



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT DISCLOSURE: BRDE

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul (BRDE) is a leading Brazilian sub-national development bank, dedicated to fostering sustainable economic, social, and environmental progress across the Southern Region of Brazil. With a mission to promote inclusive growth and regional integration, BRDE supports public and private initiatives that drive productivity, innovation, and resilience in its area of operation, which includes the Brazilian states of Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, and, since 2008, Mato Grosso do Sul.

BRDE's strategic direction is shaped by its **Strategic Planning for 2025–2030** and the **Regional Vision 2040**, which set clear priorities and long-term objectives for sustainable development in southern Brazil. These frameworks identify key focus areas such as technological innovation and agribusiness modernization, infrastructure development, education, climate resilience and workforce advancement. They build on the region's strengths, such as its diverse economy and strong science and technology sector, while also working to overcome challenges like gaps in infrastructure, energy supply issues, and the need for workforce development.

BRDE's operational approach integrates economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental responsibility. Through initiatives like BRDE Labs and the Green Fund, the bank aims to advance resilient food systems, renewable energy, and digital innovation, and focuses on supporting public-private partnerships and innovative financing. Complementary programs target climate adaptation, gender equality, and social inclusion, with investments in education, health, and cultural projects to foster sustainable progress across the region.

BRDE has applied the [Impact Disclosure Guidance](#) to create its Sustainable Development Impact Disclosure ("SDID"), which is centered around the core strategic axes of its **Regional Vision 2040**:

- (1) Resilient Food Systems & Economic Growth,
- (2) Climate Resilience & Environmental Sustainability,
- (3) Social Inclusion, Equity and Well-Being and
- (4) Infrastructure and Innovation for Sustainable Living.

The SDID is designed to complement and advance BRDE's current sustainability efforts, building on the transparent reporting already provided in its annual documents.

BRDE's impact intentions are rooted in its commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2024, BRDE's credit operations reached a record BRL 6 billion, with 82% of contracts aligned with at least one SDG, according to the taxonomy described in section "Governance and Reporting" below. The bank's portfolio spans key sectors such as agribusiness, renewable energy, technology, and urban infrastructure. In addition to these sectors, BRDE places a strong emphasis on advancing social development by supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, family farmers, and local governments.

The Sustainable Development Impact Disclosure's scope encompasses BRDE's operations throughout the CODESUL region. The CODESUL region refers to the Council for Development

and Southern Integration, a Southern Brazilian bloc comprising the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Mato Grosso do Sul, focused on coordinating development, boosting economic ties, and enhancing regional cooperation in areas like logistics, environment, and energy, acting as a significant sub-national entity for integration in South America. Through this approach, BRDE expects to contribute meaningfully to the UN SDGs, including:

- SDG #2: Zero Hunger,
- SDG #4: Quality Education,
- SDG #5: Gender Equality,
- SDG #6: Clean Water and Sanitation,
- SDG #7: Affordable and Clean Energy,
- SDG #8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- SDG #9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,
- SDG #11: Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- SDG #12: Responsible Consumption and Production, and
- SDG #13: Climate Action.

Note that the SDG analysis is intended to provide general context and may not be updated on an annual basis. The metrics selected for annual reporting are drawn from BRDE’s strategy document and are listed in the reporting table at the end of this document. These metrics are under BRDE’s influence and will be reported on annually unless otherwise specified.

The SDG analysis references the original UN SDG targets and indicators, combining data from the UN, World Bank, and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) databases. This analysis reflects the country and regional context in which BRDE is pursuing its strategy. The quantitative analysis of SDG contributions and development gaps primarily relies on the UN SDGs Database, comparing national statistics with those of other World Bank Group-eligible countries. Most SDG indicators correspond directly to SDG targets; where data is lacking, a more suitable indicator was utilized. IF CODESUL data was only recently made available for a relevant indicator, the charts have been customized to show the latest available data versus the UN 2030 target and may look different from the rest. If CODESUL data was not available, only the Brazil SDG gap analysis was illustrated. To normalize the SDR’s methodology and enable comparison with the development gap analysis for other developing countries in this assessment, the following labels were assigned: “Low,” “Moderate,” “High,” and “Very High” correspond to “Challenges addressed” (green), “Challenges remain” (yellow), “Significant challenges remain” (orange), and “Major challenges remain” (red), respectively.

2040 Strategy	Impact Objective	SDG Contribution ¹
Resilient Food Systems & Economic Growth	1) Support Resilient Food Systems	 
	2) Promote Inclusive Economic Growth	
Climate Resilience & Environmental Sustainability	3) Finance Climate Resilience, Decarbonization & Renewable Energy Transition	 
Social Inclusion, Equity and Well-Being	4) Upgrade Educational and Health Facilities, Promote Employee Retention, and Ensure Equal Opportunities	  
Infrastructure and Innovation for Sustainable Living	5) Promote Infrastructure Development and Innovation for Sustainable Living	   

¹ The SDG Gap Analysis has been created by referencing the original UN SDG targets and indicators, combining data from the UN, World Bank, and SDSN databases, and reflecting the country and regional context in which BRDE is pursuing its strategy. The quantitative analysis of SDG contributions and development gaps primarily relies on the UN SDGs Database, comparing national statistics with those of other World Bank Group-eligible countries. Most SDG indicators correspond directly to SDG targets; where data is lacking, a more suitable indicator was utilized. When only recent CODESUL data was available for a relevant indicator, the charts have been customized to show the latest available data versus the UN 2030 target, and may look different from the rest. If CODESUL data was not available, only the Brazil SDG gap analysis was illustrated. To normalize the SDR's methodology and enable comparison with the development gap analysis for other developing countries in this assessment, the following labels were assigned: "Low", "Moderate", "High", and "Very High" correspond to "SDG achieved" (green), "Challenges remain" (yellow), "Significant challenges remain" (orange), and "Major challenges remain" (red), respectively.

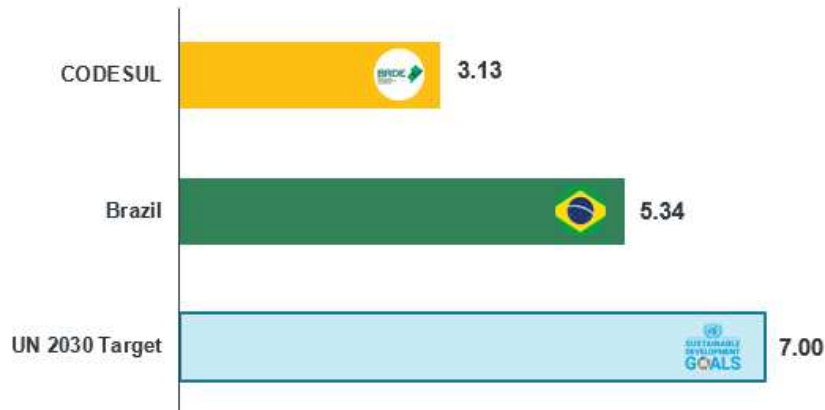
Resilient Food Systems & Economic Growth

1) Support Resilient Food Systems



SDG Target 2.3: Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

SDG Indicator 2.3.1: Production yield (ton per hectare)² – CODESUL & Brazil *versus* UN 2030 Target



The average yield in the CODESUL region is 3.13 tons per hectare, which is below the national average of 5.34 tons per hectare and falls short of the UN 2030 target of 7 tons per hectare.

