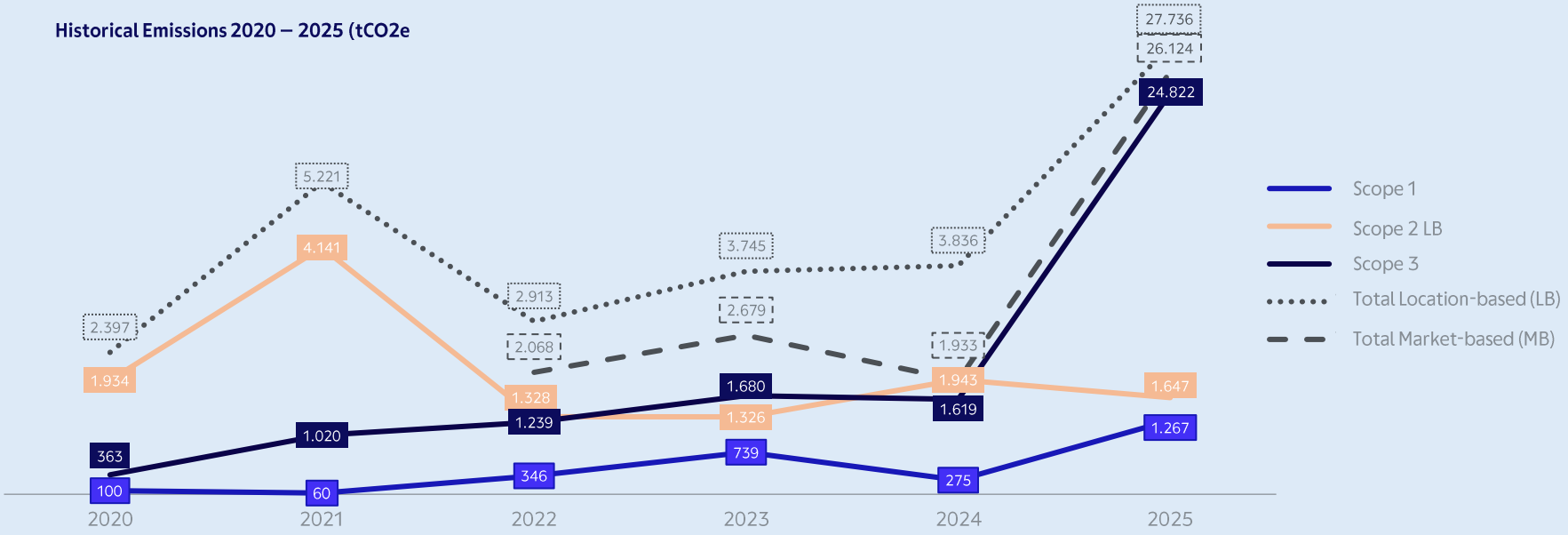




[1]Note: For the purposes of offsetting emissions, the company considers the market-based approach

Results: Absolute Emissions

In 2025, the increase in total emissions is mainly related to the inclusion of Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, 3 and 15, which had not been considered in previous inventories. Thus, this variation does not reflect an increase in emissions from the company's operations, but rather an expansion of inventory coverage, with the incorporation of additional categories relevant to the organization's activities.



Results: Absolute Emissions

	B3 S.A.	Neoway Neoway Tecnologia Integrada, Assessoria e Negócios para Entes Públicos S.A	Neurotech Neurotech Tecnologia da Informação S.A.	PDTec PDTEC S.A	APBM&F AP BM&F Bovespa	BSM BSM – Supervisão de Mercados	B3 Social	B3 Digitas B3 Digitas Ltda	Banco B3*
Scope 1	1.225,84	0,02	21,41	0,01	0	0	0	0	19,44
Scope 2 Location-Based	1.614,28	2,58	0,95	3,96	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,28
Scope 2 Market-Based	27,48	2,58	0,95	3,96	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,55
Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	14.928,94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232,72
Category 2 – Capital Goods	4.596,38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,23
Category 3 - FERA	946,84	1,68	0,55	2,35	0,03	0	0	0	14,83
Category 4 - Upstream Transportation & Distribution	0,51	0	0	0	0,00	0,01	0	0	0,01
Category 5 - Waste generated in operations	137,75	15,78	17,44	8,17	0,00	5,31	0	0	2,88
Category 6 - Business travel	755,59	23,70	120,42	2,68	8,39	17,48	11,72	0,31	14,66
Category 7 – Employee Commuting	297,74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,64
Category 15 - Investments	2.568,02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,03
Emissões Totais Location-Based (tCO2e)	**27.470,62**	**43,76**	**160,77**	**17,16**	**8,44**	**22,80**	**11,72**	**0,31**	**425,72**
Emissões Totais Market-Based (tCO2e)	**25.859,06**	**43,76**	**160,77**	**17,16**	**8,44**	**22,80**	**11,72**	**0,31**	**400,98**

* Banco B3's emissions were estimated from the headcount emissions indicator

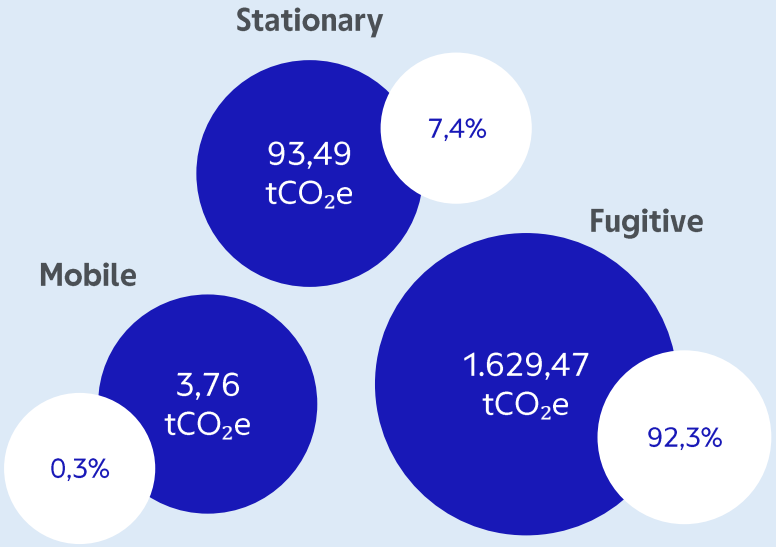
3.

RESULTS: SCOPE 1

This section presents the results of B3's Scope 1 emissions for the year 2025, which correspond to direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are under the Company's operational control, as defined by the GHG Protocol. These emissions include those associated with stationary combustion, such as the use of fuels in generators and equipment; mobile combustion, related to the consumption of fuels by the company's own fleet; and fugitive emissions, resulting mainly from the replacement of refrigerant gases in air conditioning systems and gases used in safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers.

Results: Scope 1

In 2025, the main source of Scope 1 emissions was the fugitive emissions category, responsible for 1,169.47 tCO_2e, which corresponds to 92.3% of the emissions of this Scope. These emissions are mainly associated with the replenishment of refrigerant gases in HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) systems and the use of gases in fire extinguishers. Although the total mass of refrigerant gases used is relatively small, these gases have a high global warming potential (GWP). Thus, when converted to CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e), its emissions become significantly representative in the company's inventory, explaining the high share of this category in the total Scope 1 emissions.

