

Annual Report

AR 2025

BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL

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Disclaimer: Unless otherwise stated, if any discrepancy arises due to translation, the Portuguese version shall prevail.

Letter from the Governor

In 2025, the conduct of monetary policy and mitigation of systemic risks in the National Financial System (SFN) were paramount to safeguard macroeconomic stability.

The year was also marked by strong volatility, economic uncertainties, and geopolitical tensions, which led to moderate growth of the Brazilian economy in global markets. Against this backdrop, the stance of monetary policy remained tight during the year, reflecting concerns about the external environment, labor market resilience, and inflation dynamics. The cautious and firm conduct of monetary policy contributed to the ongoing process of convergence of inflation toward the target.

Economic activity gradually lost momentum in 2025, with expansion driven by the agribusiness sector while other sectors slowed. This context reinforced BCB's role in monetary policy coordination, transparent communication, and commitment to price stability.

The ongoing digitization of services provided by the SFN and Brazilian Payment System (SPB) brought new challenges to cybersecurity and operational resilience. In 2025, there was a significant increase in attacks by criminal organizations against financial and payment institutions, which required the BCB to adopt emergency measures to contain the impacts on the SFN. Additionally, the BCB strengthened technological controls and actions for the prevention and response to cyber incidents, preserving confidence in the financial system.

Monitoring of the SFN throughout the year indicated that the system maintained high levels of soundness, capitalization, and liquidity, indicating capacity to withstand simulated macroeconomic shocks, despite some incidents that were properly addressed. Prudential and conduct supervision, supported by technology and forward-looking analyses, was essential in maintaining financial stability in an increasingly complex and diversified environment. Structural measures were taken aimed at preserving financial stability.

The BCB maintained a firm stance on the supervision of financial institutions, which contributed to the stability of the system against a backdrop of an increasing number of supervised entities and greater complexity of their business models. Supervisory and corrective actions against irregularities ensured the protection of users and the strengthening of stability, integrity, efficiency, and governance in the financial system. The imposition of a special regime on institutions which comprised the Master Conglomerate attracted much media attention, despite the group's small footprint within the SFN. The resolution regime was triggered by a severe liquidity crisis at those institutions, significant deterioration of their financial and economic position, and serious violations of the rules governing SFN participants. It should be noted that BCB's governance functioned appropriately, leading to adequate administrative measures, including the reporting of suspicions of criminal conduct to the competent authorities.

For the 2026–2029 strategic cycle, the BCB will prioritize price and financial stability, deliver safer and more accessible financial services, advance transparency and communication, and strengthen autonomy, inclusion, and diversity. These priorities prepare the institution for upcoming social and technological transformations.

This BCB Annual Report (RIG) is part of BCB's accountability to society in 2025 and is structured in three chapters. The chapter "Who We Are" describes the BCB, the context in which it operates, its business model, governance, and strategy. The chapter "Our Strength and Our Resources" briefly presents the various resources that the BCB has at its disposal to fulfill its mission: people; network of institutional relationships; technological, financial, infrastructure, and natural resources. The chapter "Our Results" presents the major achievements and benefits from BCB's activities to Brazilian society.

This document consolidates institutional, financial, and economic information to demonstrate BCB's direct contribution to national stability and to provide readers with a comprehensive view of the institution's strategic role in economic development and the well-being of Brazilian society.

Finally, I certify the integrity of this Annual Report, which was prepared with the contribution of the various areas of the BCB, approved by the Governance, Risks and Controls Committee (GRC), pursuant to Vote 179/2026–GRC, dated March 24, 2026, and made available to society and to the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU).



Gabriel Galípolo
Governor


WHO WE ARE

1 Business model and external outlook

The BCB is a federal agency of a special and autonomous nature created by **Law 4,595, of December 31, 1964**, with autonomy granted by **Complementary Law 179, of February 24, 2021**. It exists to keep the economy in balance, protect people's money, ensure that financial institutions function properly, and contribute to the welfare of society. This means:

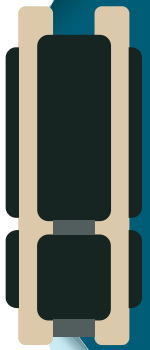
» control inflation to maintain the purchasing power of Brazilian citizens over time;

» ensure that the financial system is sound, operates appropriately, and offers good products and services;

» make decisions that help the economy grow sustainably, fostering employment, investment, and better living standards for the population.

The BCB's business model provides a structured overview of its personnel (civil servants and outsourced collaborators), the relationships it develops, the resources available to its activities, the main work processes, and the key quantitative results and benefits generated for society.