As of June 2025, financing for projects contributing to SDG 2 reached BRL 855 million, with annual financing projected to reach BRL 2.5 billion over the next 3 to 5 years.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 2.3³:

- Prioritize financing for agribusiness projects that enhance food production, industrialization, storage, transportation, and marketing, including funding the Ibirubá Cooperative feed factory with a 200,000-ton annual capacity.
- Expand credit to cooperatives and agribusinesses to foster integration between small rural producers and sector companies, including support for Coopertradição's soybean meal and oil industry, which will process 3,000 tons of grain per day and create 120 jobs. This initiative builds on the 8,306 contracts with small rural producers formalized in 2024, further strengthening their participation in the value chain.
- Continue to facilitate access to credit for family farmers through the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (Pronaf), enabling investments in infrastructure and technology such as photovoltaic generation, mechanization, and connectivity
 - In 2024, BRDE allocated BRL 665.4 million to Pronaf, which directly benefited 7,329 family producers

² Source: CODESUL data is sourced from BRDE Visão Regional 2040, while the figures for Brazil and the UN 2030 Target are from the SDSN Index, Brazil 2024 Country Profile.

³ Besides agriculture, investments in manufacturing industries (especially food processing), transport and storage, accommodation and food services, water and waste management, education and health, extractive industries (for food inputs), and trade may also qualify under SDG 2 when they contribute to food security, nutrition, or sustainable food systems.

- Develop and support community-based programs within poultry and pork farming that encourage social integration, which intend to help rural residents stay in their communities. These initiatives aim to reduce migration to urban areas and lower the risks of unemployment and inadequate housing in rural regions.
- Strengthen agricultural cooperatives in southern Brazil to play a central role in grain storage, input marketing, integrated animal production, product processing, and service delivery. In 2024, BRDE’s financing supported 1,032,168 tons of grain storage capacity, which helped the cooperatives’ expanded role.
- Drive regional development by leveraging the Southern Region’s leadership as Brazil’s main producer and exporter of animal protein, generating significant revenues and supporting comprehensive growth.
- Continue financing soil correction and cover projects to improve soil health. In 2024, 35,652 hectares in rural areas were treated for soil correction, improving fertility, reducing acidity, and minimizing erosion.
- Strengthen the agribusiness sector and related production chains in the Southern Region, driving income and employment generation both directly and indirectly. Organize and coordinate the activities of thousands of rural producer families through agricultural cooperatives, enhancing economic activities and supporting family farming.

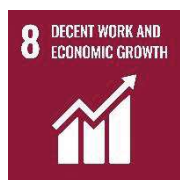
Theory of Change: Despite Brazil’s strong overall agricultural output, family farmers, who make up 84% of all farms,⁴ continue to face low productivity and income.⁵ This is especially relevant in the Southern Region, due to limited access to technical assistance, modern inputs, and integration with larger agribusinesses.⁶ These challenges are compounded by regional disparities and insufficient infrastructure, leaving smallholders unable to fully benefit from sector growth. As of 2025, BRDE has provided BRL 2.5 billion of financing towards SDG 2 initiatives to address the root causes of overall agricultural outputs in the region. Through BRDE’s support of agribusiness projects, cooperatives, and family farming programs, small producers can have more access to credit, can adopt new technologies, and can participate in value chains, thereby helping to advance productivity, income, and inclusive rural development in Brazil.

⁴ Source: IBGE - Census of Agriculture / Family Farming.

⁵ Source: World Bank - Agriculture value added per worker.

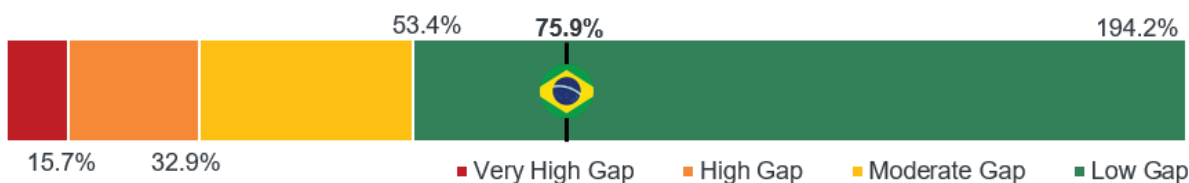
⁶ Source: FAO - Agricultural extension overview.

2) Promote Inclusive Economic Growth



SDG Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

SDG Indicator 8.3.1: Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)⁷ - Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The domestic credit to private sector in Brazil corresponds to 75.9% of its GDP, which is above the median of 32.9% of peer countries, indicating a low development gap.

As of June 2025, contracts toward projects contributing to SDG 8 reached BRL 411 million, with annual financing expected to reach BRL 1 billion over the next 3 to 5 years.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 8.3:

- Continue to expand financial support for small entrepreneurs:
 - In 2024, BRDE reached 78.2% of clients through contracts with rural producers, primarily family farmers, and 18.7% with micro and small enterprises;
 - By June 2025, BRDE has contracted BRL 408 million in credits for SMEs and BRL 712 million for rural producers, demonstrating broad and impactful outreach; and
 - In 2025, BRDE contracts to microenterprises totaled BRL 64 million, and contracts to small enterprises reached BRL 344 million.
- Continue to finance industrial modernization and technological upgrades, with BRL 751 million invested in innovation projects for 163 companies in 2024.
- Support programs that encourage startups and entrepreneurship such as:
 - BRDE Labs, which supported 165 startups supported in 2024; and
 - The BRDE/AFD Accelerator Jump Program, which provides free training and mentoring for entrepreneurs in the Southern states, especially those affected by climate events.
- Continue funding projects in key sectors including, renewable energy, health, education, tourism, and urban infrastructure:
 - In 2024, funding for such projects helped to maintain or generate over 90,000 jobs in the Southern Region.
- Facilitate local job creation and technology adoption by providing credit for research and development, new product development, and technology upgrades.

⁷ Source: International Financial Statistics database, International Monetary Fund (IMF); World Development Indicators Database, World Bank (WB); National Accounts data files, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), (n= 135), data as of October 7th, 2025. Indicator used as a proxy to indicator 8.3.1.

Theory of Change: Brazil’s entrepreneurial landscape includes nearly 22 million small businesses,⁸ with SMEs accounting for 50–60% of formal employment.⁹ Despite a drop in unemployment to 5.6% in Q3 2025,¹⁰ informal work and regional disparities remain, especially in less urbanized areas.¹¹ BRDE is aiming to address these challenges by expanding access to credit and support: as of June 2025, contracts for SDG 8 projects reached BRL 411 million, with annual financing expected to hit BRL 1 billion over the next 3 to 5 years. In 2024, 78.2% of BRDE clients were rural producers (primarily family farmers) and 18.7% were micro and small enterprises. By June 2025, BRDE contracted BRL 408 million in credits for SMEs and BRL 712 million for rural producers. Also, BRDE’s investments in innovation, entrepreneurship, and key sectors helped sustain over 90,000 jobs in the Southern Region in 2024.