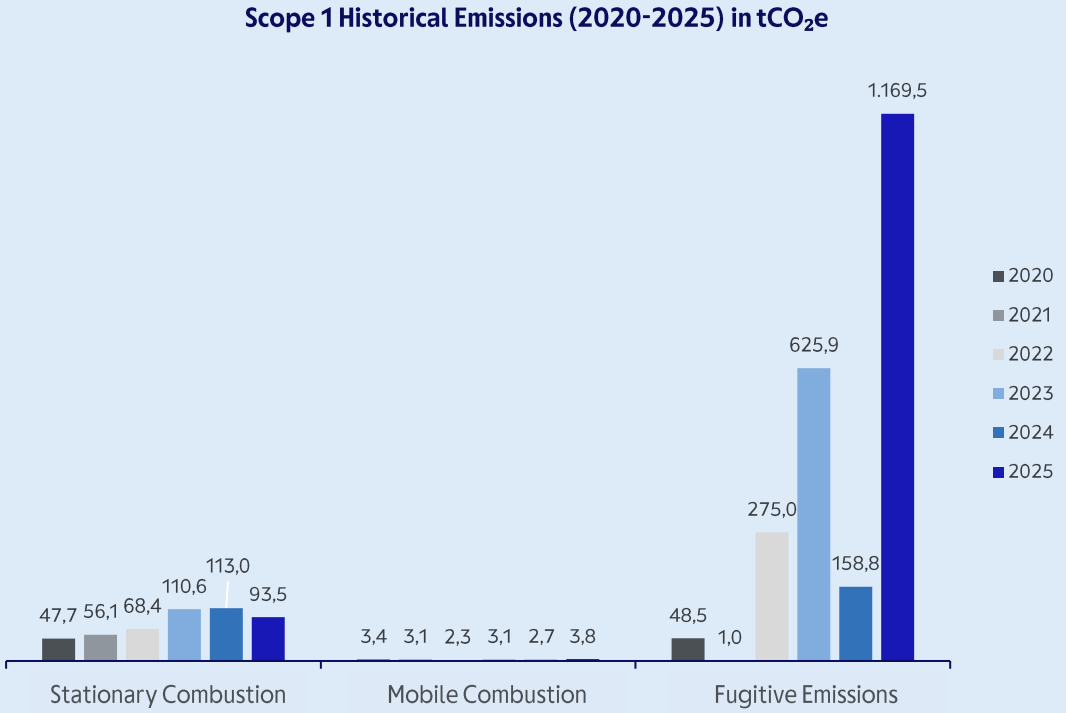


Results: Scope 1

Compared to 2024, there was a 636% increase in fugitive emissions, mainly due to the higher reported volume of refrigerant gases, which went from 82 kg in 2024 to 726 kg in 2025. Emissions in this category may vary over the years, as they are associated with the frequency of maintenance of HVAC systems and gas refills in fire extinguishers.

Emissions from stationary combustion corresponded to 7.4% of Scope 1, registering a reduction of 17% compared to the previous year. Mobile combustion emissions accounted for 0.3% of the total of this Scope.

On a consolidated basis, B3's Scope 1 showed a **361% increase in emissions in 2025 compared to 2024**, mainly as a result of the growth in fugitive emissions in the period.



Results: Scope 1

Mobile Combustion

Scope 1 mobile combustion emissions are related to the use of the company's operational control vehicles. In 2025, mobile combustion emissions, associated with fuel consumption by the company's own fleet, totaled 3.76 tCO_2e, representing an increase of 40% compared to 2024. This growth is related to the increase in total fuel consumption, which went from 1,476.42 liters in 2024 to 2,000.39 liters in 2025.

		2024		2025		Emissions Variation
Source	**Activity**	**Volume (liters)**	**Emissions tCO_2e**	**Volume (liters)**	**Emissions tCO_2e**	
Diesel	Own fleet	329,1	0,75	665,27	1,52	102%
Gasoline	Own fleet	1.147,32	1,93	1.335,12	2,24	16%
Total		**1.476,42**	**2,68**	**2.000,39**	**3,76**	**40%**

Results: Scope 1

Stationary Combustion

These emissions are due to the combustion of fuels from stationary sources, including the use of diesel generators and the consumption of natural gas in restaurants and kitchens. In this Scope, only generators owned by B3 were considered, while any energy consumption from third-party generators is accounted for in Scope 2, in accordance with the guidelines of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

In 2025, diesel fuel consumption totaled 33,768.54 liters, resulting in 76.56 tCO_2e, which represents a reduction of approximately 18% compared to the previous year. This decrease is mainly associated with the lower need to activate its own generators, related to greater stability in the supply of electricity from the grid. Natural gas consumption totaled 8,169.77 m^3, generating 16.94 tCO_2e of emissions in 2025, which corresponds to a reduction of about 8% compared to 2024.

			2024		2025		Emissions Variation
Source	**Activity**	**UoM**	**Volume**	**Emissions tCO_2e**	**Volume**	**Emissions tCO_2e**	
Diesel	Generator	liters	41.360,00	94,58	33.768,54	76,56	-18%
Natural Gas	Restaurants, kitchens and heaters	m^3	8.898,49	18,45	8.169,77	16,94	-8%
Total			**50.258,49**	**113,03**	**41.938,31**	**93,50**	**-17%**

Results: Scope 1

Fugitive Emissions

In 2025, fugitive emissions totaled 1,169.47 tCO_2e, representing an increase of 636% compared to 2024, when 158.84 tCO_2e were recorded. This growth is directly associated with the expansion of the infrastructure of B3 sites, whose consumption went from 82 kg in 2024 to 726 kg in 2025.

When comparing the amount of carbon dioxide from fire extinguishers with that of refrigerant gases, it is observed that the volume of CO_2, in terms of mass, is greater. However, despite the fact that refrigerant gases have a smaller amount in tons, they have a high global warming potential (GWP). Thus, when converted to CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e), their emissions become significantly more significant in the context of the company's inventory.

			2024		2025		Emissions Variation
Source	Activity	UoM	Volume	Emissions tCO_2e	Volume	Emissions tCO_2e	
CO2	Fire extinguishers	t	1,11	1,11	1,19	1,19	7%
R134A	Air conditioning	t	0,00	0,00	0,19	806,78	-
R407C	Air conditioning	t	0,00	0,00	0,36	582,44	-
R410A	Air conditioning	t	0,08	157,73	0,17	333,77	112%

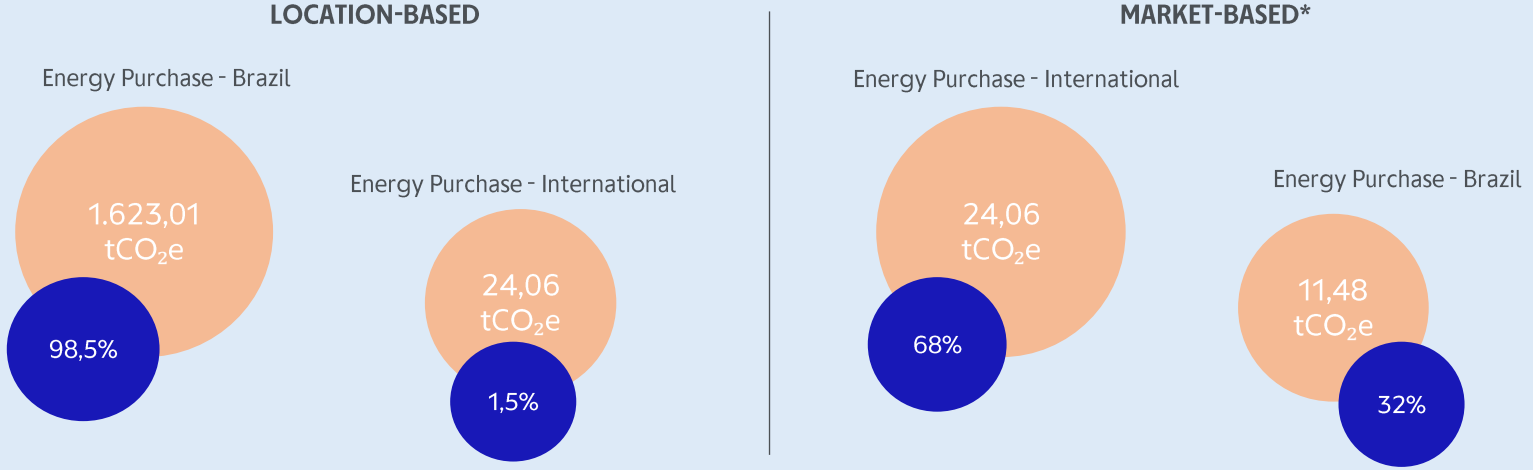
4.