PROCESSES - 1ST LEVEL OF VALUE CHAIN



- Formulation of guidelines, organization, supervision and resolution within the scope of the National Financial System
- Formulation and execution of guidelines for the SPB and the currency
- Formulation and execution of monetary, credit, exchange rate and international reserves policies
- Institutional relationship in Brazil and abroad
- Organizational management and support

OUR RESULTS

INFLATION

4.26% IPCA

OPEN FINANCE

96.6 million customers served
700 participating institutions

FINANCIAL CITIZENSHIP

48.3 thousand participants in lectures, courses and workshops

PIX – USERS

172 million people
22.2 million organizations
920 million keys registered

RURAL CREDIT BUREAU

842 authorizations in the CACR

SOUND NATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

99.90%
level of compliance with capital requirements

722 supervision actions
1,879 institutions reached

SFN SUSTAINABILITY

100% reduction in currency waste

CREDIT UNIONS

20.1 million members (Sep/25)

UNCLAIMED FUNDS

13.3 billion returned
37 million bene ciaries

MEANS OF PAYMENT

99.98% availability of critical systems

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

76 million reaches of our content on social media
5.6 million views of the Open Data Portal
3,474 events with the press
11 public consultations held
50,970 requests from public authorities answered
67 public hearings in the National Congress
1,059 interactions with international counterparts

OUR STRENGTH AND OUR RESOURCES

3,172 public civil servants
2,829 outsourced employees
2,090 postgraduates
1,880 education actions

70.1 favorability of the organizational climate

State-of-the-art technology park
241 systems
1,970 norms and regulations

4.6 billion from the Federal Government General Budget
1.1 billion from the Monetary Authority Budget

IMPACTS

- Economic stability
- Financial stability
- Financial inclusion
- SFN competitiveness
- SFN sustainability
- BCB and market transparency
- Financial education

BCB excellence

Reference date: Dec/25

1.1 MATERIALITY – WHAT WAS IMPORTANT IN 2025

Materiality highlights what truly matters and presents useful, clear, and relevant information to society. For this reason, the Annual Report addresses topics that directly influence the BCB's capacity to generate benefits for society.

The process for determining what is reported in this Annual Report involves multiple phases and sources:

- the decisions of the Board of Governors through votes and communications;
- presentations by Senior Management members at events;
- the actions that make up BCB's Strategic Agenda;
- actions that generate value for society disseminated through social media; and
- citizens information requests.

Based on these inputs, the major themes that have been important in BCB's operations are selected and included in the Annual Report according to their potential impact on society, as shown in the following figure.



- **Inflation under control**
- **SFN stability**
- **BC#**

#Competitiveness
- *Pix*
- *Open Finance*
- *Drex*
- *Cyber resilience*
- *Financial assets*

#Sustainability
- *BCB socio-environmental responsibility*
- *Regulatory and supervisory frameworks of social, environmental and climate risks*
- *Rural Credit Bureau*

#Inclusion
- *Credit unions*
- *Simplification of FX regulation*

#Education
- Aprender Valor *program*
- *Financial citizenship*

#Transparency
- *Digital citizenship*
- *Social participation*
- *Transparency of monetary policy*

#Excellence
- *Institutional strengthening*
- *Integrated risk management*
- *Strategic planning*

2 Governance, structure and integrity

The BCB is chaired by its Governor and eight Deputy Governors, who make up the Board of Governors. All of them are nominated by the President of the Republic and approved by the Federal Senate. The BCB's Governor and Deputy Governors have a four-year term, not coincident with the term of the President of the Republic. Each year, two Deputy Governors take office, ensuring staggered terms. The Governor and Deputy Governors may be reappointed once. The Governor represents the BCB both domestically and internationally when interacting with foreign financial institutions and international organizations.



Note: Composition of the Board of Governors as of December 31, 2025.

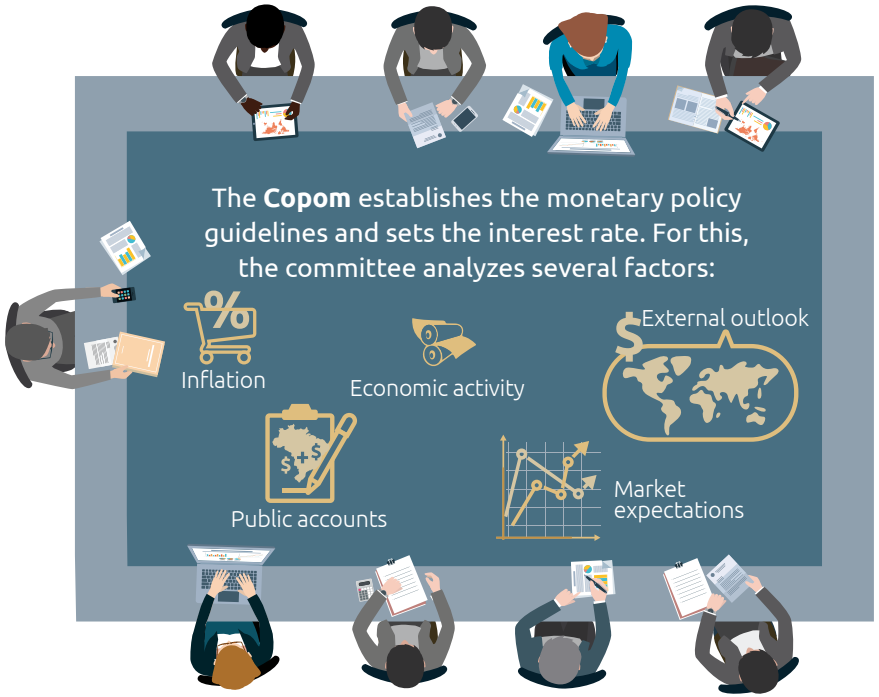
The corporate committees serve as the primary decision-making bodies of the BCB. The Governor and Deputy Governors of the BCB comprise the following deliberative committees:

- the **Monetary Policy Committee (Copom)**, which sets the policy interest rate (the Selic rate) every 45 days;
- the **Financial Stability Committee (Comef)**, which establishes guidelines for maintaining financial stability and preventing the materialization of systemic risks;
- the **Governance, Risks and Controls Committee (GRC)**, which defines guidelines related to corporate governance, strategic management, risk management and internal controls; and
- the **Administration Committee (Coad)**, which defines guidelines and strategies for relevant internal administrative issues.

The **Coad** deliberates and defines the guidelines and strategies related to:

- Human resource management
- Organization
- Material resource management
- Accounting, budget and financial management
- Institutional security
- Information technology and cybersecurity





The **Copom** establishes the monetary policy guidelines and sets the interest rate. For this, the committee analyzes several factors:

- Inflation
- Economic activity
- External outlook
- Public accounts
- Market expectations

The **GRC** sets guidelines and monitors activities related to:

- Corporate governance
- Strategic management
- Risk management and internal controls

The **Comef** seeks to preserve the financial stability and mitigate systemic risk.

If there is any indication of a problem that impacts the system, the Committee determines studies and recommends new standards.

The Committee is vigilant to put financial services consumers, investors, workers and companies minds at rest.

- Information related to the soundness and efficiency of the financial system
- Economic data
- Global outlook



SUMMARY

WHO WE **ARE**

OUR **STRENGTH** AND OUR **RESOURCES**

OUR **RESULTS**

The departments are subordinated to the Governor and Deputy Governors and carry out the activities of each **area of competence**. The BCB is headquartered in Brasília and has regional branches in nine state capitals: Belém, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, and São Paulo. The organizational chart is available **here**.

The internal entities that support governance are the Executive Secretariat – comprising the Secretariat for Governance, Coordination, and Strategic Monitoring (Segov) and the Secretariat of the Board of Governors and National Monetary Council (Sucon) –, the Ombudsman, Internal Audit, the General Counsel's Office, and the Department of Professional Conduct.

The BCB's governance structure is complemented by external actors who contribute, guide, and monitor the institution's practices. These actors include society itself and bodies of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary branches.

The BCB also shares experiences, adopts best practices, and follows governance recommendations from various international bodies, notably the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the Group of Twenty (G20), the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).

Governance

Main external actors

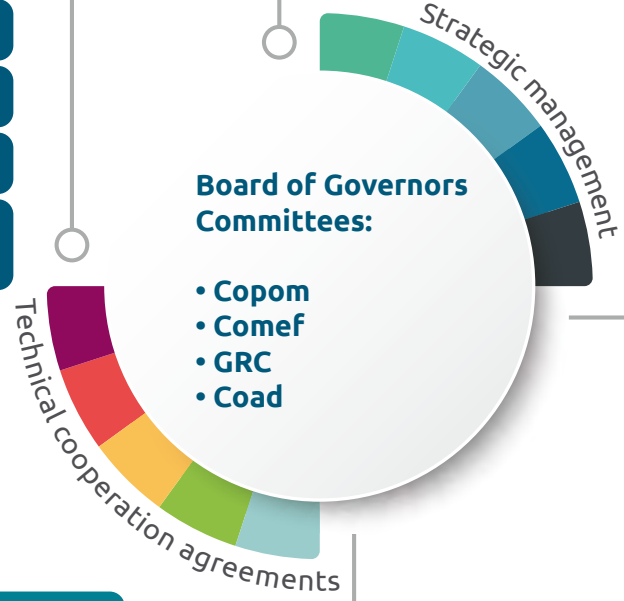
- Society
- Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Branches
- Federal Control Bodies
- State Prosecutor
- Ministry of Finance
- Independent Audit
- National Monetary Council
- Credit and Currency Commission

Main international forums and organizations

- BRICS
- G20
- FSB
- BIS
- NGFS
- IMF
- FATF

Main internal actors

- Ombudsman
- Internal Audit
- General Counsel's Office (PGBC)
- Executive Secretariat
- Internal Affairs



Management

Tactical management

Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments

Operational management

Heads of Division
Heads of Coordination

2.1 GOVERNANCE MODEL

The BCB governance model represents the desirable balance between compliance and performance, through six pillars: autonomy, leadership, strategy, accountability, integrity, and transparency.

The BCB's governance practices follow the recommendations of federal control bodies, governance codes, and international bodies, while also mirroring, as far as possible, the best practices of other central banks.