Climate Resilience & Environmental Transition

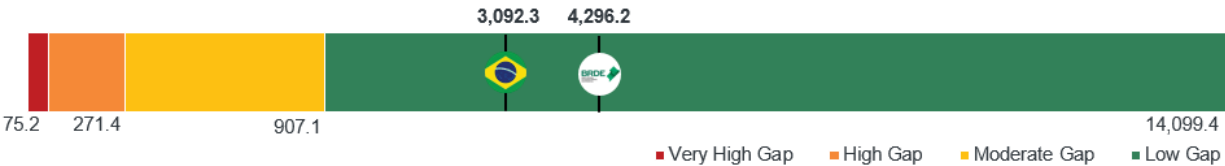
3) Finance Climate Resilience, Decarbonization & Renewable Energy Transition



SDG Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

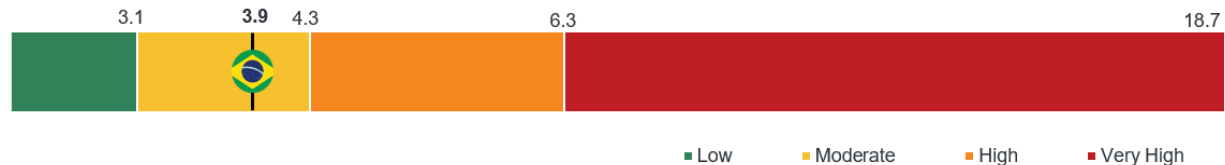
SDG Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

SDG Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy generation (KWh/Capita)¹² – CODESUL & Brazil versus Peer Countries



The renewable energy generation is 3,092.3 KWh per capita in Brazil and 4,296.2 KWh per capita in the CODESUL region, both above the median of 271.4 KWh per capita of peer countries, indicating a low development gap.

SDG Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)¹³ – Brazil versus Peer Countries



⁸ Source: International Trade Centre.
⁹ Source: OECD - SME policy index LAC 2024.
¹⁰ Source: IBGE - Unemployment rate (PNAD).
¹¹ Civil Society Organization of Public Interest, a legal qualification in Brazil for non-profit organizations that fosters partnerships with the government.
¹² Source: CODESUL data is sourced from BRDE – Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul Embor (2025); for Brazil and Peer Countries data comes from the Energy Institute – Statistical Review of World Energy (2025). Data as of October 7th, 2025 (n=131). Indicator used as a proxy to 7.2.1 given available information from CODESUL.
¹³ Source: The Energy Progress Report, International Energy Agency (IEA), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), United Nations (UN), note: Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report, publisher: UN Statistics Division; World Bank (WB), note: Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report; World Health Organization (WHO), note: Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report, (n=142), data as of October 7th, 2025.

The energy intensity level of primary energy in Brazil is 3.9 megajoules per dollar of GDP (adjusted for purchasing power parity, 2017), which is below the median of 4.3 of peer countries, indicating a moderate development gap.

As of June 2025, financing for projects contributing to SDG 7 reached BRL 200 million, with annual contracts expected to follow a pattern of BRL 400 million.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 7.2 and 7.3:

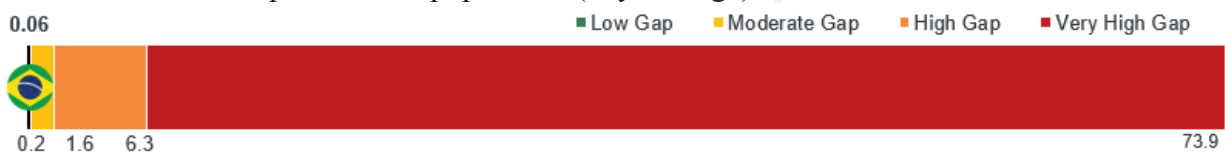
- Finance projects for the expansion and modernization of energy infrastructure, including electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, to improve reliability and access
 - In 2024, BRDE built 7.1 km of transmission lines and recovered 46.2 km of distribution lines.
- Expand public lighting by installing new streetlights, such as 1,293 planned points and 363 added annually under the Santa Maria project, and upgrade existing fixtures to LED technology for improved reliability and energy efficiency
 - In 2024, financed public lighting projects benefited 585,666 people and saved 2,444 megawatts per year.
- In 2024, BRDE supported public lighting Public-Private Partnership (PPPs), including:
 - Conducted auctions in Santa Maria (Rio Grande do Sul), committing BRL 219.0 million for new equipment and maintenance;
 - Held auctions in Sapiranga (Rio Grande do Sul), allocating BRL 127.0 million for modernization, including the replacement of over 11,000 lighting points with LED technology;
 - Signed Technical Cooperation Agreements with 17 municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina to advance municipal modernization projects; and
 - Structured Public-Private Partnership (PPP) contracts for public lighting in São Bento do Sul, Tramandaí, and Alvorada.
- Facilitate access to credit for cities and companies to invest in distributed solar generation, enabling more affordable and modern energy solutions for a wider range of users. In 2024, BRDE financed 199 solar projects totaling BRL 113 million, with an installed capacity of 36.8 MW.
- Prioritize financing for renewable energy generation projects, including solar, small hydro (PCH/CGH), and biomass, to increase the share of renewables in the regional energy mix. In 2024, BRDE financed 16 hydraulic projects (BRL 248.3 million, 75 MW capacity) and 5 biomass projects (BRL 4.2 million).
- Allocate credit to renewable energy projects: In 2025, contracted energy through the clean/renewable energy program reached BRL 135.1 million.
- Finance innovative projects for bioenergy production, such as ethanol from wheat and biogas from agro-industrial waste, diversifying the renewable energy portfolio. In 2024, supported ethanol production reached 100 tons per day.

Theory of Change: Brazil’s Southern regions face structurally weak electricity distribution networks,¹⁴ outdated public-lighting systems,¹⁵ and increasing exposure to climate shocks, which together cause frequent outages and high municipal energy costs. Studies following the 2023–2024 Rio Grande do Sul floods document how aging grids and low system redundancy left thousands of people without power for extended periods.¹⁶ Most Brazilian municipalities still use outdated sodium and mercury vapor streetlamps, leading to high energy and maintenance costs, unreliable lighting, and safety issues. LED projects show 40–70% energy savings (up to 80% with smart controls), lower costs, and better lighting, which boosts security and local economic activity. However, many municipalities cannot access financing for upgrades due to low credit ratings and debt restrictions.¹⁷ BRDE’s actions, financing grid modernization, LED replacement, distributed solar, and PPP-based lighting upgrades, directly address the region’s core infrastructure gaps, lower public-sector energy expenditure, and strengthen climate resilience.



SDG Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

SDG Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (10y average)¹⁸ – Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (10-year average) in Brazil is 0.06, which is below peer countries average of 1.6, indicating a low development gap.

As of June 2025, the total value of credit allocated to projects contributing to SDG 13 reached BRL 321 million, with annual contracts expected to follow a pattern of BRL 600 million.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 13.1:

- Develop and implement specific credit lines and programs (e.g., Sul Resiliente) to finance urban resilience projects that prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters such as floods and landslides.
- Support municipalities in investing in disaster prevention infrastructure, such as providing critical funding for flood drainage systems in Esteio and Rio Grande do Sul, which benefited a total of 38,000 residents by enhancing resilience to heavy rainfall.
- Support the “Web of Solutions – Climate Resilience for Rio Grande do Sul” initiative, which provides over R\$11 million in funding for 16 reconstruction and climate

¹⁴ Source: ESMAP.

¹⁵ Sources: *Lighting Brazilian Cities: Business Models for Energy Efficient Public Street Lighting – World Bank.*

¹⁶ Source: OCHA- Brazil: *Floods in Rio Grande do Sul - United Nations Situation Report, as of 20 September 2024.*

¹⁷ Source: *Global Infrastructure Facility(GIF) - Lighting Up Brazil’s Streets.*

¹⁸ Source: Internationally agreed methodology and guidelines: Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR 2017); Sendai Framework Monitor; DesInventar-Sendai; Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OEIWG), endorsed by UNGA on 2nd February 2017. Data as of November 4, 2025 (n=121).

adaptation projects in areas most affected by floods, landslides, and other natural disasters.