RESULTS: SCOPE 2

This section presents the results of B3's Scope 2 emissions for the year 2025, which correspond to the indirect emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the generation of energy purchased and consumed by the Company, as defined by the GHG Protocol. These emissions are mainly related to the consumption of electricity in the company's operations, and can be accounted for according to two methodological approaches: location-based, which uses average emission factors from the electricity matrix of each country, and market-based, which considers the contractual characteristics of the energy purchased by the organization.

Results: Scope 2

Most of the Scope 2 emissions in the location-based approach remained concentrated in Brazil, responsible for 98.5% of emissions, associated with the consumption of electricity from the national grid, in line with the trend observed in previous years and reflecting the location of the company's main office cluster in the country. The international units — located in Chicago, London, Shanghai and Singapore — accounted for 1.5% of Scope 2 emissions in 2025 and, due to the absence of individualized electricity meters for the rooms occupied by these offices, emissions were estimated based on the annual energy consumption per employee in B3's Brazilian offices.



*Market-based Scope 2 emissions were offset through free energy market instruments, including renewable energy consumption and the acquisition of RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates).

Results: Scope 2

In 2025, emissions related to the purchase of energy by B3 S.A. and its subsidiaries continued to be calculated based on specific emission factors, which reflect the energy matrix of each country. Although Brazil concentrates most of its energy consumption due to the number of units and the absolute volume of operations, its emission factor remains significantly lower compared to units abroad, due to its predominantly renewable matrix. The following table presents the emission factors used and the electricity consumption associated with each location considered in the inventory.

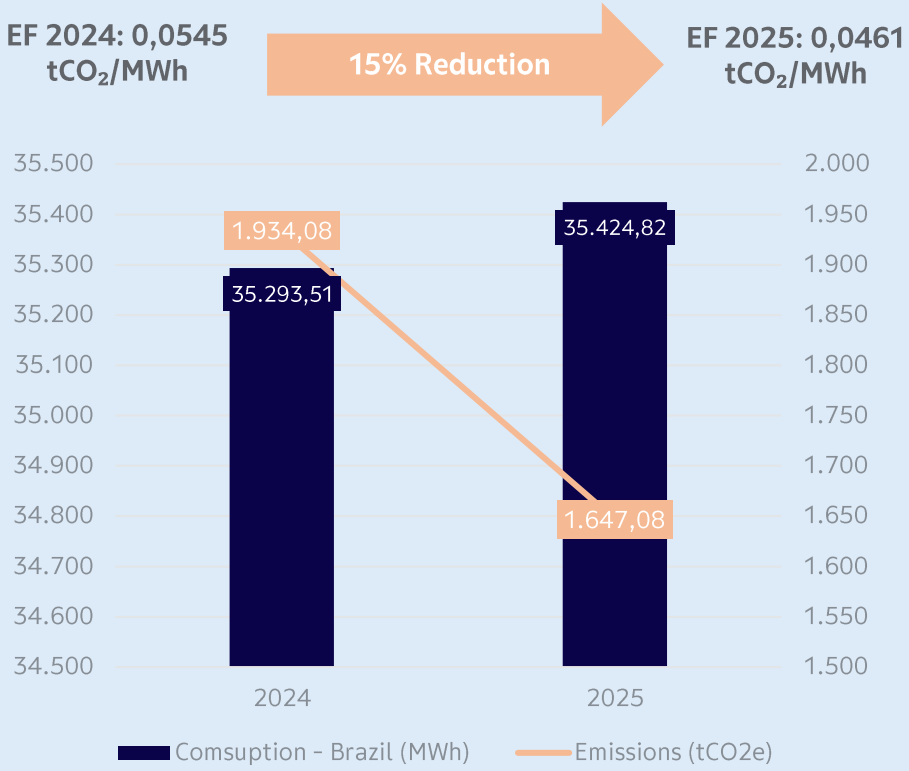
Emission factors	tCO_2e/MWh	MWh
Energy Purchase - Brazil	0,046	35.424,82
Energy Purchase - Chicago	0,332	24,20
Energy Purchase - London	0,177	24,20
Power Purchase - Shanghai	0,592	12,10
Power Purchase - Singapore	0,379	12,10

[1]: Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol 2026; MCTI 2026
[2]: IEA 2025 - Year 2023

Results: Scope 2

In 2025, the emission factor of the Brazilian National Interconnected System decreased compared to the previous year, from 0.054 tCO_2e/MWh in 2024 to 0.046 tCO_2e/MWh in 2025, which represents a decrease of approximately 15%. This variation reflects changes in the composition of the electricity matrix over the period, especially related to the higher relative participation of sources with lower carbon intensity in energy generation.

In the same period, electricity consumption from B3's operations in Brazil totaled 35,424.82 MWh, representing an increase of 0.4% compared to 2024. However, due to the reduction in the emission factor of electricity, an approximate decrease of 16% in emissions associated with electricity consumption was observed.



Results: Scope 2

In 2025, Scope 2 emissions in the location-based approach totaled 1,647.08 tCO_2e, representing a reduction of 15% compared to 2024. This result was mainly driven by the drop in emissions associated with electricity consumed in Brazil, reflecting the reduction in the emission factor of the national electricity matrix. Emissions from international offices increased from 8.90 tCO_2e to 24.06 tCO_2e (+170%), as a result of methodological adjustments in the estimation of these operations. In the market-based approach, Scope 2 emissions totaled 35.54 tCO_2e in 2025, a reduction of 11% compared to 2024 (39.96 tCO_2e), remaining stable.

	Emissions 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2025 (tCO_2e)	Variation
International offices	8,90	24,06	170%
Brazilian energy(location-based)	1.933,12	1.623,01	-16%
Brazilian energy(market-based)	30,10	11,48	-62%
Scope 2 Total – location-based	**1.942,98**	**1.647,08**	**-15%**
Scope 2 Total – market-based	**39,96**	**35,54**	**-11%**

5.

RESULTS: SCOPE 3

This section presents the results of B3's Scope 3 emissions for the year 2025, which correspond to other indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Company's value chain, as defined by the GHG Protocol. These emissions include activities that occur outside the company's operating boundaries but are related to its operations. The inclusion of these categories allows for a more comprehensive view of the climate impacts associated with B3's activities along its value chain. by the Company as defined by the GHG Protocol.

