

Interim Financial Statements 2nd Quarter 2024

Gefic – Finance, Controllershship and Accounting Management
Secot – Strategic Accounting Superintendence
Dicos – Corporate Accounting Division

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

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BALANCE SHEET

ACTIVE	Note	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	LIABILITIES	Note	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
CURRENT		577.935	476.416	CURRENT		373.019	304.048
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	288.295	261.751	Suppliers	17	239.301	165.553
Clients	6	151.789	98.378	Loans	19	15.296	15.364
Stocks	7	41.501	35.784	Taxes and Contributions	18	39.064	34.202
Recoverable Taxes and Fees	8	28.904	55.762	Salaries and Benefits Payable	20	2.579	1.925
Anticipated Costs and Expenses	9	38.093	6.499	Dividends	25	7	21.750
Other Assets	10	29.353	18.242	Personnel provisions	21	51.465	40.101
				Provisions and Contingent Liabilities	23 b.	10.731	10.624
				Provision for Profit Sharing		5.504	5.437
				Provisions for Taxes and Contributions	22	4.330	4.203
				Other obligations	24	4.742	4.889
NON-CIRCULATING		483.087	430.614	NON-CIRCULATING		198.191	205.874
Long-term				Suppliers	17	79.185	70.169
Deferred Tax Assets	11 c.	52.078	65.880	Loans	19	89.100	96.550
Credits and Other Amounts	12	48.860	42.164	Taxes and Contributions	18	-	5.136
Recoverable Taxes and Fees	8	70.793	25.194	Provisions and Contingent Liabilities	23 b.	29.336	33.269
Court deposits	13	28.601	28.050	Other obligations	24	570	
Judicial Receivables	14	-	6.274	NET EQUITY		489.812	397.108
Anticipated Costs and Expenses	9	927	305	Share Capital	25	300.040	218.635
Total Long-Term Assets		201.259	167.867	Legal reserve	25	11.704	11.704
				Reserve for Expansion	25	85.379	166.784
Fixed assets	15	269.878	250.357	Treasury shares	25	(15)	(15)
Intangible	16	11.950	12.390	Retained earnings		92.704	-
TOTAL ASSETS		1.061.022	907.030	TOTAL LIABILITIES		1.061.022	907.030

The notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.

INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023	2nd Quarter/24	2nd Quarter/23
Net Operating Revenue	26	851.539	718.917	437.326	379.053
Product and service costs	27	(594.564)	(517.321)	(300.663)	(270.896)
Gross Profit		256.975	201.596	136.663	108.157
Other Operating Income / (Expenses)		(118.905)	(94.213)	(66.183)	(57.180)
General and Administrative Expenses	28	(127.435)	(97.700)	(65.429)	(52.620)
Contingencies	29	1.582	4.482	(585)	(3.702)
Provisions for Credit Losses	29	(366)	(619)	(131)	(713)
Other Operating Income (Expenses)		7.314	(376)	(38)	(145)
Profit before Financial Income and Expenses		138.070	107.383	70.480	50.977
Financial Results	30	1.806	(1.950)	1.513	(2.628)
Financial Income		15.188	18.841	8.246	9.041
Financial Expenses		(13.382)	(20.791)	(6.733)	(11.669)
Profit before income tax		139.876	105.433	71.993	48.349
Income and Social Contribution		(47.172)	(35.393)	(24.451)	(16.219)
Provision for Current Income Tax and CSLL	11 a.	(33.370)	(26.909)	(12.879)	(15.868)
IRPJ and CSLL Deferred Tax Assets	11 a.	(13.802)	(8.484)	(11.572)	(351)
Net Profit for the Period		92.704	70.040	47.542	32.130
Total number of shares		497.173.172	497.173.172	497.173.172	497.173.172
Ordinary		248.586.586	248.586.586	248.586.586	248.586.586
Preferential		248.586.586	248.586.586	248.586.586	248.586.586
Earnings per share (R\$)					
Ordinary		0,178	0,134	0,091	0,062
Preferred ^[1]		0,195	0,148	0,100	0,068

The notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.

^[1] Preferred shares will have dividends 10% (ten percent) higher than those attributed to each ordinary share.**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023	2nd Quarter/24	2nd Quarter/23
Net Profit for the Period	92.704	70.040	47.542	32.130
Comprehensive Income for the Period	92.704	70.040	47.542	32.130

The notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reals, except where indicated.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Paid-in Capital	Profit reserves		Treasury shares	Retain ed earnings	Total
		Cool	Expansion			
Balances at 31.12.2022	218.635	7.126	101.545	(15)	-	327.291
Net Profit for the Period	-	-	-	-	70.040	70.040
Balances at 30.06.2023	218.635	7.126	101.545	(15)	70.040	397.331
Changes in the period	-	-	-	-	70.040	70.040
Balances at 31.12.2023	218.635	11.704	166.784	(15)	-	397.108
Capitalization of the Reserve	81.405	-	(81.405)	-	-	-
Net Profit for the Period	-	-	-	-	92.704	92.704
Balances at 30.06.2024	300.040	11.704	85.379	(15)	92.704	489.812
Changes in the period	81.405	-	(81.405)	-	92.704	92.704

The notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ADDED VALUE

	Note	01.01 a 30.06.2024	%	01.01 a 30.06.2023	%
Recipes		968.853		812.160	
Gross Operating	26	969.219		812.779	
Provisions for Credit Losses	29	(366)		(619)	
Inputs Purchased from Third Parties		(477.507)		(393.902)	
Third-party services		(260.370)		(246.931)	
Sales and service costs		(150.739)		(106.183)	
Public Services and Concessions		(10.152)		(9.376)	
Specialized IT Services		(10.324)		(9.205)	
Specialized Business Management Services		(21.882)		(6.579)	
Software licenses		(5.162)		(3.579)	
Others		(18.878)		(12.049)	
Gross Value Added		491.346		418.258	
Withholdings		(23.421)		(22.484)	
Depreciation and Amortization	15/16	(33.634)		(28.638)	
Input credits		1.273		1.384	
Contingencies	29	1.582		4.482	
Other Operating Income (Expenses)		7.358		288	
Value Added Received in Transfer		15.188		18.841	
Financial Income and Credit Variations		15.188		18.841	
Total Value Added to be Distributed		483.113	100	414.615	100
Distribution of Value Added		483.113	100	414.615	100
Personnel and Charges		204.407	42	189.160	46
Wages and Fees		85.537		84.118	
Benefits and Social Charges		109.914		96.784	
FGTS		8.956		8.258	
Taxes, Fees and Contributions		171.392	36	134.623	32
Federal		132.710		102.579	
State		2.021		1.370	
Municipalities		36.661		30.674	
Remuneration of Third Party Capital		14.610	3	20.792	5
Interest		13.382		20.792	
Rentals		1.228		-	
Return on Equity		92.704	19	70.040	17
Retained Earnings		92.704		70.040	

The notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net Profit for the Period		92.704	70.040
Adjustments by:			
Interest on loans	19	6.518	8.946
Depreciation and Amortization	15/16	33.634	28.638
Deferred Tax Assets	11 a.	13.802	8.484
Reinforcement (Reversal) of Provision for Contingent Liabilities	29	(1.582)	(4.482)
Personnel provision	21	11.364	21.540
Tax provision		127	156
Provision for Profit Sharing	28	5.520	4.226
Provision for Credit Risks		-	432
Provision for Accounts Payable	17	(7.006)	(10.833)
Provision for inventory obsolescence losses	7	-	21.295
Updating of Taxes and Fees to be Recovered		(1.551)	(2.759)
Updating Court Deposits		(924)	(1.391)
Disposals of Fixed Assets		48	632
Adjusted Profit		152.654	144.924
Decrease or (Increase) in Operating Assets		(119.694)	(66.240)
Clients		(53.411)	(47.698)
Stocks	7	(5.717)	(6.543)
Recoverable Taxes and Fees		(17.190)	(9.312)
Credits and Other Amounts		(6.696)	(8.742)
Anticipated Costs and Expenses		(32.216)	6.528
Judicial Receivables		6.274	(289)
Court deposits		373	5.427
Other Current Assets		(11.111)	(5.611)
(Decrease) or Increase in Operating Liabilities		76.296	5.589
Suppliers		89.770	46.603
Other Taxes and Contributions		(274)	4.486
Salaries and Benefits Payable		654	318
Profit sharing		(5.453)	(4.538)
Contingent Liabilities Paid		(2.244)	(31.916)
Interest paid	19	(6.586)	(8.990)
Other obligations		429	(374)
Cash Generated/(Applied) by Operating Activities		109.256	84.273
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of Fixed Assets		(45.830)	(43.921)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets		(6.933)	(703)
Net Cash Consumed by Investing Activities		(52.763)	(44.624)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities (Applied)			
Dividend Paid		(22.499)	(18.920)
Loan repayments		(7.450)	(7.450)
Net cash consumed by financing activities		(29.949)	(26.370)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		26.544	13.279
At the beginning of the period		261.751	215.329
At the end of the period		288.295	228.608

The notes are an integral part of the interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024**NOTE 1 - BBTS AND ITS OPERATIONS**

BB Tecnologia e Serviços S.A. ("BBTS" or "Company"), registered with CNPJ (MF) under No. 42.318.949/0013-18, is a company controlled by Banco do Brasil S.A. (BB), which holds 99.97% of its capital. It provides services in the Information Technology and Business Process segments, with Banco do Brasil S.A. as its main client. Its head office is located at Setor de Edifícios Públicos Norte, quadra 508, conjunto "C", lote 07, Brasília, Federal District.