The guidelines and actions related to governance are formalized in a decentralized manner in various regulations and internal documents, such as:

- **Information Governance Policy**;
- **Information Security Policy**;
- **Transparency Policy**;
- **Internal Audit Policy**;
- **Integrated Risk Management Policy (PGR-BCB)**;
- **Internal Management Controls Policy**;
- **Compliance Policy**;
- **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy**;
- **Master Plan for Information and Communication Technology (PDTI)**; and
- **Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI-BC)**.

Compliance and internal management controls

Compliance management aims to ensure that activities carried out at the BCB are conducted in accordance with the normative obligations applicable to the institution, including rules, standards, and procedures. This process encompasses the management of an inventory of obligations, the coordination of compliance assessments, and the management of incidents, contributing to the identification of vulnerabilities and the planning and monitoring of corrective actions. Key developments in 2025 include:

- coordination of compliance assessments focused on information security obligations, initiated in July 2025 and scheduled for completion by June 2026;
- conduct of a survey on the compliance function at central banks, with responses received from more than forty institutions around the world; and
- implementation of the compliance incident management process, which enables the recording, classification, and handling of confirmed or suspected regulatory violations. **Read more**.

The internal management controls process aims to mitigate risks and ensure compliance with duties. It uses as inputs the risks and obligations identified and classified as critical within the corporate risk management and compliance management processes. It also encompasses the planning and monitoring of actions aimed at continuous improvement of controls. **Read more**.

2.2 INTEGRITY

High standards of conduct and integrity are integral to the BCB's daily operations. This commitment is reflected across multiple fronts: the **Integrity Program**, a dedicated **code of conduct**, active transparency and access to information initiatives, the handling of complaints, accountability procedures, and integrity practices in procurement and contracting processes.

The BCB Integrity Program, launched in 2018, sets out structured measures to promote adherence to the values, principles, and norms of ethical and disciplinary conduct. The program also works to prevent, detect, punish, and remediate fraud, protecting the institution and society.

The **Integrity Plan for the 2024–2025** biennium aims to develop the Program's actions during this period and addresses the integrity risks identified within BCB's integrated risk management framework.

In 2025, the BCB included four actions in the Federal Government's National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Plan 2025–2027. A key initiative was the revision of BCB's **Transparency Policy**, which reaffirms the institution's commitment to transparency in the Brazilian public sector.

Ethics Committee

Established in 2002, the **Ethics Committee of the BCB (CEBCB)** is responsible for guiding BCB civil servants on matters of professional ethics and adjudicating any alleged misconduct of this nature.

As of December 2024, pursuant to **Resolution BCB 442 of December 9, 2024**, the CEBCB has centralized the authorization for civil servants to participate in external events with hospitality expenses covered by a private entity. Hospitality is defined as the provision of services or coverage of expenses relating to transportation, meals, accommodation, courses, seminars, congresses, events, trade fairs, or entertainment activities for BCB civil servants in the institutional interest.

The procedure establishes detailed parameters for assessing the feasibility of accepting hospitality in light of the institutional interest, taking into account any risks to the BCB's integrity and image.

3 Institutional Strategic Plan

The BCB carries out and monitors the **Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI-BC)**, originally formulated for the period from 2020 to 2023. In 2023, the strategic cycle was extended to 2025, to align the PEI-BC with the four-year BCB Governor mandate.

Strategic Map 2020-2025

INSTITUTIONAL MISSION

To ensure price stability, to foster a sound, efficient and competitive financial system, and promote the economic well-being of society.

VISION

To be recognized for promoting **INCLUSION**, **TRANSPARENCY**, **SUSTAINABILITY** and **COMPETITIVENESS** within the financial system and for stimulating the **FINANCIAL EDUCATION** of the population.

ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES

- ★ Excellence
- ★ Cooperation
- ★ Integrity
- ★ Focus on results
- ★ Openness to change
- ★ Socio-environmental responsibility

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Meet the inflation targets set by the National Monetary Council (CMN) and – without prejudice to the price stability – to smooth fluctuations in economic activity, and to promote full employment.
- ▶ Maintain the national financial stability.
- ▶ Facilitate access to financial markets.
- ▶ Improve the transparency, quality and flow of information between the financial market and the BCB.
- ▶ Foster competition within the financial and payment systems.
- ▶ Stimulate savings and a conscious market participation.
- ▶ Promote sustainable finance and contribute to the reduction of socio-environmental and climate risks within the economy and the financial system.
- Enhance the BCB's capabilities by means of innovation, technology, efficient use of resources and alignment with the best international practices.

STRATEGIC THEMES AND ACTIONS

Set of corporate projects, initiatives and priority processes monitored by the Board of Governors.

FUTUROBC
PLANEJAMENTO ESTRATÉGICO 2020-2025

Strategic actions are tracked monthly, and the results are monitored quarterly. The GRC meets periodically to assess strategic actions and identify the need for planning additional actions. In 2025, actions were completed, added, or had their execution plans updated, in a dynamic process of strategic planning and monitoring. The respective developments of these actions are presented in the chapter "Our Results" of this report.

At the end of the 2020–2025 cycle, 78% of the actions derived from the Strategic Objectives (SO) were completed: the PEI-BC comprised 117 planned actions, of which 91 were completed and 26 rescheduled to the 2026–2028 period.