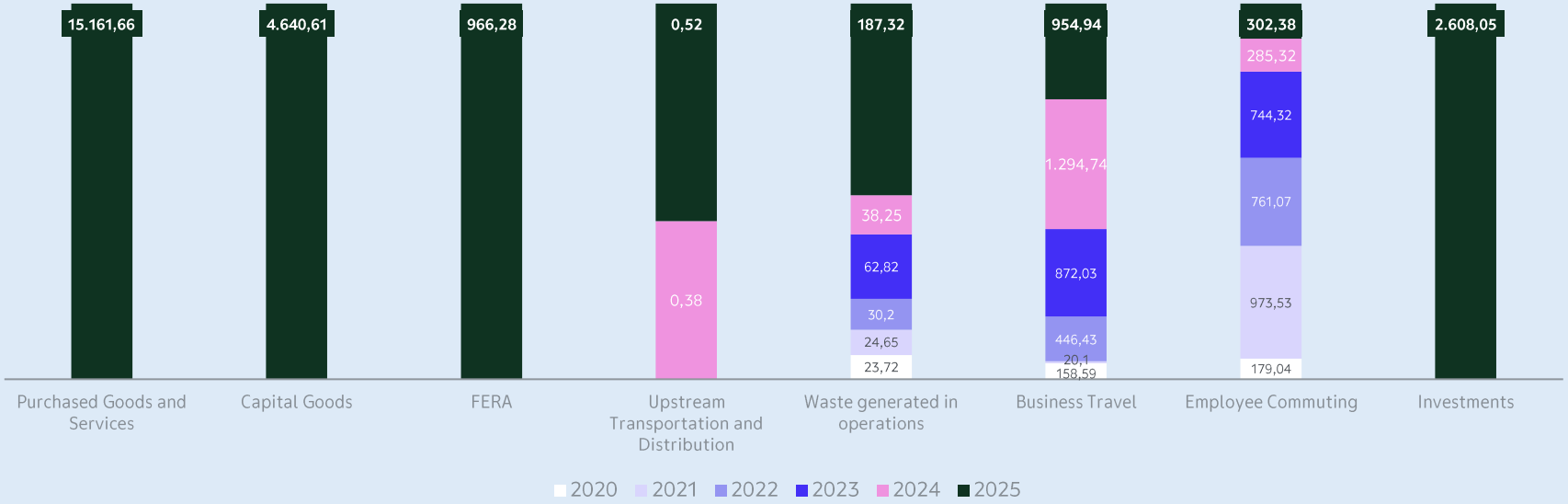
Results: Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions refer to indirect emissions related to B3's activities. Eight categories of emission sources were considered for reporting, which are applicable and subject to reporting by B3

Category 1	Purchased Goods and Services	15.161,66 tCO_2e (61,08%)
Category 2	Capital Goods	4.640,61 tCO_2e (18,70%)
Category 3	FERA	966,28 tCO_2e (3,89%)
Category 4	Upstream Transportation & Distribution	0,52 tCO_2e (0,00%)
Category 5	Waste generated in operations	187,32 tCO_2e (0,75%)
Category 6	Business Travel	954,94 tCO_2e (3,85%)
Category 7	Employee Commuting	302,38 tCO_2e (1,22%)
Category 15	Investments	2.608,05 tCO_2e (10,51%)

Results: Scope 3

In the 2025 inventory, B3 will now report Categories 1 – Purchased Goods and Services; Category 2 – Capital Goods; Category 3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2; and Category 15 – Investments. This inclusion is the main cause of the 1433% percentage increase in Scope 3.



Results: Scope 3

With regard to comparable metrics, there is a 390% increase in emissions from waste generated in operations, due to the inclusion, in this inventory cycle, of emissions associated with the treatment of domestic effluents. On the other hand, there is a 26% reduction in emissions related to business travel, mainly attributed to the update of the emission factor used, which showed a significant reduction in the transition from 2024 to 2025. In addition, less significant variations were observed in Categories 4 and 7.

GHG Protocol Category	Emissions 2025 (tCO2e)	Emissions 2024(tCO2e)	Variation (%)
Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	15.161,66	-	-
Category 2 – Capital Goods	4.640,61	-	-
Category 3 - FERA	966,28	-	-
Category 4 - Upstream Transportation & Distribution	0,52	0,38	37%
Category 5 - Waste generated in operations	187,32	38,25	390%
Category 6 - Business travel	954,94	1.294,74	-26%
Category 7 – Employee Commuting	302,38	285,32	6%
Category 15 - Investments	2.608,05	-	-
Total	**24.821,75**	**1.618,69**	**1433%**

Results: Scope 3

Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services

Category 1 covers greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production of goods and services acquired by B3, including inputs, intermediate products and contracted services. This category is calculated based on specific emission factors for different sectors of the economy, which allow GHG emissions to be estimated using economic data. Emissions in this category totaled 15,161.66 tCO_2e, representing 61.08% of B3's Scope 3.

The categories used to classify the goods and services acquired were defined by B3 itself, based on the categorization structure adopted for the registration and monitoring of its expenses. This classification was used as a reference for the consolidation of the data and for the estimation of the emissions associated with the acquisitions considered in this inventory.

Purchased Good or Service	Emissions(tCO_2e)	Share (%)
IT & Software	7.874,75	52%
Consulting and Professional Services	4.362,82	29%
Facilities and Offices	1.449,67	10%
Events & Marketing	1.281,66	8%
Equipment and Materials	192,76	1%
Total	**15.161,66**	

Results: Scope 3

Category 2 – Capital Goods

Category 2 encompasses emissions associated with the production of capital goods purchased by the company, such as machinery, equipment, buildings and infrastructure used in its operations. These emissions have been calculated in a similar way to Category 1, as mentioned earlier. Emissions in this category totaled 4,640.61 tCO_2e, representing 18.70% of B3's Scope 3.

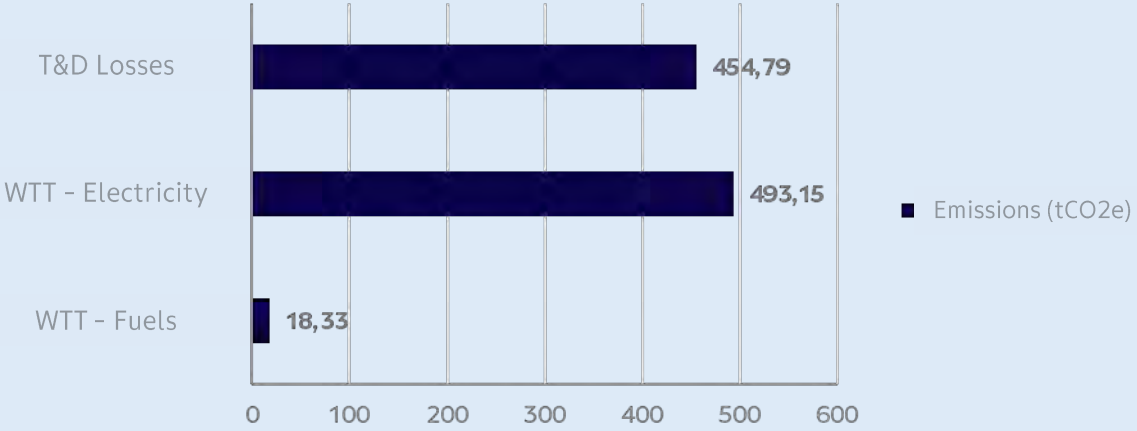
The categories used to classify the assets were defined by B3 itself, based on the categorization structure adopted for the registration and monitoring of its expenses. This classification was used as a reference for the consolidation of the data and for the estimation of the emissions associated with the acquisitions considered in this inventory.