BBTS has a broad and diversified Business Portfolio, with technology products (*Information Technology Outsourcing - ITO*) and services (*Business Process Outsourcing - BPO*). This diversification of the portfolio provides business diversity, synergy gains through the possibility of solutions with a combination of products and services, with benefits for business sustainability and the generation of internal operational efficiency and for the clients served.

Infrastructure and Availability: we offer a large network of specialized technical assistance throughout the country to guarantee the operational availability of banking automation equipment, with corrective, preventive and predictive maintenance, using environment and equipment monitoring services.

Security Management: BBTS offers specialized security solutions for environments, generating value through the integration of devices and greater efficiency and assertiveness in dealing with events.

Communication and Connectivity: regardless of the size of the organization or the segment, telephony and connectivity solutions are indispensable tools for optimizing management and guaranteeing other benefits.

Channels and BackOffice: the Channels and *BackOffice* business line aims to generate process intelligence, increase efficiency and gain scale for customers by centralizing customer relationship services and handling documents with sensitive data.

Digital Products and Solutions: through solutions built in-house and/or developed and marketed with partners, BBTS' digital solutions offer reliable technologies to boost organizations' digital transformation.

Correspondent Banking: BBTS will be responsible for marketing products directly or means of sub-substitution to other companies forming a network of correspondents, acting as Network Manager.

It is through the diversity and complementarity of its Business Portfolio, and the capillarity and specialization of its operating units, that BBTS is able to deliver operational efficiency in the provision of services to clients with excellence, as well as guaranteeing the sustainability of results and business.

The figure below summarizes the BBTS Portfolio, with its Business Lines and respective types of products and services:

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Infrastructure and Availability

- - Operational Availability of TAA
- - Operational Availability of Banking Automation Assets
- - Environment Monitoring
- - Data Center Infrastructure Network
- - Technical Assistance for Revolving Door Systems, CCTV, and other legacy equipment

Security Management

- - DOSA - Operational Availability of Alarm System, Fog Generator, Trackers, Strobe Light
- - DOCA - Operational Availability of Access Control
- - DOSI - Operational Availability of Image System
- - PSIM - Physical Security Information Management Platform
- - SOC - Cybersecurity Event Monitoring
- - CDT - Cross Data Time

Communication and Connectivity

- - Intevia - SMS Messaging
- - Intevia - Email Marketing Messaging
- - Teya/PVV - Telephony Outsourcing

Channels and Backoffice

- - Relationship Centers and Telebanking
- - Extrajudicial Debt Collection
- - Operational Streamlining for Operations Adjustment
- - Microfilming

Products and Digital Solutions

- - Aprovv Service
- - Software Factory
- - Licensing - Specialized Resale (Oracle, Cisco, Qlik, VMWare, AWS, SUSE)
- - HIVEPlace
- - Data Center Hosting

Banking Correspondent

- - Management of sub-established correspondent network

NOTE 2 - PRESENTATION OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**a) Declaration of conformity**

The interim financial statements were prepared based on the accounting guidelines issued by the Brazilian Corporation Law and are presented in accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 21 (R1) - Interim Financial Statements, approved by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC).

All relevant information specific to the financial statements, and only information, is being disclosed, and corresponds to that used by the Board of Directors in its management.

These interim financial statements were approved and authorized by the Executive Board on August 13, 2024 and by the Board of Directors on August 26, 2024.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Reais, which is BBTS's functional and presentation currency. This currency was defined using the criteria set out in items 9 to 14 of Technical Pronouncement CPC 02 (R2) - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and Translation of Statements.

All accounting information presented in thousands of reais (R\$ thousand) has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reals, except where indicated.

c) Continuity

Management has assessed BBTS's ability to continue operating normally and is convinced that it has the resources to continue its business in the future. In addition, management is not aware of any material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, these statements have been prepared on a concern basis.

d) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of these financial statements are equivalent to those applied to the financial statements for the year ended on 12.31.2023.

e) Recently issued standards and pronouncements**Standards applicable from 01.01.2024****Revision of technical pronouncements No. 23/2023**

In August 2023, the Accounting Pronouncements Committee made changes to the following Technical Pronouncements: CPC 26 (R1) Presentation of Financial Statements and CPC 06 (R2) - Leases.

The revision establishes changes in Technical Pronouncements due changes in the classification of liabilities as current or non-current; non-current liabilities with covenants and lease liabilities in a sale and leaseback transaction.

BBTS assessed the impacts of the revision of the pronouncements and did not identify any significant effects.

Revision of technical pronouncements No. 24/2023

In December 2023, the Accounting Pronouncements Committee made changes to the following Technical Pronouncements: CPC 03 (R2), CPC 32, CPC 40 (R1).

The revision establishes changes to Technical Pronouncements as a result of changes to the International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules and Supplier Financing Arrangements. BBTS assessed the impacts of the revision of the pronouncements and did not identify any significant effects.

NOTE 3 - MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted by BBTS are applied consistently in all periods presented in the financial statements.

a) Recognition of Income and Expenses

In accordance with the accrual basis of accounting, income and expenses are recognized in the income statement for the period to which they belong and, when they correlate, simultaneously, regardless of receipt or payment. Transactions with post-fixed financial charges are restated on a pro rata die basis, based on the variation in the respective agreed indexes, and transactions with pre-fixed financial charges are recorded at the redemption value, rectified in the account of income to be appropriated or expenses to be appropriated corresponding to the future period.

a.1) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

According to CPC 47 (IFRS 15), the entity must recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in the amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

According to CPC 47, revenue recognition occurs when the performance obligations specified in the contract are met, reflecting the stage of execution. This means that revenue recognition is not based on the fulfillment of specific criteria, but rather on the progress of performance obligations over time. The steps for revenue recognition include: (I) identification of the contract with the

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

customer; (II) identification of the performance obligations in the contract; (III) determination of the transaction price; (IV) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations; and (V) recognition of revenue as the performance obligations are met.

Revenues from services rendered are recognized when the entity satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised good or service to the customer. These revenues come from various segments, such as infrastructure and availability, security management, connection and connectivity, channels and BackOffice, digital products and solutions, and correspondent banking. They can be recognized over time, when the products have a defined term, and the performance obligation is diluted linearly over the term of the business, or at specific times, such as monthly products, where the performance obligation is met monthly, depending on the characteristics of the products.

a.2) Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses from financial instruments arising from assets and liabilities that earn and pay monetary restatement and/or interest, as well as the amounts relating to the restatement at fair value, are recognized in the income statement for the period on an accrual basis, using the effective interest rate method, in accordance with CPC 48 (IFRS 9) - Financial Instruments.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash and cash equivalents in local currency with high liquidity and insignificant risk of change in value, maturing in 90 days or less.