- Collaborate with foundations and research institutions to strengthen water security and coastal-marine resilience through ecosystem conservation and regeneration, preparing regions for extreme weather events.
- Partner with organizations such as ICLEI South America to promote integrated action in climate transition projects and resilient, low-carbon cities to support local and regional governments.
- Organize seminars and capacity-building events (e.g., “Reconstructing Rio Grande do Sul for Infrastructure”) to foster knowledge exchange and planning for resilient infrastructure and climate adaptation.
- Manage the Green Fund, a BRL 3.2 million initiative supporting up to 16 innovative projects in southern Brazil, each receiving up to BRL 200,000, focused on climate change mitigation, adaptation, sustainability, and socioenvironmental impact.

Theory of Change: Rio Grande do Sul and the Southern Region are among Brazil’s most climate-vulnerable areas, facing rising extreme weather events and disasters. The floods and storms exposed in 2023 and 2024 exposed major weaknesses: widespread infrastructure collapse, urban flooding, and social losses – displacement of people, disruption of daily life, etc. - affecting over 2.3 million people.¹⁹ Fewer than 15% of municipalities have robust adaptation plans, and most lack the capacity and resources for effective climate planning. Southern municipalities rely on outdated drainage systems and face chronic underinvestment in flood management and climate adaptation.²⁰ Limited access to long-term credit further restricts their ability to fund resilience measures. BRDE is helping address these gaps by offering resilience credit lines, financing flood prevention, supporting reconstruction, and managing a Green Fund, strengthening preparedness and expanding access to climate-adaptation finance.

¹⁹ Source: COP30.

²⁰ Source: [SDG Index, SDG/academic assessments](#).

Social Inclusion, Equity and Well-Being

4) Upgrade Educational and Health Facilities, Promote Employee Retention, and Ensure Equal Opportunities



SDG Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

SDG Indicator 3.8.1: Hospital beds per 1,000 people²¹ – CODESUL & Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The number of hospital beds per 1,000 people in the CODESUL region is 2.2 and in Brazil is 2.5, above the median of 1.9 in other peer countries, indicating a moderate development gap.

As of June 2025, financing for projects contributing to SDG 3.8 reached BRL 43 million, with annual contracts expected to follow a pattern of BRL 70 million over the next 3 to 5 years.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to advancing SDG Target 3.8:

- Continue to finance health sector projects, including support for hospitals and clinics:
 - In 2024, BRDE provided R\$ 222.8 million in financing for human health and social services, supporting 1 hospital, adding or improving 90 beds, and providing 12 additional ambulances.
- Through tax incentive programs, continue to support the acquisition of advanced medical equipment:
 - In 2023, BRDE financing enabled the purchase of 8 imaging equipment units, such as magnetic resonance imaging for early cancer diagnosis at de Paula Hospital in Curitiba.

Theory of Change: Southern Brazil has some of the highest rates of cancer incidence, cardiovascular disease, and late diagnosis, linked to limited access to modern equipment such as MRI and CT scanners, especially outside major metropolitan areas.²² Research finds that public hospitals in the South suffer from outdated equipment, insufficient intensive-care and oncology capacity, and shortages in specialized diagnostics, which can lead to long waiting times for

²¹Source: CODESUL data is sourced from BRDE Visao Regional 2040; all other data is from the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank, retrieved from the World Bank's database as of November 5, 2025 (n=115).

²²Source: [Harvard, Addressing the Rising Burden of Cancer in Brazil: Challenges & Opportunities.](#)

Social Inclusion, Equity and Well-Being

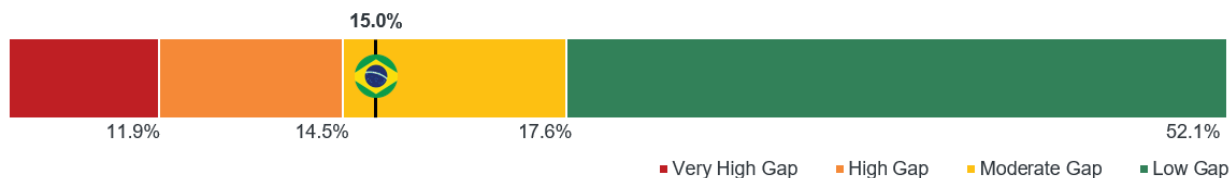
patients and ultimately, contribute to preventable deaths.²³ Municipalities and philanthropic hospitals in Brazil face structural barriers to securing long-term financing for equipment renewal and facility upgrades. These barriers include reliance on ad hoc funding, lack of systematic investment planning, insufficient regular budget allocations, and limited capacity locally for planning and executing capital investments.²⁴ BRDE’s intentions to finance hospital infrastructure and support the availability of modern equipment are meant to directly address these development gaps by expanding diagnostic capacity, improving early cancer detection, and strengthening the overall resilience, equity, and quality of the regional healthcare systems.



SDG Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

SDG Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

SDG Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (both sex)²⁵ – Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in Brazil is 15.0%, slightly above the median of 14.5% in other peer developing countries, indicating a moderate development gap.

SDG Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes, by education level (%)²⁶ – CODESUL & Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The proportion of schools with access to the internet for teaching purposes in the CODESUL region is 48.0% (65.9% in Brazil), both below the median of 78% in other peer countries, indicating a high development gap.

²³ Source: [International Journal for Equity in Health](#), Persistent inequalities in health care services utilization in Brazil (1998–2019).

²⁴ Source: [The World Bank](#), Hospital Performance in Brazil.

²⁵ Source: Households Living Conditions Survey; Labour Force Survey; Population Census and others. Data retrieved from Enterprise Surveys’ database on November 25, 2025 (n=121).

²⁶ Source: CODESUL data is from INEP, BRDE Visão Regional 2040; figures for Brazil and peer countries are from the Data API, UNESCO, and World Bank. All data were retrieved from the World Bank database on November 5, 2025 (n=107).

Social Inclusion, Equity and Well-Being

As of June 2025, financing for intended actions contributing to SDG Target 4 reached BRL 3.5 million.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Targets 4.3 and 4.a:

- Upgrade access to education and healthcare for children and adolescents with disabilities and autism in Santa Catarina;
 - In 2024, BRDE financed the construction of 62 new classrooms and the development of approximately 11,391 m² of educational infrastructure, benefiting around 5,717 students.
- Enhance preschool infrastructure in Paraná to support physical, psychological, intellectual, and social education.
- Expand access to public education transport by providing dedicated school buses; in 2024, BRDE supported the acquisition of 1 school bus for public education.
- BRDE will continue to welcome interns and youth apprentices across its offices, fostering first-job skills and professional development.
- Deliver an average of 28.2 training hours per employee, with 92.3% of staff participating in legal, business, IT, and strategic/behavioral training.
- Continue to support postgraduate education for employees and provide subsidized foreign language training.
- Establish a trainee program for postgraduates in ESG, innovation, and process automation, offering guided project work and periodic evaluations.

Theory of Change: Despite stronger socioeconomic indicators in Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul,²⁷ outdated school infrastructure, unequal access to early childhood education, and shortages of qualified teachers continue to hinder educational progress.²⁸ The pandemic intensified these challenges, leading to a sharp drop of over 600,000 basic education enrollments in 2021 and widening attainment gaps, especially in rural and disadvantaged areas.²⁹ Aiming to address these challenges, BRDE is investing in inclusive education initiatives, modernizing school facilities and expanding early childhood and special-needs programs. By improving access to quality education, BRDE aims to promote equitable learning, and strengthen workforce readiness across the region.