Asset Category	Emissions (tCO2e)	Share (%)
Construction in progress	1.711,28	37%
Data processing	1.323,84	29%
Facilities	494,19	11%
Expenses with the development/implementation of R&D	303,23	7%
Improvements to leasehold	266,86	6%
Furniture and Utensils	219,7	5%
Other	321,51	7%
Total	**4.640,61**	

Results: Scope 3

Category 3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2

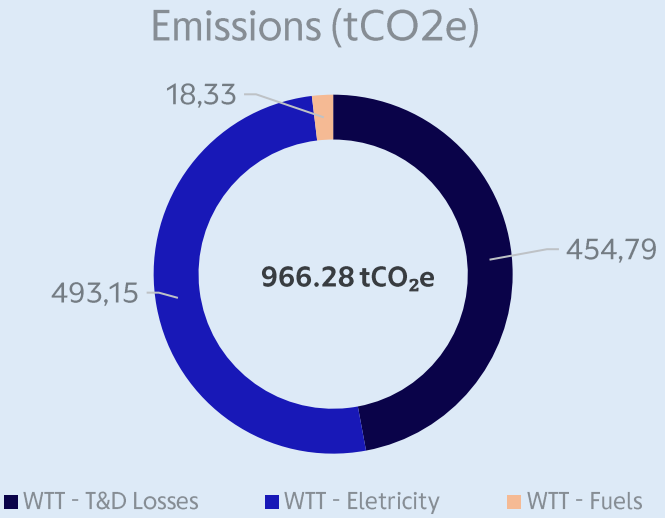
Scope 3 covers indirect emissions associated with the production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased by the company, which are not included in Scopes 1 and 2. These emissions occur along the energy supply chain, including activities such as extraction, processing, and transportation of fuels, as well as losses in the transmission and distribution of electricity. Emissions in this category totaled 966.28 tCO_2e in 2025.



Results: Scope 3

Category 3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2

Scope 3 covers indirect emissions associated with the production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased by the company, which are not included in Scopes 1 and 2. These emissions occur along the energy supply chain, including activities such as extraction, processing, and transportation of fuels, as well as losses in the transmission and distribution of electricity. Emissions in this category totaled 966.28 tCO_2e in 2025.



Results: Scope 3

Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Category 4 refers to emissions generated by the transportation of goods and materials purchased by the organization to the point of use, including logistics activities for which the company is responsible for paying. In the case of B3, this Scope specifically covers the transportation of corporate documents, whose impact is evaluated based on the kilometers traveled and the type of fuel used.

Emissions in the category remained consistent compared to the last cycle, registering an absolute increase of only 0.14 tCO_2e. Although small in absolute terms, this increase represents a percentage variation of 38%, reflecting the low representativeness of this category in total emissions and the sensitivity to operational variations, even if punctual.

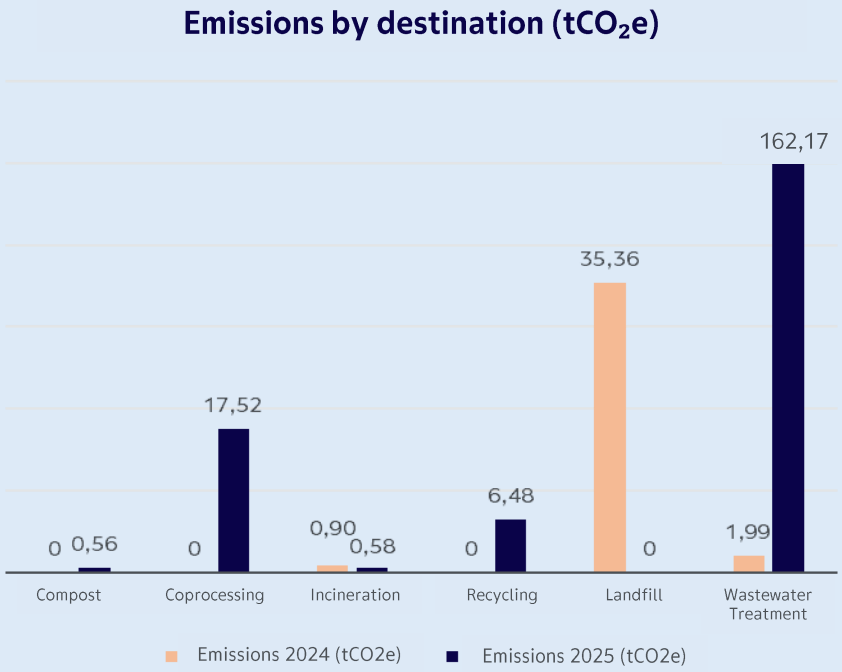
Site	Emissions 2025 (tCO2e)	Emissions 2024 (tCO2e)	Variation (%)
B3	0,515	0,369	40%
BSM	0,005	0,008	-43%
Total	**0,520**	**0,377**	**38%**

Results: Scope 3

Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations

Category 5, referring to the final disposal of waste generated in B3's operations, totaled 187.32 tCO_2e in 2025, representing an increase of approximately 390% compared to the previous cycle. This result is mainly due to the inclusion of emissions associated with the treatment of domestic effluents, previously unaccounted for, which were estimated based on the number of employees in B3's offices and totaled 162.17 tCO_2e, corresponding to 87% of the category.

When it comes to solid waste, although there was a 117% increase in the volume generated, the associated emissions totaled 25.14 tCO_2e (13% of the category), reflecting the implementation of the "Zero Landfill" goal by B3. As a result, waste began to be sent primarily to alternative processes to landfills, such as recycling, composting and incineration, reducing the intensity of emissions associated with its destination.



Results: Scope 3

Category 6 – Business Travel

Category 6, referring to business travel, totaled 954.94 tCO_2e in 2025, representing a 26% reduction compared to 2024. With the inclusion of new categories in Scope 3 in this cycle, its relative representativeness was significantly reduced, corresponding to 4% of the total emissions of this Scope. The observed decrease in emissions is mainly associated with the variation in the emission factors for air travel published by DEFRA between 2024 and 2025, used as a methodological basis for estimating these emissions.

Subcategory	Distance Travelled 2024 (km)	Distance Traveled 2025 (km)	Distance Variation (%)	Emissions 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2025 (tCO_2e)	Emissions Variation (%)
Air Travel	8.238.632,61	11.290.223,02	37%	1.257,18	907,04	-39%
Rental Vehicles	315.137,18	376.866,24	20%	37,56	47,89	22%
TOTAL				**1.294,74**	**954,94**	**26%**

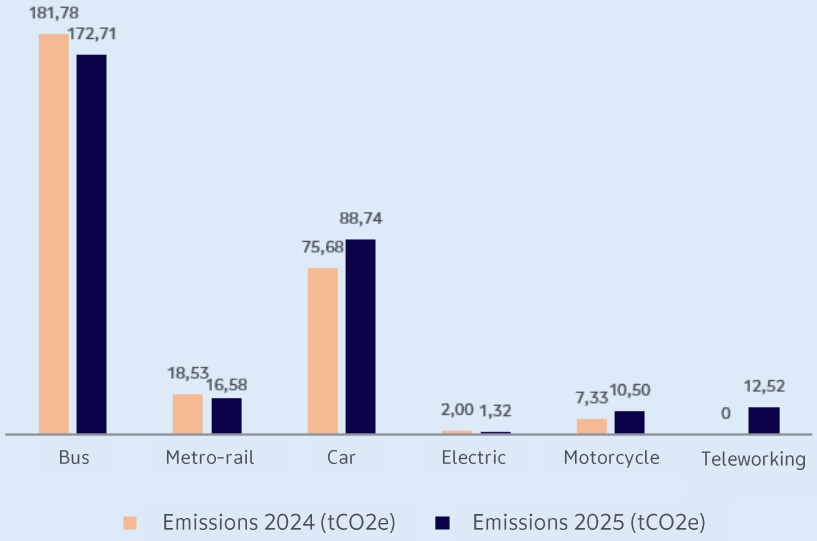
Results: Scope 3

Category 7 – Employee Commuting

Category 7, referring to employee commuting between their homes and the workplace, totaled 302.30 tCO_2e in 2025, representing about 1.22% of Scope 3 emissions.