They include cash balances, current accounts (bank demand deposits) and short-term investments (short-term investments) considered to be immediately liquid or convertible at any time into a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

In order to remunerate its availability, the company must allocate its resources to off-market funds, referenced to the DI rate - interbank deposit (in accordance with Decree-Law 1290/73 and CMN Resolutions 4.986/22 and 4.034/11), notably low-risk and with daily liquidity, which can be traded for set periods in return for increase in their profitability. These assets have no restrictions on their use and have not been pledged as collateral for any transaction.

c) Taxes

Taxes are calculated according to the calculation bases and rates shown in the table below:

Taxes	Calculation Basis	Rates
Corporate Income Tax - IRPJ (15%+ Additional 10%)	Real Profit	25%
Social Contribution on Net Profit - CSLL	Real Profit	9%
Contribution to Social Security Financing - COFINS	Billing	3% e 7,6%
PIS/PASEP	Billing	0,65 % e 1,65%
Tax on Operations Relating to the Circulation of Goods and Services-ICMS	Value of the Circulation Operation	up to 20%
	Goods/Services	
Tax on Services of Any Kind - ISSQN	Value of Service Provided	up to 5%

The offsetting of tax losses and negative social contribution bases is limited to 30% of actual profit.

Deferred tax assets (tax credits) and deferred tax liabilities are recognized by applying the current tax rates to their respective bases. To set up, maintain and write off deferred tax assets, the criteria established by Technical Procedure CPC 32 - Income Taxes are observed.

d) Prepaid expenses

These correspond to the application of funds in advance payments, which are being appropriated on an accrual basis, based on the term of insurance policies, service or financing contracts.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

e) Non Derivative Financial Assets

The Company initially recognizes receivables and deposits on the date they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized on the date of the negotiation in which the Company becomes one of the parties to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in a transaction in which essentially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Financial assets are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet only when the Company has the legal right to offset the amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accordance with CPC 48 (IFRS 9), financial assets are classified according to the business model and the contractual characteristics of the instruments' cash flows. Company classifies financial assets in the following categories:

Amortized cost: these are financial assets managed within a business model whose objective is to receive the respective contractual cash flows. In this category, future contractual cash flows must consist exclusively of payments of principal and interest on specified dates. The Company has no financial assets classified in this category.

Fair value through other comprehensive income: these are financial assets managed within a business model whose objective is to generate a return both through the receipt of contractual cash flows and through trading with a substantial transfer of risks and benefits. The Company has no financial assets classified in this category.

Fair value through profit or loss: these are financial assets that do not fall into the amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income categories or that are, on initial recognition, irrevocably designated as fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate an accounting mismatch if they were measured otherwise. The Company's financial assets fall into this category.

f) Non Derivative Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date on which BBTS becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company writes off a financial liability when its contractual obligations are settled, withdrawn or canceled.

Such financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

g) Fixed Assets

The policy for recognizing, measuring and depreciating property, plant and equipment was constructed by the company based on the guidelines of Technical Pronouncement CPC 27 - Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition and Measurement: items are measured at historical acquisition or construction cost, which includes all expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, less accumulated depreciation and, where applicable, accumulated impairment losses.

When parts of an asset item have different useful lives, they are recorded as individual items (main components) of the asset.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are calculated by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

Depreciation: depreciation is recognized in the income statement using the straight-line method and according to the estimated useful life of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. This method most closely reflects the pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and any adjustments are recognized as changes in accounting estimates.

h) Impairment

Financial assets (including receivables): financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is evidence of impairment, in accordance with the requirements of CPC 48 - Financial Instruments.

In accordance with CPC 48, the Company must assess the expected credit loss associated with these assets. This assessment must consider the possibility of loss events that may occur over the life of financial assets, starting from initial recognition. The impairment loss is recognized based on an estimate of expected credit losses, which considers all available events and information that may impact future cash flows.

BBTS assessed and did not identify any applicable impacts for financial assets.

Non-Financial Assets: the book values of the Company's non-financial assets are evaluated each year in accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 01(R1) of 2010, of the Accounting Pronouncements Committee, which states that the entity must assess whether there is any indication that an asset may have suffered impairment, a situation that would make it necessary to estimate the asset's recoverable value. If there is an indication impairment, BBTS estimates the asset's recoverable amount, which should be the greater of: I) its fair value less costs to sell it; and II) its value in use. If the asset's recoverable amount is lower than its book value, it is reduced to its recoverable amount by recording an impairment loss, recognized in the income statement for the period.

BBTS assessed the impacts of the revision of the pronouncements and did not identify any significant effects.

i) Renting

BBTS has assessed whether a contract is or contains a lease and recognizes a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease contracts in which the company is the lessee.

The liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the commencement date, discounted using the implicit lease rate. If this rate cannot be readily identified, BBTS uses the incremental funding rate. The discount rate is the interest rate that the lessee would have to pay when borrowing, for a similar term and guarantee, the resources necessary to obtain the asset with a value similar to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The average discount rate used by BBTS was 12.46% p.a.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made. Right-of-use assets include the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability and payments made on or before the acquisition date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. These assets are subsequently measured at cost, less

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if applicable). Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease period and the corresponding useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter.

The right to use the leased property is recognized in the balance sheet as property, plant and equipment - right-of-use assets and the amount to be disbursed in respect of the lease installments is included in other obligations - lease.

As a result of this assessment, BBTS identified 45 lease contracts for the rental of furniture or real estate used in its operations.

NOTE 4 - MAIN ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The criteria and assumptions used to make estimates and judgments are regularly reviewed and their validity reassessed at least during the preparation of the interim financial statements. The preparation of these statements requires management to use judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions, which influence the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Assets and liabilities of significant importance subject to these estimates and assumptions include the residual value of fixed assets, provisions for expected credit losses, inventory obsolescence and provisions for labor, tax and civil contingencies. The definitive values of the transactions related to these estimates are only known when they actually occur.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information on uncertainties, assumptions and estimates that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included in the following Notes: Note 6 - Customers; Note 7 - Inventories; Note 11 - Income Tax and Social Contribution; Note 15 - Property, Plant and Equipment; Note 16 - Intangible Assets; Note 23 - Provisions and Contingent Liabilities and Note 29 - Expenses for Provisions for Contingencies and for Credit Losses.

NOTE 5 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Applications	269.836	215.378
Current Account Banks	18.459	46.373
Total	288.295	261.751

In order to remunerate its resources, the company allocates its capital to off-market funds, referenced to the DI (interbank deposit) rate. These funds are notably low-risk, have daily liquidity and can be traded for fixed periods. This strategy aims to significantly increase the profitability of the funds. It is worth noting that these assets have no restrictions on use and have not been offered as collateral for any operation.

NOTE 6 - CLIENTS

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Current	Current
Accounts Receivable by Settlement	104.369	93.522
Accounts Receivable	49.421	6.857
Provision for Credit Risks	(2.001)	(2.001)
Total	151.789	98.378

Accounts receivable from clients are recorded at the value of the measurements made at the end of each month, including the respective taxes. Receivables from services rendered are settled in the short term, on average within 30 days. Due to this timeframe, the calculations of adjustments to present value did not show significant amounts, which is why no adjustments to present value were recorded.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

The client portfolio is concentrated in the financial segment, with a high level of participation by the controlling shareholder Banco do Brasil S.A. and companies in its conglomerate.

Days Late	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
0 - 30 days	47.420	4.856
61 - 90 days	-	6
181 - 360 days	7	1
Over 360 days	1.994	1.994
Total	49.421	6.857

NOTE 7 - INVENTORIES

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Maintenance	68.638	59.566
Parts in Repair ^[1]	(31.637)	(27.300)
Reception / Dispatch	4.756	3.691
Proof for Obsolescence	(173)	(173)
Proof of Inventory Losses	(83)	-
Total	41.501	35.784

^[1] This amount refers to the recognition of defective parts, which are under repair and make up the inventory, according to the new inventory measurement methodology, approved by the executive board.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, as determined by Technical Pronouncement CPC 16 (R1) - Inventories. Inventory costs were determined using the average cost method net of recoverable taxes.

Inventories are represented by consumables and spare parts for self-service machines, which BBTS must keep in stock for service, replacement and immediate maintenance and are provided for in the technical assistance contracts with its client Banco do Brasil S.A.

If the characteristics of obsolescence or deterioration are found, i.e. its loss of future usability, the item must be written off and an expense recognized in the income statement for the period in which the occurs. If the physical write-off does not occur at the time of finding, a provision for loss must be set up to control items considered obsolete and await their effective write-off by sale or disposal, but the loss must be recorded in the income statement via a provision.