SDG Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicator 5.5.2: Percent of firms with a woman top manager³⁰ – Brazil *versus* Peer Countries

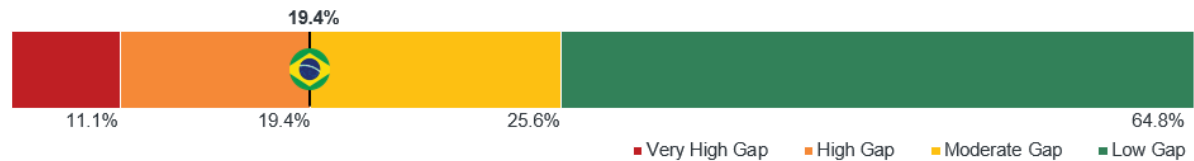
²⁷ Source: [Educational Quality Improvement Program](#).

²⁸ Source: [National Library of Medicine, Early Childhood Education in Brazil: Child Rights to ECE in Context of Great Disparities](#).

²⁹ Source: [OECD \(2024\)](#).

³⁰ Source: World Bank Enterprise Analysis Unit. Data retrieved from Enterprise Surveys’ database as of November 4, 2025 (n=114).

Social Inclusion, Equity and Well-Being



The percentage of firms with a woman top manager in Brazil is 19.4%, same as the median of other peer countries, indicating a moderate development gap.

SDG Indicator 5.5.2³¹: Average proportion of permanent full-time workers that are women (%)³² – Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The average proportion of permanent full-time workers that are women in Brazil is 30.1%, below the median of 34.9% in other peer countries, indicating a high development gap.

As of June 2025, financing for intended actions contributing to SDG Target 5 reached BRL 293.3 million.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 5.5:

- Provide free training for women entrepreneurs from the 3 southern states on business management and expansion, with a particular focus on those affected by flooding;
 - In 2024, women represented 31% of BRDE’s employees and accounted for 67.9% of beneficiaries in the BRDE internship program.
- Sponsor social entrepreneurship “Moda Alegre – Trilhas de Conhecimento” for women seamstresses and artisans on technical skills and human development training to facilitate income generation within fashion industry.

Theory of Change: Women entrepreneurship in Brazil faces many barriers including under-representation compared to men, high prevalence of necessity-driven entrepreneurship due to limited formal jobs, and low innovation.³³ OECD research shows that women entrepreneurs are about 25% less likely than men to access bank loans, and when they do, they often receive smaller amounts and face higher interest rates and collateral requirements. These financial barriers, combined with lower participation in high-growth and innovative sectors, limit women’s ability to scale their businesses and contribute fully to economic growth.³⁴ BRDE’s free training and sponsorship initiatives aim to address these gender and regional disparities to uplift women entrepreneurship in the Southern Region of Brazil.

³¹ To provide a more comprehensive assessment, we have utilized two indicators with available data that serve as suitable proxies for SDG Target 5.5.2: one reflecting equal opportunities in the broader workforce and the other specifically addressing workforce representation in managerial positions.


³² Source: World Bank Enterprise Analysis Unit. Data retrieved from Enterprise Surveys’ database on November 4, 2025 (n=116).

³³ Source: OECD, Bridging the Finance Gap for Women Entrepreneurship (2025)

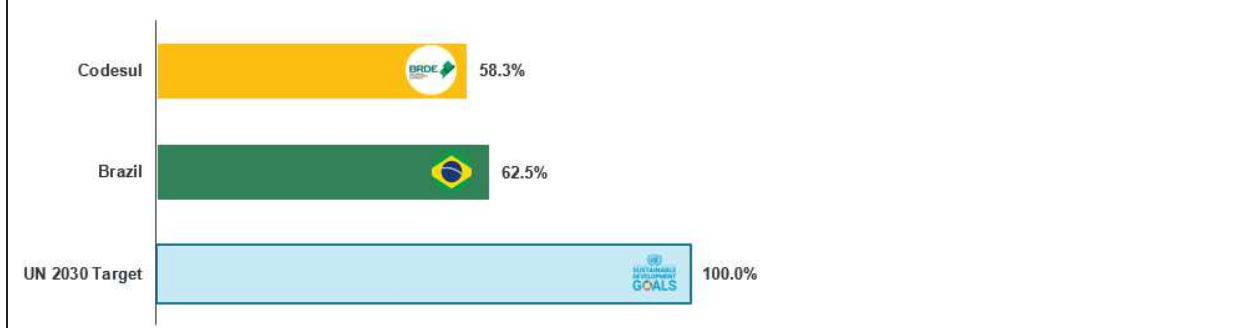
³⁴ Source: UNDP and Brazil Ministry of Micro-entrepreneurship, Microenterprise and Small Businesses, Overview of Women’s Entrepreneurship (2024)

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5) Promote Infrastructure Development and Innovation for Sustainable Living

	<p>SDG Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>
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SDG Indicator 6.2.1: Households connected to sewage network (%)³⁵ – CODESUL *versus* Brazil and UN 2030 Target



The chart shows that, on average, only 58.3% of households in the CODESUL region are connected to the sewage network, which is below both the national average of 62.5% and the UN 2030 target of 100%.

As of June 2025, contracts toward projects contributing to SDG 6 reached BRL 19.5 million, with annual contracts expected to reach BRL 90 million over the next 3 to 5 years.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 6.4:

- Support investments in urban sanitation, such as sewage treatment, rainwater drainage networks, and solid waste management, to improve public health and environmental quality:
 - In 2024, BRDE financed the construction of 18 km of stormwater drainage networks and supported improvements in sewage treatment capacity.
- Finance projects that ensure the availability and rational use of water, including water collection, treatment, and distribution infrastructure:
 - In 2024, BRDE supported the development of new reservoirs with a total capacity of 27,348 cubic meters.
- Facilitate access to credit for municipalities to invest in water and sanitation infrastructure, expanding service coverage;
 - In 2025, BRDE provided R\$ 229.1 million in financing for water, sewage, waste management, and remediation activities.

³⁵ Source: BRDE Visao Regional 2040. CODESUL data is calculated as the average of 4 states (Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Mato Grosso do Sul) within the Southern Region of Brazil. Data retrieved on October 22, 2025.

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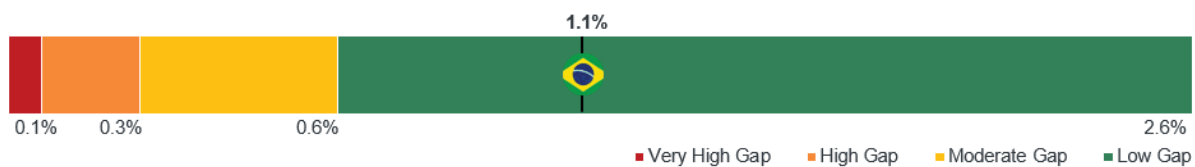
- Expand investments related to rainwater drainage networks and improvement of waste treatment capacity;
 - In 2024, irrigation projects benefited an area of 731 hectares.

Theory of Change: In Brazil, 12% of the overall investment gap is attributed to water and sanitation needs. In the Southern Region, the challenge is even more pronounced, with 40% of households still lacking access to improved sanitation.³⁶ By financing water, sanitation, and sewage treatment infrastructure, BRDE is playing a crucial role in addressing these deficiencies and helping to close the investment gap in Brazil’s Southern Region.



SDG Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

SDG Indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)³⁷ – Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The research and development expenditure in Brazil is 1.1% of GDP, above the median of 0.3% in other peer countries, indicating a low development gap.