Compared to the previous cycle, there was a 6% increase in emissions in the category, mainly due to the accounting of emissions associated with remote work, which totaled 12.52 tCO_2e, expanding the coverage of sources considered in this category. In addition, bus transport accounted for the largest share of emissions (53%), followed by the use of light vehicles.

Emissions by transport mode (tCO_2e)

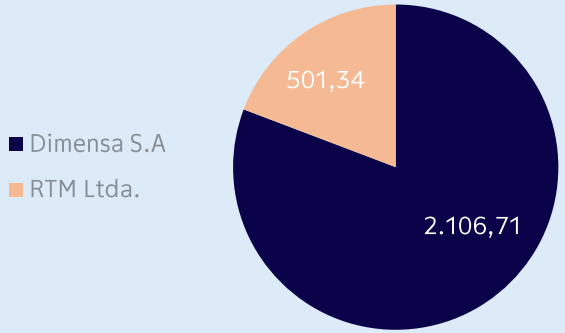


Results: Scope 3

Category 15 - Investments

Category 15, referring to emissions associated with investments, totaled 2,608.05 tCO_2e in 2025. For its accounting, B3's stakes in the companies Dimensa S.A. and RTM Ltda. were considered.

B3 also makes investments through Venture Capital; however, these emissions were not included in this inventory, since there is still no consolidated methodology by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) for the quantification of emissions financed in this type of investment.



6.

BIOGENIC EMISSIONS

This section presents B3's biogenic GHG emissions for the year 2025, which include greenhouse gases generated from natural processes and biomass. The analysis of these emissions allows us to better understand the contribution of biological sources to the Company's total carbon balance and provides a basis for comparisons over time.

Results: Biogenic Emissions

Biogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions correspond to the release of CO_2 and other gases from carbon sources of biological origin, such as biomass, organic waste, and plant products. Unlike fossil emissions, which derive from the burning of fossil fuels and add carbon in net form to the atmosphere, biogenic emissions are part of natural carbon cycles, in which the CO_2 released can later be reabsorbed by plants and forests. For this reason, these emissions are reported separately, allowing for a more accurate analysis of the climate impact of the company's activities and facilitating comparisons with international GHG inventory standards.

In the Brazilian context, all liquid fuels have a mandatory biofuel fraction: the diesel sold contains biodiesel and gasoline contains anhydrous ethanol, as established by Law No. 11,097, of 01/13/2005. To correctly account for the emissions associated with these fuels, it is necessary to segregate the fossil fraction from the renewable one. In 2025, the average composition of gasoline and diesel oil produced in Brazil was 28.7% anhydrous ethanol and 14.4% biodiesel, respectively. Thus, the emissions derived from these biomass fractions were accounted for and reported separately, ensuring transparency and consistency in the communication of B3's GHG inventory.

Results: Biogenic Emissions

The following table presents the biogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the Company's activities in 2025. As can be seen, these emissions are concentrated in the categories in which there is consumption of liquid fuels, such as gasoline and diesel oil.

Although total fuel consumption results in GHG emissions, only the portion corresponding to the fossil fraction is accounted for in the total emissions of the inventory, while the fraction from biomass is reported separately as biogenic emissions, in accordance with internationally recognized methodological guidelines for the preparation of corporate GHG inventories.

Scope	GHG Protocol Category	Emissions (tCO2e)
Scope 1	Mobile combustion	0,82
	Stationary combustion	11,96
Scope 2	Electricity purchase	0
Scope 3	Category 4 - Transport and distribution (upstream)	0,14
	Category 6 - Business travel	12,76
	Category 7 – Employee Commuting	110,38
Total		**136,05**

7.

GHG EMISSIONS PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents B3's GHG emissions intensity indicators for the year 2025, used to assess the Company's performance in relation to its emissions and allow comparisons over time. The indicators relate emissions to operational and financial variables relevant to the business

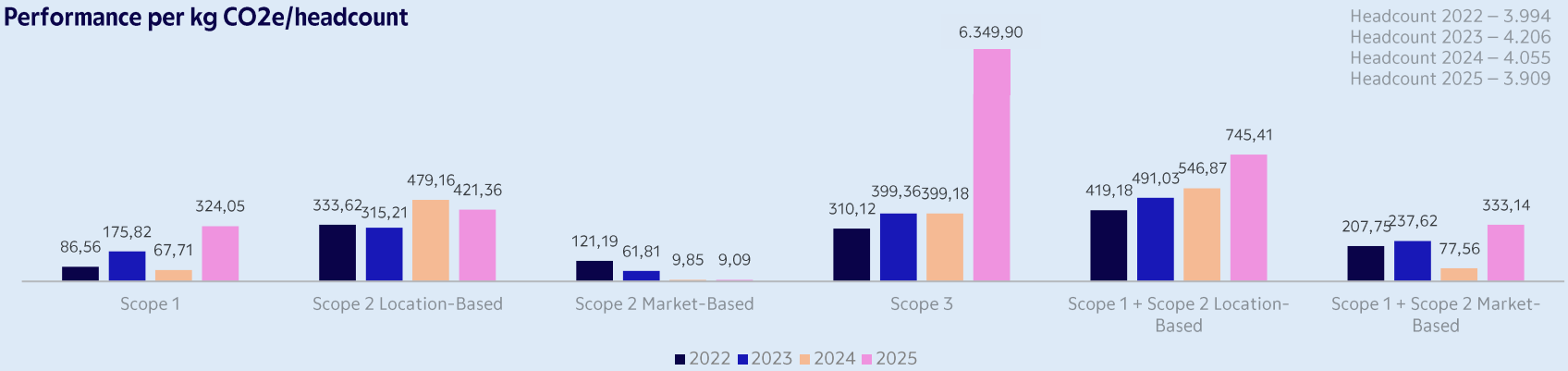
Performance

CO2 Intensity (kg) /Headcount

The emissions intensity per headcount is calculated by dividing the total emissions of the inventory by the number of employees of the companies included in the B3 emissions inventory. In addition, the ratio between the emissions directly linked to B3's operation (Scope 1 + Scope 2) and the number of employees is also calculated, allowing the per capita issuance associated with the company's operations to be estimated. The maintenance of low levels of emissions intensity, even in the face of the expansion of operations, often reflected by the increase in headcount, indicates greater efficiency in the management of emissions and in the management of the corporate carbon footprint.

The observed increase in emissions intensity indicators is mainly associated with the growth of Scope 1 emissions, driven by the increase in fugitive emissions, as well as the expansion of inventory coverage with the inclusion of new categories in Scope 3. In addition, as of this period, employees of B3's subsidiaries were included in the headcount, which were previously considered only in the company's emissions, but not in the personnel count.