NOTE 8 - TAXES RECOVERABLE

Description	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
IRPJ	21.533	43.462	44.267	-
IRPJ to be refunded/compensated	21.533	46.613	44.267	3.080
Provision for IRPJ Losses	-	(3.151)	-	(3.080)
CSLL	2.856	19.088	8.302	10.139
CSLL to refund/compensate	2.856	19.685	8.302	10.723
Provision for CSLL Losses	-	(597)	-	(584)
ISS	743	-	1.047	-
ISS Compensate	743	1.090	1.047	1.032
Provision for ISS losses	-	(1.090)	-	(1.032)
INSS	2.305	-	2.146	-
COFINS	1.205	8.890	-	12.370
PASEP	262	1.928	-	2.685
Provision for Losses Pasep/Cofins	-	(2.575)	-	-
Total	28.904	70.793	55.762	25.194

Banco do Brasil S.A. withholds federal taxes from BBTS in accordance with Law 10.833/2003, which establishes that mixed-capital companies directly controlled by the Federal Government must compulsorily withhold federal taxes at source (IRPJ, CSLL, PASEP and COFINS) from their payments to suppliers. The right to offset these taxes depends on the company's actions with the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB) and the agency's approval of the offset, but there is no history of disapproval when the request is made.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

BBTS uses the taxes to be recovered/compensated to mitigate the amount of taxes to be paid, which results in more efficient management of its cash flow.

Since 2006, there have been several administrative proceedings before the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB) requesting refunds of amounts due to withholdings in excess of the taxes actually owed, and some are pending judgment by the Administrative Council for Tax Appeals (CARF).

Due to the fact that some requests for refunds of negative balance of IRPJ and CSLL made to the RFB (Brazilian Federal Revenue Service) were denied and due to the progress of the proceedings before the CARF (Administrative Council for Tax Appeals), the company set up a provision for losses of these amounts in the amount of R\$3.7 million (non-current).

INSS - The Company also has INSS withheld at source on some types of services provided using labor and these amounts recorded in current liabilities are being offset against the INSS.

ISS - The credits correspond to withholding tax levied by clients. The amounts are provisioned since these credits are pending approval by the tax authority for offsetting purposes.

ICMS - The credits correspond to the credit balances recorded in the ICMS calculation books of the BBTS establishments that circulate parts.

PASEP/COFINS - Until June 2017, BBTS calculated its federal PASEP/COFINS taxes under the non-cumulative regime, using the rates of 1.65% and 7.6% on turnover, respectively, deducting the credits provided for in the tax legislation from the costs used in providing services. After a study, it was identified that certain revenues should be subject to the cumulative regime, with PASEP/COFINS rates of 0.65% and 3%, respectively.

In order to carry out the retroactive calculation, BBTS hired a company specializing in the accounting-tax area. This company identified an amount of R\$9.6 million (non-current) that had been recorded in April 2018. However, due to the loss of the statute of limitations for 2014, this amount was reduced by R\$900,000 in 2020.

In 2023, the amount was adjusted by the monthly Selic rate, resulting in a total of R\$15 million (non-current). In the first half of 2024, this amount was again adjusted by the monthly Selic rate and had the difference from the rectification of the accessory obligation (EFD Contribuições) subtracted. The resulting balance totals R\$10.8 million in non-current assets.

NOTE 9 - ANTICIPATED COSTS AND EXPENSES

Description	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Software licensing	37.859	927	6.423	305
Insurance premiums	136	-	76	-
Other Administrative Expenses (IPTU)	98	-	-	-
Total	38.093	927	6.499	305

NOTE 10 - OTHER ASSETS

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Advances to suppliers	9.758	7.703
Advance s/13 Salary	7.199	-
Advance Food Allowance	4.593	3.754
Reimbursement BBTS	3.168	3.022
Salary advances	2.677	1.576
Advance Health Plan	1.338	1.210
Others	1.164	1.013

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Advance on vacation pay	833	1.059
Recoverable Credits (Anticipations)	(1.377)	(1.095)
Total	29.353	18.242

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

a) Statement of IRPJ and CSLL Expenses	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Current Values	(33.370)	(26.909)
Provision for IRPJ	(24.325)	(19.627)
Provision for CSLL	(9.045)	(7.282)
Deferred Tax Assets (Tax Credits)	(13.802)	(8.484)
IRPJ/CSLL tax loss	(14.572)	(11.533)
IRPJ Tax Loss	(10.715)	(8.603)
CSLL Negative Base	(3.857)	(2.930)
Time Differences	770	3.049
IRPJ	566	2.242
CSLL	204	807
Total IRPJ/CSLL	(47.172)	(35.393)

b) Reconciliation of IRPJ and CSLL	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Profit before income taxes	139.876	105.433
Total IRPJ (25%) and CSLL (9%) charges	(47.558)	(35.848)
Tax Incentives	827	636
IRPJ Reversal/Recovery	(210)	(258)
Other values	(231)	77
Income Tax and Social Contribution for the Period	(47.172)	(35.393)

c) Deferred Tax Assets (Tax Credits)	31.12.2023	30.06.2024		
	Balance	Constitution	Low	Balance
Tax losses	17.551	0	(14.572)	2.979
IRPJ	12.995	0	(10.715)	2.280
CSLL	4.556	0	(3.857)	699
Temporal Differences (IRPJ and CSLL)	48.329	119.659	(118.889)	49.099
PCLD	736	4.192	(4.096)	832
Provision for Contingencies	14.924	1.782	(3.083)	13.623
Provision for Accounts Payable	26.174	106.728	(104.346)	28.556
Other provisions	6.495	6.957	(7.364)	6.088
Total Activated	65.880	119.659	(133.461)	52.078

Expected Realization: the expected realization of deferred tax assets (tax credits) is based on a technical study prepared in December 2023, values of which are shown in the table below, with the present value calculated based on the Central Bank of Brazil's average over-Selic rate. A new study will be carried out at the close of the 2024 financial statements:

Year	Nominal consumption	Consumption Present Value
Dec/24	7.501	6.865
Dec/25	8.317	7.001
Dec/26	8.976	6.956
Dec/27	9.558	6.815
Dec/28	10.074	6.610
Dec/29	10.528	6.356
Dec/30	10.926	6.070
Total	65.880	46.673

During the first half of 2024, BBTS recorded a realization of tax credits. This amount corresponds to the difference between the constitution of these credits and their write-off, totaling R\$13.8 million.

NOTE 12 - CREDITS AND OTHER AMOUNTS

These correspond to guarantees given to customers and suppliers to guarantee the provision of services and rental of real estate. The guarantees are updated monthly, based on the indices presented in the contracts, and match the bank positions that are thus constituted:

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Non-current	Non-current
Bonds:	318	2.930
Clients:	63	2.806
Bank of Brazil	63	2.681
Federal Savings Bank	-	125
Suppliers:	255	124
Bradesco	129	124
Federal Savings Bank	126	-
Jobs:	48.542	39.234
Bank of Brazil	48.542	39.234
Total	48.860	42.164

NOTE 13 - JUDICIAL DEPOSITS

The balance of judicial deposits pledged as collateral for probable, possible or remote contingent liabilities is as follows:

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Non-current	Non-current
Labor	26.268	25.583
Civil	2.232	2.162
Tax	101	305
Total	28.601	28.050

The balances are checked against the monthly positions provided by Caixa Econômica Federal and Banco do Brasil S.A., which are updated according to the positions recorded by the depositary financial institutions. The amount recorded corresponds to the recoverable value.

NOTE 14 - JUDICIAL CREDITS RECEIVABLE

The balance of judicial credits receivable in 2023 refers to court-ordered payment warrants, where the Federal Government (IBGE) is the debtor, according to a court decision favorable to BBTS in case no. 0014472-47.1994.4.02.5101.

BBTS recalculated the amounts, taking into account the return date set in 2020. In the ruling, it was determined that the calculation would go back to the base date of December 2002. As a result, the amount came to R\$13.2 million, which was collected in March 2024.

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Non-current	Non-current
Judicial Receivables	-	6.274
Total	-	6.274

NOTE 15 - FIXED ASSETS

	Annual depreciation rate	2023	01.01 a 30.06.2024		30.06.2024		
		Book balance	Movements	Depreciation	Value of cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book balance
Machinery and equipment	10%	107.104	4.635	(8.171)	167.557	(63.989)	103.568
Renting	0% ^[1]	80.151	26.763	(13.558)	126.650	(33.294)	93.356
Equipment	20%	53.847	13.484	(8.621)	138.155	(79.445)	58.710
Furniture and Utensils	10%	11.193	368	(853)	23.279	(12.571)	10.708
Assets under construction	0%	-	5.082	-	5.082	-	5.082
Installations	10%	4.171	-	(268)	5.679	(1.776)	3.903
Land	0%	1.700	-	-	1.700	-	1.700
Buildings	4%	774	-	(54)	2.800	(2.080)	720
Property improvements	100%	374	46	(304)	1.628	(1.512)	116
Works of Art	0%	18	(18)	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses ^[2]	0%	(8.975)	990	-	(7.985)	-	(7.985)
Total	-	250.357	51.350	(31.829)	464.545	(194.667)	269.878

^[1] The annual depreciation percentage varies according to each asset lease agreement.