The deliverables are associated with eight strategic objectives, which address the fulfillment of two objectives of BCB's mission and six thematic dimensions of Agenda BC#: Inclusion, Competitiveness, Transparency, Education, Sustainability, and Excellence.

Agenda BC# aimed to modernize the SFN and promote greater inclusiveness, with a focus on sustainable growth. The initiatives carried out during the 2020–2025 cycle achieved significant objectives, such as facilitating access to financial services through simplified procedures and reduced barriers for new participants. Competition was also fostered through incentives for digitalization, cost reduction, and improved service quality.

Over the past five years, access to BCB and market information was improved by means of intense communication and reduction of information asymmetries with society.

The BCB also promoted sustainable finance and the management of social, environmental, and climate risks, which affect prices and financial stability. Strengthening institutional processes and people management was essential to the success of these initiatives.

In summary, during the 2020–2025 cycle, the following deliverables are worth highlighting:

SO 1 – Monetary Policy Stability

» Enhancement of the analysis and projection framework that supports monetary policy decisions.

» Production and dissemination of the Firmus survey.

SO 2 – SFN Stability

» Development of Natural Language Processing applications for supervisory purposes.

» Enhancement of the prudential regulation applicable to prudential conglomerates.

» Regulatory amendments regarding country risk and transfer risk, in alignment with the recommendations of the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP).

» Prudential regulation of conglomerates led by Payment Institutions (PIs).

» Implementation of Basel III Reforms – credit risk and operational risk.

» Enhancement of the supervision process for credit unions – audit and governance.

SO 3 – Inclusion

» Review of the microcredit regulatory framework.

» Enhancements to credit fintechs.

» Modernization of the legislation governing the National Credit Union System.

» Modernization of foreign exchange and international capital legislation.

SO 4 – Transparency

» Increased use of social media and publicity channels (WhatsApp and Telegram).

» Dissemination of BCB research in economics and finance.

» Enhancement of the inflation targeting system.

» Improvement of BCB communication related to monetary policy.

» Implementation of Digital Citizenship (BCB Chatbot; My BCB page; Unclaimed Money System (SVR); BC PROTEGE+).

SO 5 – Competitiveness

» Launch of Pix and implementation of its evolving agenda.

» Implementation of the Open Finance framework.

» Development of studies on the BCB's digital currency – Drex.

» Digitalization of credit instruments.

» Implementation of the Regulatory Sandbox.

» Modernization of the fiduciary lien and mortgage framework – collateral.

» Strengthening of cyber and technological resilience of supervised entities.

» Enhancement of International Reserves Management.

» Development of foreign exchange intervention instruments.

» Launch and enhancement of Financial Liquidity Lines (LFL).

» Structural reduction of reserve requirements.

» Alignment of financial market benchmark rates – IOSCO principles.

SO 6 – Education

» Implementation of the *Aprender Valor* Project.

» Proposal of financial solutions for low-income individuals (information on credit card statements).

» Proposal of metrics for risky indebtedness, a Brazilian Financial Health Index, and publication of support content for over-indebted individuals.

» Organization of the National Financial Education Week.

SO 7 – Sustainability

» Review of the BCB's Social and Environmental Responsibility Policy by the Organizational Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Committee.

» Reduction of the environmental impact of currency circulation processes.

» Development of a BCB social and environmental risk report.

» Enhancement of information disclosure by financial institutions – GRSAC Report.

» Creation of Rural Credit Bureau.

» Development of climate risk stress tests.

» Structured collection of social, environmental, and climate risk information.

» BCB's accession to the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).

SO 8 – Excellence

» Implementation of the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Program.

» Execution of the 2023–2025 cycles of the Well-Being Program.