As of June 2025, contracts toward projects contributing to SDG 9 reached BRL 34.2 million, with annual contracts expected to reach BRL 300 million over the next 3 to 5 years.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 9.5:

- Provide credit facility to medical equipment on research and development used for cancer, bacteria, and other medical treatment:
 - In 2024, BRDE supported development of 119 new products and services, including innovations in health technologies, and financed 12 new software solutions locally.
- Finance projects aimed to develop plastic-free biodegradable paper products and innovation around removal of chemical solvents from printing process.
- Finance innovation companies through “Criatec 3 Fund,” focusing on micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and startups with competitive edge on technological innovation within the Southern 3 states of Brazil:

³⁶ Source: World Bank (2022), Brazil Infrastructure Assessment (P174544) Synthesis Report.
³⁷ Source: World Bank. Data retrieved from World Bank’s database on November 4, 2025 (n=85).

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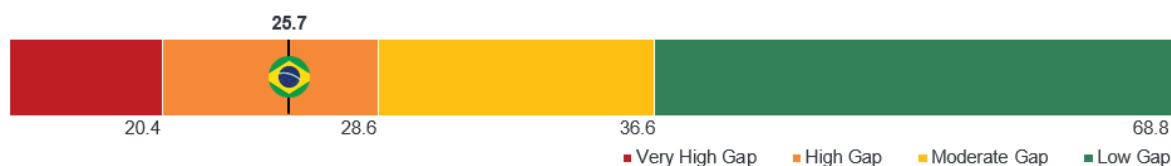
- In 2024, BRDE invested R\$ 4.9 million in Private Equity Funds (FIPs) and allocated R\$ 751 million towards innovation companies, supporting 163 companies in innovation projects.
- Provide capital focusing on health supply chain, sustainable housing, education, green technologies, sustainable materials, financial technologies, and public management through its “Criatec 4 Fund”.
- Support development of innovation startups with focus on environmental sustainability, health, and information technology within BRDE Labs Rio Grande do Sul:
 - In 2024, 165 startups participated in the BRDE Labs program.
- Promote startups digital infrastructure setup, in partnership with Instituto Caldeira, the State Department of Science, Technology and Innovation of Rio Grande do Sul and the Department of Innovation of Porto Alegre, to better prepare companies commercialize.

Theory of Change: CODESUL states are ranked as top 10 most innovative states in Brazil, leading the nation’s innovation progress.³⁸ Brazil also demonstrates a strong ability to convert investments into tangible innovation outcomes.³⁹ Yet, despite these strengths, Brazil’s innovation potential and competitiveness are constrained by longstanding structural challenges. Productivity growth has been persistently weak, in part due to high costs of doing business (“Custo Brasil”), complex tax systems, and limited access to finance for innovative firms. These barriers increase the cost and risk of innovation, especially for smaller enterprises and those outside major urban centers.⁴⁰ BRDE aims to address such constraints by directing funding entities with innovation focus, filling the investment gap and support the nation’s innovation competitiveness.



SDG Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

SDG Indicator: Overall Infrastructure Score⁴¹ – Brazil *versus* Peer Countries



The Overall Infrastructure Score for Brazil is 25.7, below the median of 28.6 in other peer countries, indicating a high development gap.

³⁸ Source: Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services and Brazilian National Institute of Industrial Property (2025), Brazil Innovation and Development Index 2025.

³⁹ Source: WIPO (2025), Effectively Translation Innovation Investments into Innovation Outputs.

⁴⁰ Source: World Bank (2024), Brazil – Country Partnership Framework (2024-2028).

⁴¹ Source: World Population Review. Data retrieved on November 4, 2025 (n=24). Infrastructure rankings by country are measured by the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking, using a scale from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating stronger infrastructure quality and effectiveness. These scores show the current condition of each country’s infrastructure and also how well the country can maintain and expand infrastructure to support future economic growth.

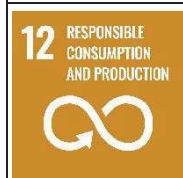
Infrastructure and Innovation for Sustainable Living

As of June 2025, contracts toward projects contributing to SDG 11 reached BRL 100 million, with annual contracts expected to reach BRL 200 million over the next 3 to 5 years.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Targets 11.2 and 11.5:

- Structure 30 PPP auctions over the next five years, targeting sectors such as municipal lighting, education, and social-service infrastructure, with an annual goal of ten new contracted projects starting in 2026:
 - In 2024, BRDE won 2 PPP auctions: advancing public lighting and infrastructure modernization.
- Serve as a strategic partner to states and municipalities, supporting the financing, structuring, and execution of urbanization, disaster resilience, sanitation, and public lighting projects:
 - In 2024, BRDE provided R\$ 476.1 million in financing for cities' policy, development, and infrastructure needs.
- Expand municipal infrastructure through credit, technical support, and the revolving PPP fund, which has grown by over 61% since inception, accelerating project delivery:
 - In 2025, BRDE financing for infrastructure reached R\$ 367 million.
- Deploy pre-qualified consultancies to streamline project initiation, with over 44,000 public lighting points modernized and capacity to reach another 300,000 under current agreements:
 - In 2024, public lighting PPP projects benefited 347,383 people.
- Support municipal development through the “Programa Município Forte é BRDE,” focusing on mobility, sanitation, public lighting, and city administration modernization:
 - In 2024, BRDE supported the extension of 56.3 km of paved highways and the restoration or reconstruction of 16.2 km of roadways.

Theory of Change: More than 5,000 municipalities in Brazil still rely on outdated, inefficient street lighting, causing high energy consumption, maintenance cost and lack of safety.⁴² Municipalities often face expensive and unreliable lighting due to inefficient bulbs, which not only increases costs but also makes it harder to address outages, leaving parts of cities without proper lighting. While LED technology can deliver significant energy and maintenance savings and improve safety and local economic activity, many municipalities struggle to access financing for these upgrades due to low credit ratings and restrictions on public indebtedness. BRDE's funding to modernize urban public lighting and support disaster resilience programs can contribute positively to address these gaps in Brazil's Southern Region.



SDG Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

⁴² Source: Global Infrastructure Facility (2022), Lighting Up Brazil's Street.

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SDG Indicator 12.5.1: Municipal Solid Waste Per Capita per year – Brazil *versus* Peer Countries⁴³



The Municipal Solid Waste Per Capita per year in Brazil is 0.38, above the median of 0.22 in other peer countries, indicating a very high development gap.

As of June 2025, contracts toward projects contributing to SDG 12 reached BRL 248 million, with annual contracts expected to reach BRL 1 billion over the next 3 to 5 years.

The following actions demonstrate our commitment to SDG Target 12.5:

- Fund a fertilizer company near Carambeí, Paraná to convert waste into electricity, reducing 624 tons of waste annually and replacing diesel.
- Finance intermunicipal consortia and companies in Rio Grande do Sul to upgrade infrastructure for modern municipal solid waste (MSW) treatment and recycling.
- Support projects that process 123 tons of urban waste per day, converting it into energy and recycled materials to minimize landfill use and environmental impact.
- Promote the implementation of biodigesters for agro-industrial waste, enabling conversion into biogas and electricity and reducing landfill disposal.
- Provide financing for waste collection companies to transform MSW into industrial biosynthetic compounds, decreasing reliance on landfills and reducing fuel consumption for waste transport.

Theory of Change: In 2023, 21.5% of Brazilian municipalities with more than 50,000 population still used landfills despite National Solid Waste Policy ordering landfills to be ended by August 2023. The Southern Region is leading across Brazil with only 5.7% of municipalities left still using landfills.⁴⁴ BRDE’s financing of waste management infrastructure aimed at converting waste into energy will support the region’s efforts to eliminate municipal landfills and advance toward zero landfill status.

MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACT

The table below discloses BRDE’s efforts to mitigate negative impacts, and outlines the current policies and procedures that BRDE has published with its intentions to do so. If a policy is not publicly available, BRDE may provide it to investors upon request.

Theme: Climate Change			
Quantitative Metric	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	Baseline Year
GHG emissions avoided (energy / lighting projects)	Tons CO2	1,079,935	2024

⁴³ Source: What-a-Waste-Global-Database. Data retrieved from World Bank’s database as of July 17, 2025 (n=144).

⁴⁴ Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (2023), MUNIC 2023: 31.9% of Brazilian municipalities still dispose of solid waste in landfills.

Number of climate-aligned projects financed	#	137	2024
Climate-aligned projects financed	BRL, mm	582	2024
Related Mitigation Policy	Policy Description		
<i>Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy</i>	Establishes BRDE’s commitment to integrating climate and environmental considerations into all business activities, supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy, aligning with the UN SDGs and Paris Agreement, and embedding climate risk management and mitigation in products and services.		
<i>Business Continuity Management Policy</i>	Establishes strategic governance and operational procedures to ensure organizational resilience in the face of contingencies, including climate-related events. The policy covers prevention, mitigation, and recovery actions for incidents such as extreme weather, natural disasters, and other disruptions, ensuring critical operations continue with minimal impact.		
<i>Green Fund Policy</i>	Establishes BRDE’s commitment to promoting positive socio-environmental, climate, and cultural impact in Southern Brazil through three main pillars: (1) mitigating environmental impacts from BRDE’s operations, (2) supporting socio-environmental, climate, and cultural heritage projects via financial resources from the Green Fund, and (3) financing eligible projects through credit operations. Funding is provided through annual allocations, donations, and partnerships, with transparent selection and monitoring of beneficiaries to ensure measurable positive impacts.		
<u>Management and Sustainability Report</u>	Provides a concise overview of BRDE’s procedures and practices in social, environmental, and governance areas, highlighting the bank’s strategies, initiatives, and impact in promoting sustainable development and responsible management.		
Theme: Water Usage			
Quantitative Metric	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	Baseline Year
Capacity of new reservoirs (all projects financed)	Cubic meters	27,348	2024
Related Mitigation Policy	Policy Description		
<u>Management and Sustainability Report</u>	Shows how BRDE prioritizes investments in water and sanitation infrastructure to support sustainable development. BRDE provides technical support, regulatory compliance, and the use of innovative solutions to maximize social and environmental benefits.		
Theme: Pollution Prevention			
Quantitative Metric	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	Baseline Year
Waste treated (of all projects financed)	Tons per day	123	2024
Related Mitigation Policy	Policy Description		
<i>Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy</i>	Establishes BRDE’s commitment to integrating climate and environmental considerations into all business activities, supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy, aligning with the UN SDGs and Paris Agreement, and embedding climate risk management and mitigation in products and services.		
Theme: Biodiversity Conservation			
Quantitative Metric	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	Baseline Year
Rural area for soil cover (of all projects financed)	Hectares	4,601	2024
Related Mitigation Policy	Policy Description		

<i>Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy</i>	Promotes the preservation and restoration of biodiversity, requiring safeguards in credit analysis and investment decisions, and encouraging best practices for natural resource management and ecosystem protection.		
Theme: Labor and Safety			
Quantitative Metric	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	Baseline Year
Training hours per employee	Hours	28.2	2024
Employees covered by the Health Assistance Program	# of employees	507	BRDE to confirm
Related Risk Mitigation Policy	Policy Description		
<i>Administrative Disciplinary Regulation</i>	Establishes clear duties, prohibitions, and disciplinary procedures for all BRDE employees, ensuring a safe, respectful, and ethical work environment. The regulation details expected conduct, anti-discrimination, reporting channels for irregularities, and a graduated system of penalties to uphold workplace integrity and safety.		
<i>Diversity Strategy</i>	Commits BRDE to promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion across all operations, relationships, and value chains. The policy sets out principles of non-discrimination, respect for human rights, and inclusive culture, and mandates annual action plans with measurable indicators, awareness campaigns, and mechanisms for reporting and addressing discrimination.		
<i>Performance Evaluation and Merit Promotion Policy</i>	Defines BRDE’s system for evaluating employee performance through competencies, impactful attitudes, and results, aiming to promote development, fairness, and meritocracy. The policy uses regular, structured assessments with clear criteria, including self, peer, and supervisor input. Evaluation outcomes guide promotions, with set thresholds and minimum periods, and provide for appeals and development plans. The process ensures transparency, equal opportunity, and alignment with BRDE’s strategic goals, fostering ongoing improvement and staff engagement.		
Theme: Community Engagement & Accessibility			
Related Mitigation Policy	Policy Description		
<i>Customer Relationship Policy</i>	Defines principles and procedures for ethical, transparent, and accessible engagement with clients and users, ensuring fair treatment, privacy, effective communication, and mechanisms for feedback and complaint resolution, supporting a culture of trust and inclusion.		
Theme: Governance			
Related Mitigation Policy	Policy Description		
<i>Code of Ethical Conduct</i>	Articulates the core values and ethical standards guiding all internal and external relationships at BRDE, including integrity, transparency, respect, and anti-corruption. The code applies to all employees, management, and partners, and provides guidance for decision-making, conflict of interest, and responsible conduct.		
<i>Business Continuity Management Policy</i>	Defines governance for continuity management, including roles and responsibilities for directors, committees, and operational units. The policy mandates regular reviews, reporting, and coordination across the organization to ensure effective risk management and compliance.		
<i>Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Policy</i>	Establishes governance structures and responsibilities for preventing and combating money laundering and terrorism financing. The policy details roles for directors, committees, and operational units, mandates regular risk assessments, and requires compliance with national and international regulations.		

<i>Procurement and Contracting Policy</i>	Establishes transparent and sustainable procurement procedures, integrating environmental and social criteria, anti-corruption safeguards, and clear governance roles; ensures compliance with legal standards, public disclosure, and robust contract management throughout the procurement lifecycle.
<i>Related Party Transactions Policy</i>	Establishes a comprehensive framework to ensure all transactions with related parties are conducted with transparency, fairness, and in strict compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Ongoing monitoring and periodic reviews are mandated to ensure adherence and to safeguard the interests of BRDE and its stakeholders.
<i>Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy</i>	Provides a structured approach for proactively preventing, detecting, and responding to fraud and corruption within BRDE, forming a core part of the bank's Integrity Program. The policy outlines governance responsibilities, internal controls, mandatory training, and secure reporting channels (including whistleblower protections), and requires thorough investigation and remediation of any suspected misconduct. It emphasizes a culture of ethics and compliance, with regular audits and disciplinary measures to ensure accountability at all levels.
<i>Information, Cybersecurity, and Communications Security Policy</i>	Defines robust controls and procedures to protect BRDE's information assets, including data classification, access management, incident response, and risk assessment. The policy ensures compliance with legal and regulatory standards, safeguards confidentiality, integrity, and availability, and mandates regular training, monitoring, and continuous improvement in information and cybersecurity practices.

GOVERNANCE AND REPORTING

BRDE has established a governance structure to ensure the effective management, monitoring, and reporting of its contributions to the SDGs. Central to this approach is the implementation of an internal SDG methodology, which includes a comprehensive project taxonomy developed and adopted since 2021. This taxonomy serves as a management tool to describe, categorize, and classify all financed projects and activities, ensuring that each operation is systematically aligned with the SDGs and their respective targets.