^[2] Constitution of a provision for the loss of fixed assets at Assistência Técnica and Teya.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

In the first half of 2024, the company made acquisitions of fixed assets, with emphasis on the "Data Processing Equipment" and "Machinery and Equipment" accounts, with the modernization of the ICT infrastructure, including the updating of equipment and peripherals and the implementation of two-way audio solutions, as well as investments aimed at continuing the DOSI (Imaging System), DOSA/DODR (Alarm System) and DOCA (Access Control) projects.

a) Renting

	31.12.2023				30.06.2024
	Book Balance	Interest incurred	Installments paid	Addition/Remeasurement	Book Balance
Renting	86.637	5.412	(17.553)	26.763	101.259
Total	86.637				101.259
Current Liabilities	19.747				23.910
Non-current liabilities	66.890				77.349

b) Analysis of the maturity of lease liabilities

Represents contractual cash flows not discounted to present value by maturity.

	30.06.2024
Up to 1 year	36.179
Over 1 year up to 3 years	60.967
Over 3 years old	29.971
Total	127.117

NOTE 16 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Description	Annual amortization rate	2023	30.06.2024				
		Book balance	Movements	Amortization	Value of cost	Accumulated amortization	Book balance
Software Developed	20%	8.966	89	(1.509)	15.516	(7.970)	7.546
Software in Development	0%	1.543	1.189	-	2.732	-	2.732
Software Usage Rights	20%	1.881	87	(296)	27.434	(25.762)	1.672
Total	-	12.390	1.365	(1.805)	45.682	(33.732)	11.950

In accordance with Technical Procedure CPC 04 (R1) - Intangible Assets, the assets classified under intangible assets refer to the acquisition of rights to use *software* which, despite not having physical substance, contribute to generating economic benefits for the company.

Based on item 57 of Technical Procedure CPC 04 (R1), BBTS recognizes in its assets software that has been developed and that is under development, the purpose of which is to meet internal demand. Intangible assets that have been acquired and developed internally are subject to amortization, the rate of which is consistent with the useful economic life of the assets. Software under development is not amortized.

NOTE 17 - SUPPLIERS

Description	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Suppliers ^[1]	123.577	-	58.448	-
Provision for Accounts Payable	83.991	-	76.985	-
Renting	23.910	77.349	19.747	66.890
Consortium Payable	1.377	1.836	1.711	3.279
Supplementary Pensions	1.375	-	2.291	-
Too much	5.071	-	6.371	-
Total	239.301	79.185	165.553	70.169

^[1] Record of invoices from the purchase of goods and services acquired in the normal course of BBTS's activities. The recording of the obligation under liabilities is the counterpart on the date of receipt of the goods or services contracted.

NOTE 18 - TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Current	Current
ISS	14.607	12.931
PASEP/COFINS/CSLL	10.974	11.971

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

INSS	9.675	8.158
IR-Retido na Fonte	1.656	2.877
ICMS	1.447	1.436
FGTS	588	1.883
Others	117	82
Total	39.064	39.338

NOTE 19 - LOANS

Loans are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs, and stated at amortized cost, i.e. plus charges and interest proportional to the period incurred.

They are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

In April 2021, it was decided to raise funds for the closure of the arbitration process involving Banco da Amazônia S.A., with a total debt of R\$217.6 million, of which R\$68.9 million were own funds and R\$148.7 million were long-term loans (5 years) raised from Banco do Brasil S.A. in April 2021 at a monthly cost of CDI + 2.10% p.a. and semi-annual amortization of R\$7.5 million.

Description	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans	15.296	89.100	15.364	96.550
Total	15.296	89.100	15.364	96.550

In the event of non-compliance with any legal or conventional obligation, or in the event of early maturity of the operation, from the moment of default and on the defaulted amount, the following will be demanded, under the terms of CMN Resolution No. 4,882/20: financial charges contracted for the period of default of the operation, default interest of 1% a.m. on the defaulted amount and a fine of 2% calculated and demanded on partial payments, on amortized amounts and on final settlement.

As provided for in the special early maturity clause of the loan agreement, without prejudice to other causes of early maturity of the obligation, the bank may consider the credit operation overdue and demand its immediate liquidation if, during its term and without the bank's express agreement: direct and/or indirect control of its capital is transferred; there is a change in the ownership of its share capital; there is a change in the share capital of any of its subsidiaries that results in the loss of its corporate control. The company is in compliance with the special early maturity clause of the agreement.

	Current	Non-current
Balance due on 31.12.2023	15.364	96.550
Reclassification	7.450	(7.450)
Amortization	(7.450)	-
Interest	6.518	-
Interest paid	(6.586)	-
Balance due on 30.06.2024	15.296	89.100

NOTE 20 - SALARIES AND BENEFITS PAYABLE

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Current	Current
Salaries and Benefits Payable	2.579	1.925
Total	2.579	1.925

BBTS pays salaries on time, and the remaining balance refers to the registration of assigned employees, who are paid by the 5th working day of the following month.

Monthly remuneration paid to employees and management (in Reais):

Remuneration of Employees and Managers	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Employees		

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Lowest salary	1.636,90	1.400,39
Highest salary	34.763,67	32.969,35
Average salary	5.858,14	5.269,47
Administrators		
President	59.500,97	56.873,42
Director	49.316,88	47.139,06
Board members		
Board of Directors	5.618,49	5.370,38
Supervisory Board	5.618,49	5.370,38
Audit Committee	5.618,49	5.370,38

As established in BBTS's Bylaws, in Article 11, item V, the overall remuneration of directors is set annually by the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

The remuneration characteristics of each BBTS body are described below:

Board of Executive Officers: to remunerate the members of the Board of Executive Officers (DIREX) taking into account their responsibilities, the time dedicated to their duties, their skills and professional reputation and the value of their services in the market, in order to maximize the Company's results in a sustainable manner over time.

Board of Directors (CONAD), Supervisory Board (COFIS) and Audit Committee (COAUD): for the members of the boards, the amount practiced corresponds to 10% (ten percent) of the weighted average of the amounts paid to the members of the Executive Board (DIREX), the aim being to remunerate them for the services rendered.

NOTE 21 - PERSONNEL PROVISIONS

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Current	Current
Vacation provision	33.523	30.637
Provision for 13th salary	10.918	-
Provision for Collective Agreement	3.311	6.427
Provision for Premium Leave	2.258	2.053
Provision for Supplementary Pensions	1.455	984
Total	51.465	40.101

NOTE 22 - PROVISIONS FOR TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	Current	Current
IRPJ	3.184	3.090
CSLL	1.146	1.113
Total	4.330	4.203

The provision was set up based on the incidence of Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution (CSLL) on federal PASEP/COFINS taxes 2015, 2016 and 2017, when changing from the non-cumulative regime to the mixed regime (cumulative and non-cumulative).

The amounts recalculated with the adoption of the mixed regime were claimed in the action for repetition of debt under number 1071470-93.2020.4.01.3400 against the Federal Union (National Treasury).

NOTE 23 - PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a) Contingent Assets

In accordance with CPC 25 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, no contingent assets are recognized in the financial statements.

b) Contingent Liabilities - Probable

A provision for contingent liabilities is recognized in the financial statements when, based on the assessment of legal advisors and management, it is considered probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations and when the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient certainty.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

quantified at the time of the summons/judicial notification and reviewed on a monthly basis. For the purposes of making provisions for contingent liabilities, BBTS uses an individualized assessment for each case.

Civil suits

The provisioned civil lawsuits consist of: i) administrative improbity lawsuits, filed on the grounds of illegalities in the formalization and/or execution of administrative contracts; and ii) lawsuits filed by former suppliers in which the interpretation of contractual clauses is disputed, as well as differences in the amounts agreed upon/paid.