Performance per kg CO2e/headcount

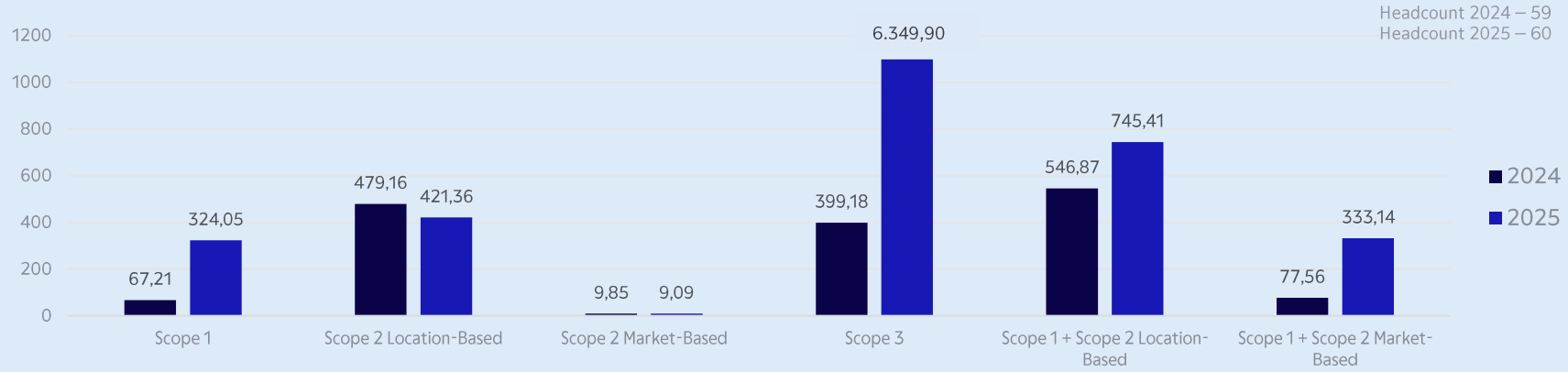


Performance

CO2 Intensity (kg) /Headcount (Banco B3)

To calculate the emission intensity per headcount in relation to Banco B3, considering 60 employees, an extrapolation through the total emissions of B3 is used. The emission intensity per headcount is calculated by dividing the emissions from the inventory by the number of employees, which allows us to evaluate the emission by human capital of the company. Keeping these rates low, even as operations increase, is an indicator of the effective development of carbon management

Performance per kg CO2e/headcount Banco B3



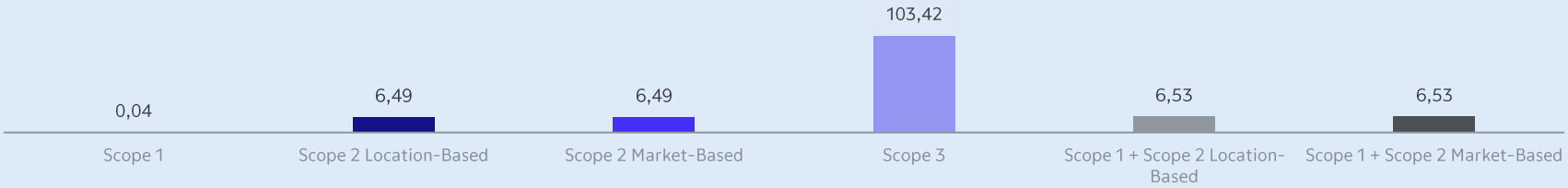
Performance

CO2 Intensity (kg) /Headcount (Controlled Companies)

As of the 2025 inventory cycle, a performance indicator began to be calculated for B3's subsidiaries — Neurotech, Neoway and PDTec — in order to monitor the evolution of their emissions in a comparable manner over time. The indicator used is the intensity of emissions by headcount, obtained by dividing the total emissions reported in the inventory by the number of employees in each company.

This metric makes it possible to assess the relationship between GHG emissions and the human capital employed in operations, working as a parameter of operational efficiency in terms of carbon. The maintenance or reduction of this indicator over time, even in the face of the expansion of activities, is a positive sign of evolution in the management and control of GHG emissions.

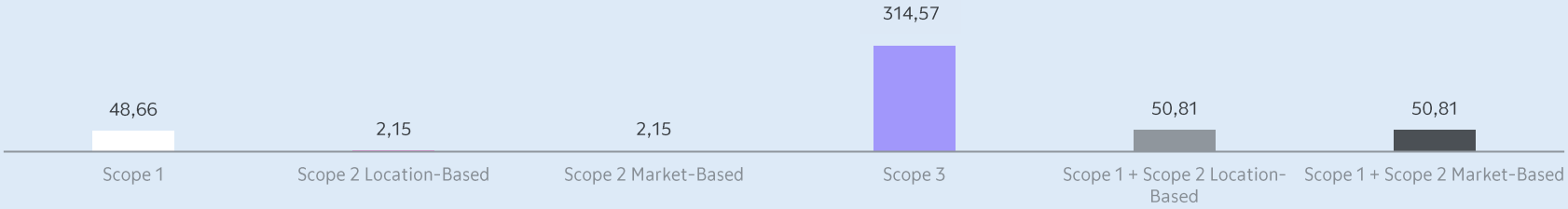
Neoway performance per kg CO2e/headcount



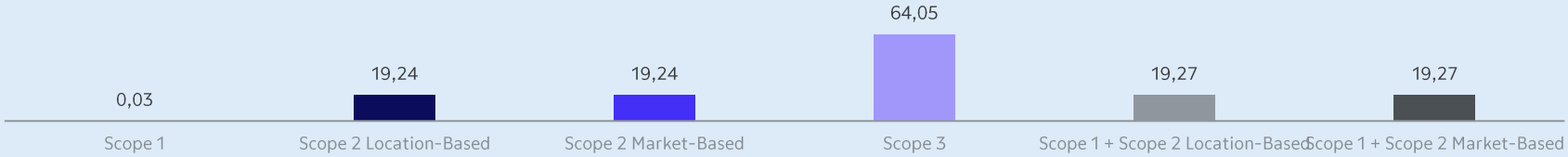
Performance

CO2 Intensity (kg) /Headcount (Controlled Companies)

Neurotech performance per kg CO2e/headcount



PDTec performance per kg CO2e/headcount



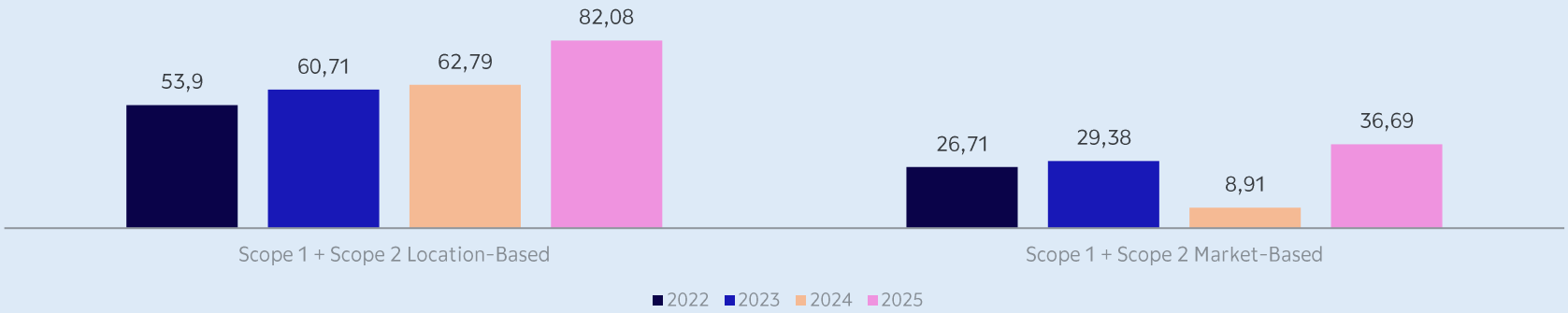
Performance

CO2 Intensity (kg) /MWh

The intensity of emissions per MWh is calculated by dividing the company's direct emissions (Scope 1) added to the Scope 2 emissions, by the Company's total electricity consumption, considering both the energy from the Brazilian grid and that consumed by the international offices. Scope 3 emissions are not considered in this indicator, since they correspond to indirect emissions from the value chain and do not directly reflect the company's energy consumption.