The development of BRDE's results indicators is informed by extensive research into best practices and materials from other development finance institutions, such as Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES), Banco de Desenvolvimento de Minas Gerais (BDMG), Banco do Nordeste do Brasil (BNB), and Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF), as well as international frameworks like the Principles for Responsible Banking (UNEP-FI) and the Evaluation Capacity Development Network (ReDeCA). From this research, BRDE selected the most relevant and feasible indicators for its portfolio, linking them to specific project types, such as agribusiness, innovation, mobility, and health, thus creating a thematic list of indicators.

For direct contracted operations, the BRBank Corporate System is used to verify project types and the availability of performance indicators for each contract. Where indicator data is not readily available, supplementary documents and analysis reports are consulted, and, if necessary, operations analysts are engaged to obtain missing information, particularly for cooperative and municipal projects. For indirect operations, the focus is on energy generation projects, with partner institutions supporting data collection and organization, which is then managed by the Planning Department (DEPLA) under the Planning Superintendence (SUPLA).

Performance indicators are tracked for all operations contracted in 2023 and 2024, with data recorded in the respective contracts and consolidated by topic. For Public-Private Partnership (PPP) structuring services, indicators are based on auctioned operations within the same period, while for startups and Private Equity Investment Funds (FIPs) with BRDE participation, realized annual values are reported.

BRDE’s governance framework also incorporates regular reporting processes, with consolidated indicator data aggregated and reviewed by the Planning Department.

Through this structured methodology and governance model, BRDE ensures that all financing activities are systematically analyzed, classified, and reported in accordance with the SDGs, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable development and responsible banking practices.

REPORTING TABLE

Unless otherwise specified, BRDE will report annually on the metrics listed below.

SDG	Group-Level Metrics	Baseline	Baseline Year
Objective 1: Support Resilient Food Systems			
SDG 2	Cumulative BRDE contracts to the agriculture sector ⁴⁵ (R\$,mm)	727	2025
SDG 2	Cumulative BRDE contracts to rural producers (R\$,mm) ⁴⁶	712	2025
SDG 2	Rural area treated for soil correction (ha)	35,652	2024
SDG 2	Grain storage capacity enabled by BRDE financing (tons)	1,032,168	2024
SDG 2	Families supported by Pronaf (#)	7,329	2024
SDG 2	Total credit contracted to the agribusiness sector (BRL, bn)	2.71	2024
SDG 2	Contracts with small rural producers (#)	8,306	2024
Objective 2: Promote Inclusive Economic Growth			
SDG 8	BRDE contracts to microenterprises (R\$, mm)	64	2025
SDG 8	BRDE contracts to small enterprises (R\$, mm)	344	2025
SDG 8	Jobs maintained/generated by BRDE’s lending (#)	~90,000	2024
SDG 8	Startups accelerated (BRDE Labs) (#)	165	2024

⁴⁵ Cumulative contracts refer to the period of Jan.-Jun. 2025.

⁴⁶ Cumulative contracts refer to the period of Jan.-Jun. 2025.

SDG	Group-Level Metrics	Baseline	Baseline Year
Objective 3: Finance Climate Resilience, Decarbonization & Renewable Energy Transition			
SDG 7	Contracted energy through the clean/renewable energy program (R\$, mm)	135.1	2025
SDG 7	Financing provided for biomass projects (BRL, mm)	4.2	2024
SDG 7	Number of biomass projects financed (#)	5	2024
SDG 7	Financing provided for hydraulic projects (R\$, mm)	248.3	2024
SDG 7	Number of hydraulic Projects financed (#)	16	2024
SDG 7	Financing provided for solar projects (R\$, mm)	113	2024
SDG 7	Number of solar projects financed (#)	199	2024
SDG 7	Installed capacity of CGH/PCH generation (MW)	75 (CGH/PCH), 36.8 (solar) ⁴⁷	2024
SDG 7	Ethanol production (tons per day)	100	2024
SDG 7	Transmission lines built (km)	7.1	2024
SDG 7	Recovered distribution lines (km)	46.2	2024
SDG 7	People benefited by financed public lighting projects (#)	585,666	2024
SDG 7	Energy saved in streetlight projects (megawatts per yr)	2,444	2024
SDG 13	Amount invested through the Green Fund (R\$, mm)	3.2	2024
SDG 13	Number of projects financed by the Green Fund (#)	16	2024
Objective #4: Upgrade Educational and Health Facilities, Promote Employee Retention, and Ensure Equal Opportunities			
SDG 3	Financing for human health and social services (R\$, mm)	222.8	2025
SDG 3	Supported hospitals (#)	1	2024
SDG 3	Additional or improved beds (#)	90	2024

⁴⁷CGH (Central Geradora Hidrelétrica) are hydroelectric plants with up to 5 MW capacity, while PCH (Pequena Central Hidrelétrica) are those with 5–30 MW capacity and a reservoir area up to 13 km². The metric 75 MW (CGH/PCH) refers to the combined installed capacity of these small hydro plants, and 36.8 MW (solar) refers to solar energy projects.

SDG	Group-Level Metrics	Baseline	Baseline Year
SDG 3	Additional ambulances (#)	12	2024
SDG 3	Imaging equipment acquired with financing (#)	8	2023
SDG 4	BRDE financing for education (R\$, mm)	79.1	2025
SDG 4	Additional classrooms (#)	62	2024
SDG 4	Benefited students (#)	5,717	2024
SDG 4	Educational infrastructure built and/or enhanced (sq m)	11,391	2024
SDG 4	School buses for public education (#)	1	2024
SDG 4	Number of annual training hours per employee (#)	28.2	2024
SDG 4	Percentage of total employees received training (%)	92.3	2024
SDG 5	Percentage of female employee (%)	31	2024
SDG 5	Proportion of women among beneficiaries of the BRDE internship program (%)	67.90	2024
Objective #5: Promote Infrastructure Development and Innovation for Sustainable Living			
SDG 6	BRDE financing for water, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (R\$, mm)	229.1	2025
SDG 6	Area benefited by irrigation project (hectares)	731	2024
SDG 6	Capacity of new reservoirs (cubic meters)	27,348	2024
SDG 6	Stormwater drainage networks (km)	18	2024
SDG 6	Sewage treatment capacity (liters per seconds)	-	2024
SDG 9	BRDE investments in FIPs (Private Equity Funds) (R\$, mm)	4.9	2024
SDG 9	New product/services developed in the market (#)	119	2024
SDG 9	New software developed locally (#)	12	2024
SDG 9	Financing towards innovation companies (in BRL mm)	751	2024

SDG	Group-Level Metrics	Baseline	Baseline Year
SDG 9	Amount contracted under the BRDE innovation and modernization program (R\$, mm)	130.8	2025
SDG 9	Companies financed in innovation projects (#)	163	2024
SDG 9	Number of startups participate in the BRDE Labs program (#)	165	2024
SDG 11	BRDE financing for infrastructure (R\$, mm)	367	2025
SDG 11	PPP Auctions won (#)	2	2024
SDG 11	People benefited by public lighting PPP projects (#)	347,383	2024
SDG 11	Financing for cities' policy, development, and infrastructure needs (in BRL mm)	476.1	2024
SDG 11	Extension of paved highways (km)	56.3	2024
SDG 11	Restored or reconstructed road extension (km)	16.2	2024
SDG 12	Urban waste treatment capacity (tons per day)	123	2024