Labor Lawsuits

BBTS is responding to labor lawsuits filed, for the most part, by former employees of service providers (outsourced), who are claiming that the company is subsidiarily liable for the payment of labor sums defaulted on by the employer. There are also labor lawsuits filed by BBTS employees, both active employees and those who have left the company, the most common of which are claims for career progression, hazard pay and others.

Tax actions

BBTS is subject to questions about taxes and tax conduct related to its position as a taxpayer or tax liable party, in inspection procedures that may result in assessments. Most of the assessments relate to calculation of taxes, such as: ISSQN, ICMS, PIS/CONFINS, IRPJ, IRRF, CSRF. When necessary, judicial deposits are made to guarantee the tax credit in dispute.

The movement in provisions for civil, labor and tax claims, classified as probable, was as follows:

Description	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Labor claims				
Opening Balance	9.594	31.972	51.368	20.783
Reclassification	-	-	(360)	360
Constitution	1.789	2.940	6.613	13.295
Reversal Provision	-	(7.602)	(13.621)	(1.647)
Low deposit (withdrawal)	(807)	-	(6.037)	(3.937)
Payment write-off	(1.365)	-	(29.300)	-
Monetary Update	481	1.044	931	3.118
Closing Balance	9.692	28.354	9.594	31.972
Tax demands				
Opening Balance	81	250	-	282
Reclassification	-	-	81	(81)
Reversal of Provision	-	(187)	-	(12)
Monetary Update	-	9	-	61
Closing Balance	81	72	81	250
Civil claims				
Opening Balance	949	1.047	1.694	1.149
Reclassification	-	-	206	(206)
Constitution	79	-	-	26
Reversal of Provision	(14)	(184)	(20)	-
Low deposit (withdrawal)	-	-	(1.011)	-
Payment write-off	(72)	-	(2)	-
Monetary Update	16	47	82	78
Closing balance	958	910	949	1.047
Total Labor, Tax and Civil Claims	10.731	29.336	10.624	33.269

Expected Disbursement Schedule:

	Civil	Labor	Tax
From 0 to 1 year	958	9.692	81
Over 1 year to 5 years	910	28.354	72

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Total	1.868	38.046	153
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The unpredictable nature of the duration of cases, as well as the possibility of changes in court jurisprudence and, eventually, in the legislation itself, make the amounts and the expected timetable for withdrawal uncertain.

c) Contingent Liabilities - Possible

Individually measured contingent liabilities classified as possible losses are not recognized in the interim financial statements, but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as described below, and those classified as remote do not require a provision or disclosure.

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Labor Claims ^[1]	15.619	17.241
Tax demands ^[2]	41.585	37.554
Civil Claims ^[3]	17.634	17.527
Total	74.838	72.322

The main contingencies arise : ^[1] payment of commissions, hazard pay, equalization, wage differences and compensation for collective moral damage; ^[2] DCTF debts; ^[3] administrative misconduct, termination of contracts with suppliers and reimbursement of the public purse.

NOTE 24 - OTHER LIABILITIES

Description	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Contingencies payable	360	570	360	750
Provision for Directors' Variable Remuneration	2.832	-	3.580	-
Bonds and Suppliers	212	-	215	-
Other creditors	1.338	-	734	-
Sundry Creditors Fopag	1.217	-	314	-
Creditors Miscellaneous Displacements	30	-	420	-
Other Creditors	91	-	-	-
Total	4.742	570	4.889	750

NOTE 25 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share capital: the subscribed and paid-up share capital is R\$300,039,531.17 (three hundred million, thirty-nine thousand, five hundred and thirty-one reais and seventeen cents), divided into 497,173,172, of which 248,586,586 are ordinary shares and 248,586,586 are preferred shares. Banco do Brasil S.A. holds 99.97% of the company's total shares.

	Preference Shares(N)	Percentage (%)	Ordinary Shares (ON)	Percentage (%)
Bank of Brazil	248.586.126	100,00%	248.458.167	99,95%
Others	460	0,00%	128.419	0,05%
Total	248.586.586	100%	248.586.586	100%

Profit reserve:

Legal Reserve: is constituted by the allocation of 5% of the net profit for the year, subject to a limit of 20% of the paid-up share capital or 30% of the share capital plus capital reserves.

Reserve for Expansion: this is set up to be used for future investments. The retention is based on a capital budget drawn up by management and approved by the Board of Directors.

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Legal reserve	11.704	11.704
Reserve for Expansion	85.379	166.784

Treasury shares: BBTS has 62,460 shares acquired from minority shareholders on October 25, 2011 for R\$15 thousand.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reals, except where indicated.

Dividends: BBTS has a Dividend Policy, available on the Company's website, approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed at least every three years or when requested by Banco do Brasil S.A., the controlling shareholder.

The variation is due to the monthly updating of dividends by the Selic rate.

	Movements in 2024			30.06.2024
	31.12.2023	Monetary Update	Payment	
Dividends	21.750	756	(22.499)	7

In December/2023, R\$21.7 million was provisioned for dividends for the 2023 financial year. In April/2024, the AGM approved the payment of dividends to shareholders. The remaining balance of dividends, R\$7,000, is related to amounts pending payment, referring to the distribution of dividends from previous years, made available to holders (shareholders), who have not yet taken advantage of their rights. These amounts will be available for 3 years, in accordance with Law 6.404/76, after which the right will lapse.

NOTE 26 - NET OPERATING REVENUE

The company's revenue was generated mainly by medium and long-term contracts for technical assistance, electronic security and monitoring, *contact center*, short message management and software licensing services. Deductions correspond to federal, state and municipal taxes levied on gross revenue and cancellations of services.

Below is a table showing gross and net revenue:

Description	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Gross Revenue	969.219	812.779
Technical assistance	328.811	298.629
Electronic Security and Monitoring	145.269	144.433
Contact Center	129.475	83.664
Microfilming	65.055	5.156
Services and Software Licensing	63.812	115.862
Short Message Services - SMS	54.445	40.914
Software Factory	43.723	52.819
Correspondent Banking	36.392	1.641
Representation Service	30.188	13.890
Hiveplace	27.891	13.412
Outsourcing	26.985	26.531
Operations Support	9.630	7.855
DataCenter	4.524	5.083
Other Businesses	3.019	2.890
Deductions	(117.680)	(93.862)
COFINS	(66.798)	(52.336)
ISS	(36.383)	(30.166)
PASEP	(14.499)	(11.360)
Net Revenue	851.539	718.917

NOTE 27 - COSTS OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES RENDERED

Description	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Specialized Services	(157.119)	(112.240)
Staff	(135.350)	(127.932)
Specialized maintenance	(38.418)	(42.614)
Short Message Services - SMS	(48.805)	(33.074)
Resale Services and Software Licensing	(36.074)	(45.608)
Repair	(34.352)	(31.113)
Depreciation and Amortization	(28.464)	(24.463)
Travel and commuting	(20.833)	(20.173)
Hiveplace	(16.549)	(7.441)
Branch Administrative Infrastructure	(15.012)	(11.636)
Taxes on the application of parts	(13.060)	(10.432)

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reals, except where indicated.

Freight	(14.150)	(9.641)
Application of parts	(2.211)	(7.972)
Others	(34.167)	(32.982)
Total	(594.564)	(517.321)

NOTE 28 - GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Description	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Staff	(67.671)	(59.977)
Specialized Services	(25.767)	(13.783)
Systems Maintenance	(7.819)	(2.867)
Provision for Profit Sharing	(5.520)	(4.226)
Depreciation and Amortization	(5.170)	(4.175)
Tax Expenses	(6.482)	(5.054)
Administrative infrastructure	(1.980)	(1.294)
Public services (tariffs)	(1.891)	(2.028)
Management fees	(1.507)	(1.358)
Training	(780)	(1.114)
Advertising	(1.010)	(549)
Other Expenses	(1.838)	(1.275)
Total	(127.435)	(97.700)

NOTE 29 - EXPENDITURE ON PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CREDIT LOSSES

The consolidated effects of the changes in provisions on the result are shown below:

Description	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Provision for Contingencies	1.582	4.482
Provision for Contingent Liabilities	(6.405)	(12.555)
Contingent Liabilities	7.987	17.037
Provision for Credit Losses	(366)	(619)
Clients	-	(432)
Recoverable Credits (Anticipations)	(283)	(116)
Inventory losses	(83)	(71)
Total	1.216	3.863