In 2025, the emissions intensity for the sum of Scope 1 and Scope 2 in the location-based approach was 82.08 $kgCO_2e/MWh$, while in the market-based approach the indicator was 36.69 $kgCO_2e/MWh$. Total energy consumption in the period was 35,497.43 MWh, a value very close to that recorded in 2024 (35,293 MWh, disregarding international offices). Thus, the increase observed in the indicators is mainly associated with the growth of Scope 1 emissions, especially as a result of the increase in fugitive emissions, and not with a significant variation in the Company's electricity consumption.

Performance per kg CO2e/MWh



Performance

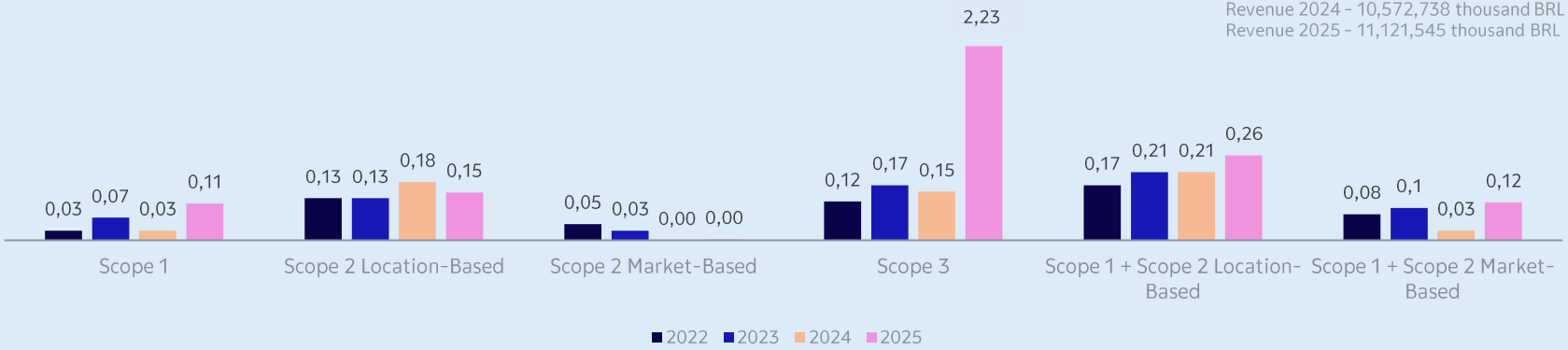
CO2 Intensity (kg) /Gross Revenue

The intensity of emissions by gross revenue is calculated from the ratio between the company's total emissions, by Scope, and B3's gross revenue, allowing the assessment of the volume of emissions associated with the economic value generated by the Company.

In 2025, the Scope 1 indicator was 0.11, representing an increase of approximately 280% compared to the previous cycle, mainly due to the growth of fugitive emissions. In Scope 2, the intensity calculated by the location-based approach was 0.15, registering a reduction of about 18%, while the indicator in the market-based approach remained relatively stable in the period. Scope 3, on the other hand, showed a significant increase, reaching 2.23, reflecting the inclusion of new categories in the inventory, which substantially expanded the coverage of emissions in the value chain.

Performance per kg CO2e/Gross Revenue

Revenue 2022 - 10,110,682 thousand BRL
Revenue 2023 - 9,921,251 thousand BRL
Revenue 2024 - 10,572,738 thousand BRL
Revenue 2025 - 11,121,545 thousand BRL

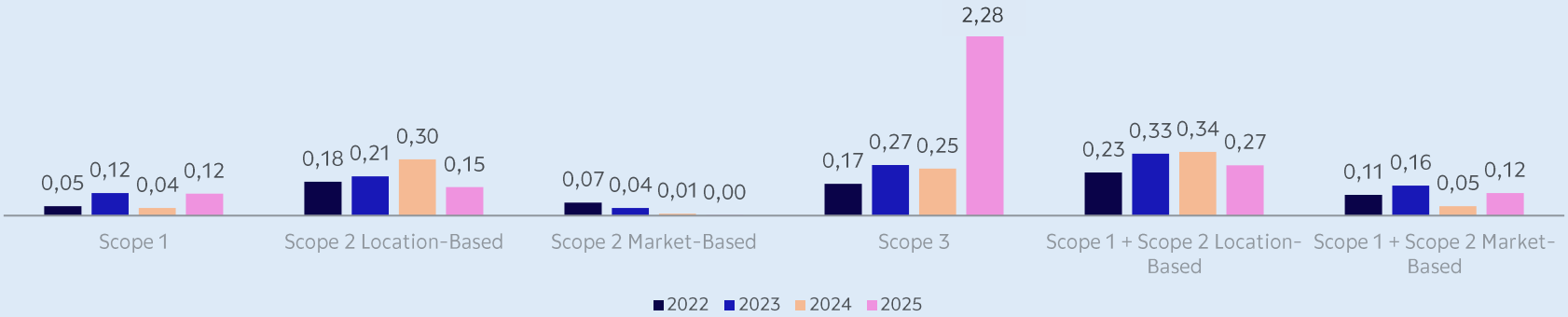


Performance

CO2 Intensity (kg) / Traded Volume (Bovespa)

The evaluation of the intensity by traded volume is quantified using the number of contracts traded in the year[1]. In 2025, the oscillation of this indicator for the Bovespa reflected not only the increase in Scope 1 and 3 emissions, but also the substantial growth in the volume of contracts compared to 2024. Although this variation has been significant, it remains lower than that recorded at BM&F, where the volume of trades has remained relatively constant.

Performance per kg CO2e/thousands of contracts



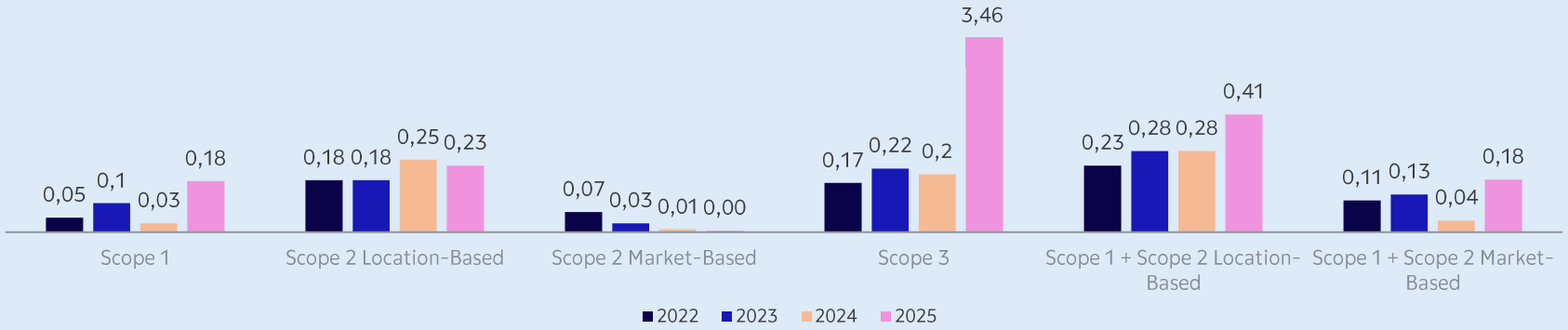
[1] The number of contracts traded in the year is obtained through the daily average of contracts traded times the number of trading sessions.

Performance

CO2 Intensity (kg) / Traded Volume (Seg. BM&F)

The evaluation of the intensity by traded volume is quantified using the number of contracts traded in the year[1]. In 2025, the oscillation of this indicator for BM&F is directly related to the increase in Scope 1 and 3 emissions, taking into account that the number of contracts traded remained relatively constant compared to 2024.

Performance per kg CO2e/thousands of contracts



[1] The number of contracts traded in the year is obtained through the daily average of contracts traded times the number of trading sessions.

8.

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