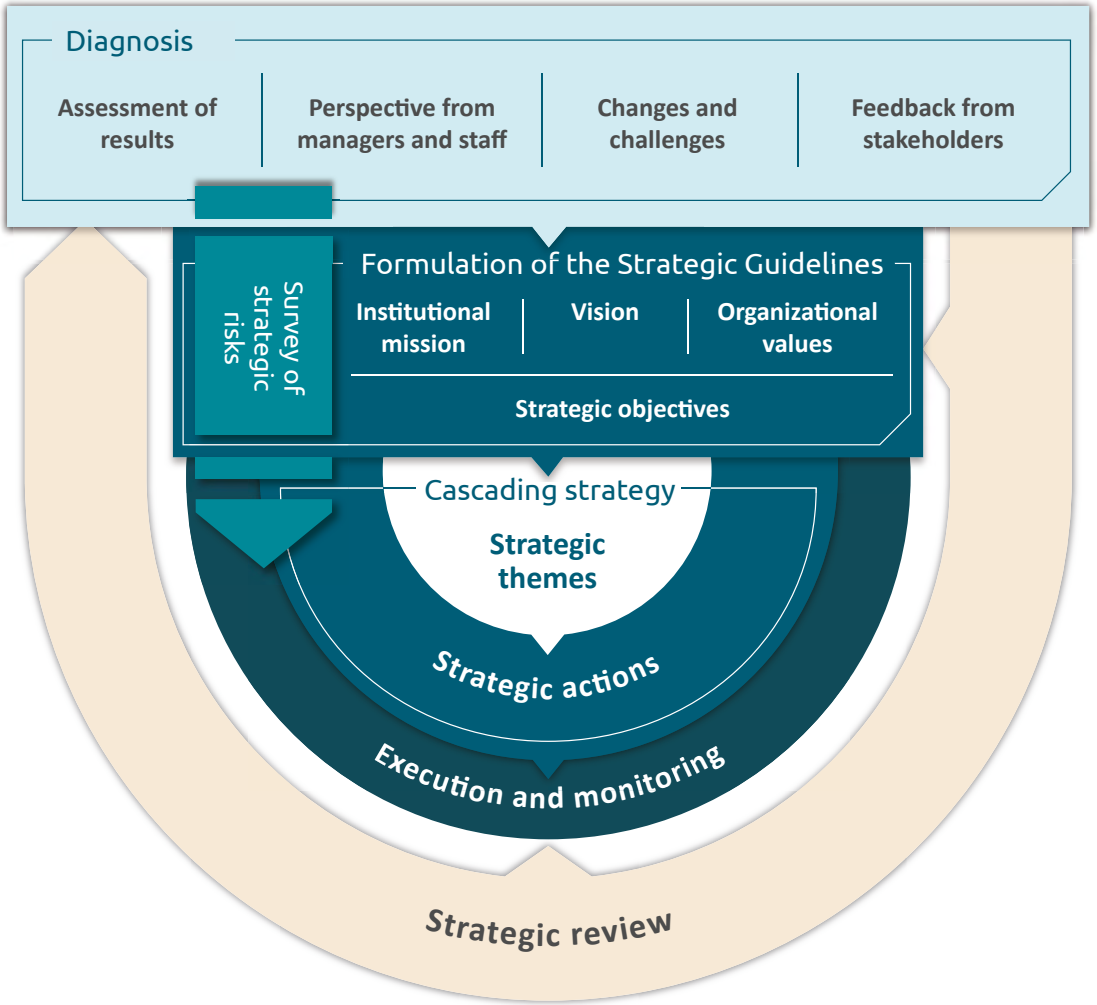
» Partial replacement of the BCB's workforce.

» Enhancement of integrated risk management and estimation of buffers for BCB's balance sheet.

Strategic planning 2026–2029

In 2025, the BCB initiated the **Strategic Planning** process for the next four-year cycle (2026 to 2029). First, the Institutional Strategic Diagnosis was completed, mapping the challenges and strategic risks to be faced by the institution. Members of the Board of Governors, managers, and civil servants from all regional offices and from Brasília participated in this phase.

Subsequently, the process advanced to the Formulation of Strategic Guidelines phase, which revisited the institutional mission, vision, organizational values, and strategic objectives. The planning cycles follow the stages illustrated in the figure:



The Commitment to Stability encapsulates the BCB's organizational mission, redefined for the 2026–2029 cycle: to ensure price stability, foster a sound and efficient financial system, and promote the economic well-being of society.

As its vision for the future, the BCB strives to be recognized for excellence and autonomous action in inflation control; for promoting the soundness, resilience, discipline, and efficiency of the SFN; and for stimulating financial citizenship. This vision looks beyond the immediate horizon and anticipates technological and social challenges, enabling faster and more secure delivery to society.

To achieve the objectives set, the BCB has organized its work around five main fronts:

» **Strengthen the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission** – Make instruments more powerful and efficient to ensure price stability and improve monetary policy communication.

» **Ensure the soundness of the financial system** – Prioritize the security of the financial system and the resilience of institutions, especially given the increase in fraud, scams, and cyberattacks.

» **Increase the efficiency of the financial system and public digital infrastructures** – Expand and enhance platforms such as Pix and Open Finance, develop Drex and asset tokenization, and promote financial inclusion and access to adequate services.

» **Improve institutional communication** – Strengthen broad and effective BCB communication with its various audiences to reinforce relationships, recognition, and international standing.

» **Promote institutional strengthening with innovation, excellence, diversity, and sustainability** – Ensure budgetary, financial, and administrative resources and enhance the institutional framework for the fulfillment of its mission. Incorporate sustainable practices and promote diversity, enabling the technical staff to continue delivering top-quality products and services to Brazil.

Regarding BCB's organizational values for the new strategic cycle, essential principles were reaffirmed and new perspectives were incorporated to strengthen institutional performance. Values such as Integrity, Excellence, Focus on Results, Cooperation, and Openness to Change were maintained but received more robust and contemporary descriptions. Elements such as sound governance, risk management and security, and resilience and purposeful innovation gained prominence in the descriptions of these values. These updates reflect the BCB's commitment to aligning its culture with current challenges, without losing the essence that underpins its credibility and efficiency.