NOTE 30 - NET FINANCIAL CHARGES

Description	01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
Financial Income	15.188	18.841
Financial Income	12.713	14.691
Updating of Taxes and Fees to be Recovered	1.551	2.759
Updating Court Deposits	924	1.391
Financial Expenses	(13.382)	(20.791)
Bank charges and IOF	(7.383)	(14.725)
Lease interest	(5.244)	(5.294)
Changes in Liabilities	(755)	(772)
Net Financial Charges	1.806	(1.950)

NOTE 31 - RELATED PARTIES

			ASSETS	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Application - Jobs ^[1]		48.542	39.234
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Accounts Receivable		44.636	4.327
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Current Account		17.996	45.130
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Savings		63	2.681
Bank of Brazil Americas	Other related parties	Accounts Receivable		17	-
BB Asset Management	Other related parties	Accounts Receivable		-	3
Brasilprev	Other related parties	Accounts Receivable		51	-
BrasilSeg Insurance Company	Other related parties	Accounts Receivable		2.198	-
Banco do Brasil Employee Assistance Fund - Cassi	Other related parties	Accounts Receivable		10	-
Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund - Previ	Other related parties	Accounts Receivable		43	41
Cateno Gest. de Contas a Pag. S.A.	Other related parties	Accounts Receivable		431	452
Total Assets				113.987	91.868

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

^[1] Refers to the guarantees of the employment contracts and is not funds. In accordance with the contracts, BBTS withholds monthly amounts which are invested in accounts opened by the company. These funds are made available to suppliers upon proof of payment of certain contractual obligations.

LIABILITIES			30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Loans	104.396	111.914
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Consortium	3.213	4.990
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Agreement	2.959	2.491
Total Liabilities			110.568	119.395

REVENUES			01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
BB Asset Management	Other related parties	Financial Income	8.140	11.100
Bank of Brazil ^[1]	Controller	Provision of Services	928.568	794.626
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	Other related parties	Provision of Services	27.709	10.199
Bank of Brazil Americas	Other related parties	Provision of Services	2.927	2.589
Cateno Gest. de Contas a Pag. S.A.	Other related parties	Provision of Services	2.527	3.606
Brasilprev Seg. e Prev. S.A.	Other related parties	Provision of Services	444	490
Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund - Previ	Other related parties	Provision of Services	255	246
Banco do Brasil Employee Assistance Fund - Cassi	Other related parties	Provision of Services	60	292
BB DTVM S.A.	Other related parties	Provision of Services	42	107
Mapfre Seguros Gerais S.A.	Other related parties	Provision of Services	31	12
Ativos S.A. Secur.de créditos financeiros	Other related parties	Provision of Services	29	28
BB Previdência - Banco do Brasil Pension Fund	Other related parties	Provision of Services	21	7
BV Financeira S.A. Crédito Financ. e Investi.	Other related parties	Provision of Services	1	5
Total Revenue			970.754	823.306

^[1] BBTS has significant service revenue transactions with Banco do Brasil S.A., in the total amount of R\$ 928.5 million as of June 30, 2024 (R\$ 794.6 million as of June 30, 2023), these amounts are those actually invoiced, less revenue recognition, the total amount of which can be found in Note 26.

EXPENSES			01.01 a 30.06.2024	01.01 a 30.06.2023
BB Card Administrator	Other related parties	Meal Ticket	23.662	21.950
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Agreement ^[1]	16.252	12.764
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Loan interest	6.586	8.946
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Rent	2.917	3.497
Bank of Brazil	Controller	Losses on Financial Instruments - NDF	-	(503)
Total Expenses			49.417	46.654

^[1] These amounts are related to the transfers made from BBTS to the bank, regarding expenses with Banco do Brasil employees (including the board of directors) assigned to BBTS, through the employee assignment agreement.

These transactions are carried out at market price in accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 05 (R1)

- Related Party Disclosure.

NOTE 32 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

BBTS operates with financial instruments. These instruments are managed using operational strategies and internal controls to ensure liquidity, profitability and security. The company does not invest in any other risky assets.

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments: Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Market Risk.

The topics below present information on the Company's exposure to each of the aforementioned risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and capital management. Additional quantitative disclosures have been included throughout these interim financial statements.

a) Risk Management Structure

Management has overall responsibility for establishing and supervising the Company's risk management structure, and is also responsible for developing and monitoring these policies.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Risk management policies have been established to identify and analyze the risks to which the Company is exposed, to define appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to the limits imposed. Risk policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. Through training and management procedures, BBTS seeks to develop an environment of discipline and control in which all employees are aware of their duties and obligations.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of the Company incurring losses from a customer or counterparty in a financial instrument, due to their failure to fulfill their contractual obligations, basically arising from the Company's receivables from customers and other financial instruments, as shown below.

The company basically concentrates its operations with its controlling shareholder, Banco do Brasil S.A., carrying out complementary activities to the financial institution's core business (middle business), which is responsible for approximately 98% of its service revenue. As such, the current credit risk is substantially linked to this client.

Exposure to Credit Risks: the book value of financial assets, R\$386.5 million, represents the maximum credit exposure.

Accounts receivable from customers and other receivables: the Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the individual characteristics of customers. However, Management considers the customer management system in its assessment, including the non-payment risk of the sector in which it operates, since these factors can have an impact on credit risk. Considering that 98% of the Company's receivables are concentrated in one client, which is its related party, whose financial instruments are contractual and short term, as well as having no history of losses, the Company's Management considers the risk to be manageable and not material.

c) Interest Rate Risk

This risk arises from the possibility of the company incurring losses due to fluctuations in interest rates or other indexes of financial assets and liabilities, such as price indexes that impact financial expenses related to loans and financing or income from financial investments.

The company mitigates this risk by investing its surplus cash in extra-market investment funds with daily liquidity, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4.986/22.

c.1) Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analyses were determined based on exposure to instrument interest rates through hypothetical stress scenarios of the main market risk factors impacting each of the positions, with all other variables remaining constant.

Probable Scenario: Charges or income were projected for the following year, taking into account the balances and interest rates in force at the end of the period.

Possible Scenario: This projection has been increased by +/- 25% compared to the probable scenario. Remote Scenario: This projection has been increased by +/- 50% compared to the probable scenario.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reals, except where indicated.

Results of the Sensitivity Analysis:

	Position in	Scenario	Appreciation Risk		Depreciation risk	
			Possible Scenario	Remote Scenario	Possible Scenario	Remote Scenario
	30.06.2024	Likely	25%	50%	-25%	-50%
Active						
Investment funds ^[1]	267.116	296.002	303.223	310.445	245.451	252.673
Estimated Financial Revenue		28.886	36.108	43.329	21.665	14.443
Rate in the Period	10,81%		13,52%	16,22%	8,11%	5,41%
Variation (R\$ thousand)			7.222	14.443	(7.222)	(14.443)
Liability						
Loans and Financing ^[2]	104.396	117.788	121.136	124.484	94.352	97.700
Estimated Financial Expenditure		13.392	16.740	20.088	10.044	6.696
Rate in the Period	12,83%		16,03%	19,24%	9,62%	6,41%
Variation			3.348	6.696	(3.348)	(6.696)

^[1] Balance of financial investments in investment funds managed by Banco do Brasil S.A. and Caixa Econômica Federal, the rate for the probable scenario was obtained from the average gross yield of both funds for the period.

^[2] Long-term loan balance, obtained from Banco do Brasil S.A., with a contractual financial charge of CDI+ 2.10% p.a.

d) Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are valued at market value at the time of the monthly trial balances and balance sheets. Valuations or devaluations are recorded in the income or expense accounts of the respective financial instruments.

The methodology for marking derivative financial instruments to market was established on the basis of consistent and verifiable criteria that take into account, in this case, the price according to the closing PTAX on the last working day of the month, with the variation of the currency against the agreed instrument being recognized.

BBTS had two Real for Dollar forward transactions without physical delivery between the parties (*NDF*), both transactions closed in June 2023, with a total base value of USD 5,943,973.15 (R\$ 32,905,240.96) and a forward rate of R\$ 5.5359.

The derivative financial instruments described were used to offset, in whole or in part, the risks arising from exposure to changes in the market value of the cash flow of financial assets or liabilities, commitments or expected future transactions and are considered *hedging* instruments.

e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities which are settled cash payments or another financial asset. The Company's approach to liquidity management is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when they fall due, under normal and stressed conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or risking damaging the Company's reputation.

In April 2021, BBTS obtained a long-term loan from Banco do Brasil S.A. in the total amount of R\$148.7 million, which has a financial charge of CDI + 2.10% p.a. with monthly interest and semi-annual amortization. This operation matures in March 2026 and long-term projections of the Average Selic Rate (TMS) are monitored monthly in conjunction with the Central Bank's expectations and projections reports for the purposes of monitoring and projecting expenditure on financial expenses and their impact on the cash balance and payment capacity. This projection and the Liquidity Risk are reported monthly to management and monitored quarterly by the Internal Risks and Controls Committee - Coris.

Salary scale:

	Book Balance 30.06.2024	Less than a year	One to three years	Total
Loans	104.396	15.296	89.100	104.396
Suppliers ^[1]	123.577	123.577	-	123.577

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Consortium	3.213	1.377	1.836	3.213
------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

^[1] The "Suppliers" category documents invoices or bills generated by the purchase of goods and services in the course of BBTS's regular activities, with the exception of lease records.

f) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, have on the Company's earnings or on the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The aim of market risk management is to manage and control exposure to market risks within acceptable parameters, while at the same time improving returns.

The company's management actively monitors market fluctuations as a way of protecting itself against market risks.

The company suffers gains or losses from fluctuations in interest rates on its financial assets and liabilities. In this sense, market risks are related to interest rates on short-term investments, since the company has low financial indebtedness. In order to mitigate this type of risk, the company seeks to make its financial investments in off-market funds with post-fixed rates and low volatility.

g) Exchange Rate Risk

This corresponds to the possibility of loss of value due to exchange rate variations. BBTS's exposure to exchange rate risk is due to future resale contracts with customers, whose product costs vary according to the foreign currency. On December 31, 2022, BBTS had 2 resale contracts in force and with a price signed with the client for the year 2023. For these contracts, a currency *hedge* was contracted with maturity in June 2023, ensuring that the exchange rate variation over the term of the contracts would have no impact on the business margin or exposure to exchange rate risk.

h) Financial Instruments - Fair Value

Financial instruments recorded in equity accounts:

	30.06.2024		31.12.2023		Unrealized gain/(loss) without tax effects			
	Value	Value	Value	Value	In the Result		In Shareholders' Equity	
	Accounting	Fair	Accounting	Fair	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Assets								
Accounts Receivable ^[2]	49.421	49.421	6.857	6.857	-	-	-	-
Current Account Banks ^[2]	18.459	18.459	46.373	46.373	-	-	-	-
Extramarket Fund Applications ^[1]	269.836	269.836	215.378	215.378	-	-	-	-
Credits and Other Amounts ^[3]	48.860	48.860	42.164	42.164	-	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Consortium ^[3]	3.213	3.213	1.711	1.711	-	-	-	-
Loans ^[3]	104.396	103.165	111.914	110.025	(1.231)	(1.889)	-	-
Unrealized gain/(loss) (a) without tax effects					(1.231)	(1.889)	-	-

^[1] are classified as level 1 information in the fair value hierarchy.

^[2] are classified as level 2 information in the fair value hierarchy.

^[3] are classified as level 3 information in the fair value hierarchy.

Determining the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Accounts receivable: reflect billing issues against customers (cash sales), are considered to be accounted for at fair value as they are not forward sales or receivables with variation in market indices or applicable discount rates.

Bank Accounts and Investments: these are cash and investments with daily income and liquidity, and do not have the variation or discount required to measure fair value.

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

Loans: the operation contracted with Banco do Brasil has a post-fixed rate with an additional fixed rate p.a., therefore, in order to calculate the fair value, it was valued at the contract rate, with its future cash flows (amortization and interest) discounted at market rates (CDI + 2.45% p.a.) in force on the balance sheet date.

Obligation with Financial Instruments: the foreign exchange hedging instrument contracted is recorded at fair/market value due to the characteristics of the product with the financial institution. The calculation of the market value is estimated according to the difference to be paid or received in the appropriate asset or liability account, obtained according to the difference observed between the Ptax on the last trading day of the year and the fixed exchange rate.

Other financial instruments: whether on the balance sheet or not, the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding book value. Since these are collateral and deposits (from customers and suppliers) and the application of the withholding of labor charges (from suppliers) with a daily yield, there is no need to adjust or discount for fair value measurement, as there is no variation in applicable indices or rates.

Value of Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value, by Hierarchy Level

According to the levels of information in the measurement at fair value, the valuation techniques used by BBTS are as follows:

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets are used for identical financial instruments. A financial instrument is considered to be quoted in an active market if the quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and if these prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2 - other available information is used, except for Level 1, where prices are quoted in markets that are not active or for similar assets and liabilities, or other information that is available or can be corroborated by information observed in the market is used to support the valuation of assets and liabilities.

Level 3 - information is used in the definition of fair value that is not available in the market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, BBTS establishes fair value using a valuation technique that considers internal data, but is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

NOTE 33 - INSURANCE

The insurance taken out follows the company's policy regarding the coverage of its own assets and those of third parties rented by the company, in accordance with risk analysis and the economic-financial aspect. The company's main insurance coverages are associated with inventory and building risks.

Below is a table with information on the renewal of insurance policies:

Risks Covered	Premium amount	Risks Covered
Business Comprehensive	83	148.034
General Liability	57	1.125
Total	140	149.159



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Report on the review of the interim financial statements

To the Shareholders, Directors and Management
BB Tecnologia e Serviços S.A. - BBTS
Brasília - DF

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of BB Tecnologia e Serviços S.A. ("BBTS" or the "Company") as of June 30, 2024, which comprise the balance sheet as of June 30, 2024, and the related statements of income and comprehensive income for the three- and six-month periods then ended, and of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the three- and six-month periods then ended.

six-month period ending on that date, as well as the corresponding explanatory notes, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the interim financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, including the requirements of Technical Pronouncement CPC 21 (R1) - Interim Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of the review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international review standards (NBC TR 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity and ISRE 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. The scope of a review is significantly smaller than that of an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards and, consequently, does not allow us to obtain assurance that we have become aware of all significant matters that could be identified in an audit. Therefore, we do not express an audit opinion.



Conclusion on the interim financial statements

Based on our review, we are not aware of any facts that cause us to believe that the interim financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2024, the performance of its operations for the three and six month periods then ended and its cash flows for the six month period then ended in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, including the requirements of CPC 21(R1) - Interim Financial Reporting.

Other Matters - Value added statements

The interim financial statements include the statements of value added (DVA) for the three-month period ended June 30, 2024, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management, presented as supplementary information. These statements were subjected to review procedures performed in conjunction with the review of the interim financial statements in order to conclude whether they are reconciled with the interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that these statements of value added have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in this standard and in a manner consistent with the interim financial statements taken as a whole.

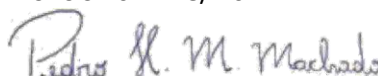
Corresponding values

The corresponding figures for the balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 were previously audited by other independent auditors who issued an unmodified report dated March 28, 2024, and the statements of income and comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2023 were previously reviewed by other independent auditors who issued an unmodified report dated September 1, 2023. The corresponding figures for the statements value added (DVA) for the six-month period ended June 30, 2023 were subjected to the same review procedures by those independent auditors and, based on their review, those auditors issued a report stating that they were not aware of any facts that led them to believe that the DVA was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the interim financial statements.

Brasília, August 26, 2024 KPMG

Auditores Independentes

CRC SP-014428/F-0


Pedro Henrique Moura Machado
Accountant CRC GO-022139/O-4

Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, except where indicated.

BOARD MEMBERS**PRESIDENT**

Gustavo Pacheco Lustosa

DIRECTORS

Ananias Pereira da Silva Neto

Erica Gomes dos Santos

Gustavo José Sousa da Silva

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Paulo André Rocha Alves - Board Member

Adriana Gomes de Paula Rocha - Board Member

Rodrigo Costa Vasconcelos - Board Member

Luanna Sant'anna Roncaratti - Board Member

Iraneth Rodrigues Monteiro - Independent Board Member

Felipe Aguiar Viana - Board member representing employees

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Bárbara dos Santos Lopes Freitas - President

Heriberto Henrique Vilela do Nascimento - Vice-Chairman Antônio

Carlos Wagner Chiarello - Board Member

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Benilton Couto da Cunha - Coordinator

Antônio Gustavo Rodrigues - Effective Member

ACCOUNTANT

Susanne Raquel Farias Gonçalves - CRC-RJ-116.538/O-0