The BCB added Empathy as a new value to strengthen continuous dialogue, mutual respect, and understanding across institutional relations. The former value of Social and Environmental Responsibility evolved into Sustainability and Diversity, incorporating principles of inclusion, equity, and consideration of social and environmental impacts in strategic decisions.

The following table describes each value:

Value 2026-2029	Description
Integrity	Integrity is in our DNA! We are committed to BCB's mission and purpose. Our words and actions are consistent. We act **ethically, transparently, and impartially**, grounded in sound governance.
Excellence	Excellence defines us! We apply cutting-edge knowledge and deliver international-standard services. We **continuously improve** our processes, assess risks, and ensure operational security. We recognize the talent and dedication of our staff.
Focus on Results	Here, challenges become results! We prioritize procedures and solutions that generate real and positive impact, fulfilling BCB's mission to society with the rational use of resources. We have the resilience to remain focused on what is **a priority, timely, and effective**.
Cooperation	We are one BCB! Shared purpose drives us. We seek to build **partnerships and relationships**, within and outside the BCB, where engagement and a collective spirit help us achieve our objectives.
Openness to Change	We innovate with method and purpose! We encourage the **responsible use of new technologies** and the continuous development of professional competencies, to lead innovation in our fields of activity, always in pursuit of effective results for society.
Sustainability and Diversity	We are committed to a sustainable and fair future! We promote **responsible finance, inclusion, and equity**, respecting people in their diversity. We consider social and environmental impacts in our strategic and day-to-day decisions.
Empathy	We maintain positive relationships! We **act respectfully** and understand the perspectives and needs of each and everyone. We seek continuous dialogue and value the freedom of opinion to strengthen mutual trust.

Below is the new strategic map for the 2026–2029 cycle, with the new strategic guidelines:

Strategic Guidelines for the 2026-2029 Cycle

MISSION

To ensure price stability, foster a sound and efficient financial system, and promote the economic well-being of society.

VISION

To be recognized for excellence and for its autonomous performance in ensuring inflation control, promoting the soundness, resilience, discipline and efficiency of the National Financial System, and fostering financial citizenship.

ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES

- Integrity
- Excellence
- Focus on results
- Cooperation
- Openness to change
- Sustainability and diversity
- Empathy

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission to ensure price stability.
- Enhance regulation and reinforce supervision to promote the soundness, security, resilience, discipline and sustainability of the financial system.
- Increase the efficiency of the financial system and public digital infrastructures to promote economic well-being and access to adequate financial services.
- Improve communication to enhance relationships, reputation, and the institution's international influence.
- Foster institutional development with innovation, excellence, diversity and sustainability, to safeguard the capacity to produce relevant deliverables to society.

STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT*

Set of corporate projects, initiatives and priority processes monitored by the Board of Governors.

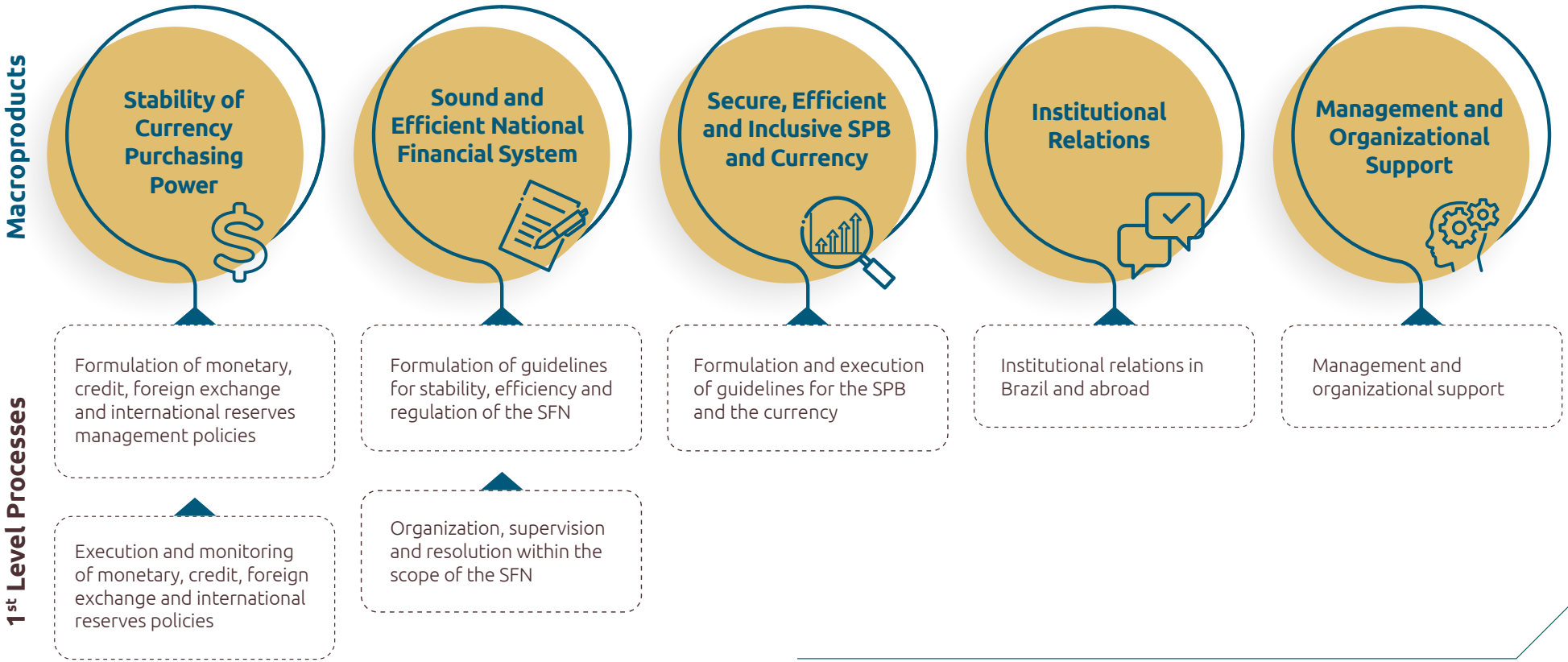
(*) In the first half of 2026, the strategic themes will be defined, derived from each strategic objective, and the strategic actions aligned with these themes will be planned.

3.1 VALUE CHAIN AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

The BCB's value chain illustrates how the activities carried out by the BCB are grouped and interconnected to fulfill its mission. Processes are grouped into levels: the first provides a general, cross-cutting view of what BCB does, and the subsequent levels provide further detail on each process. Macroproducts are BCB's public-value deliverables to society.

In practice, the value chain helps to understand how BCB transforms resources and efforts into concrete results for society. It ensures transparency and efficiency.

Macroproducts and 1st Level Processes



The results associated with BCB's macroproducts are monitored through management indicators.

The GRC periodically monitors the performance of these indicators, which are reviewed annually to reflect changes in the BCB's operations and balanced representation across the value chain.

Key Performance Indicators

Stability of Currency Purchasing Power

- Inflation target, as measured by the IPCA
- Selic rate target achievement index
- Improvement of economic projection models
- Productivity and quality of studies and research
- Compliance failure concerning the operational guidelines for the management of the international reserves investments

Sound and Efficient National Financial System

- Compliance regarding capital requirement levels of financial institutions
- Average decision-making period for administrative sanctioning process
- Average period for analysis of acts of concentration
- Percentage of authorization requests analyzed within regulatory deadline
- Indicator of BCB supervisory actions related to:
  - banking;
  - credit unions and non-banking financial institutions;
  - conduct;
  - rural credit and Proagro.
- Percentage of authorization requests for payment arrangements analyzed within regulatory deadlines

Secure, Efficient and Inclusive SPB and Currency

- Average availability of critical ICT services
- Selic availability index
- Change index per capita (coins and banknotes)
- Ptax disclosure
- Digital transactions per capita

Institutional Relations

- Promptness in meeting general public demands
- Promptness and quality of service in meeting public authorities' demands
- Scope index of BCB financial inclusion actions
- Outreach
- Followers
- Transparency – total accesses of the Open Data portal

Management and Organizational Support

- BCB governance index (iGovBC)
- Risk management performance index
- Organizational climate variation index
- HR management performance index
- BCB legal department performance index
- Litigation success rate

3.2 FEDERAL MULTI-YEAR PLAN (PPA)

The PEI-BC is aligned with the **Federal Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027** through the finalistic program **4103 – Financial System of the Future**. The objective of this program is to "Promote efficiency and digital transformation in the financial and payment systems, contributing to greater financial inclusion for individuals and businesses and encouraging sustainable finance".

The Financial System of the Future program has three specific objectives:

» to promote digital transformation and competition to expand access to financial and payment transactions and services;

» to improve the operational resilience of the SFN, by promoting actions to strengthen cyber resilience management in supervised entities; and

» to broaden access to financial education content, the history of payment instruments, and basic concepts of economics and sustainability for the population, especially school-age audiences.

The chapter "Our Results" presents the actions carried out under the PPA 2024–2027 in greater detail.

4 Risks, opportunities, and prospects

BCB's risk management employs an integrated approach that comprehensively assesses the Institution's exposure to various types of risks and the interactions among them. It operates on two fronts: financial risks and organizational risks. Financial risk management uses quantitative models focused on the assets and liabilities on the BCB's balance sheet. This covers market, liquidity, and credit risks.

Organizational risk management encompasses strategic and operational risks. Strategic risks correspond to the assessment of uncertainty related to potential external and internal events that may affect the fulfillment of BCB's institutional mission or the achievement of its strategic objectives. Operational risks, in turn, refer to the possibility of losses resulting from failure, deficiency, or inadequacy of internal processes involving people or systems. Among the types of organizational risks, integrity risks are particularly notable – these are potential events related to ethical and conduct violations that may compromise the Institution's achievement of its business objectives, values, and reputation.

Throughout 2025, inflation above the target set by the National Monetary Council (CMN) remained among the main strategic risks. This risk is directly related to the fulfillment of BCB's mission to ensure the stability of the currency's purchasing power. To mitigate it, the BCB maintained the understanding that clear and transparent communication is fundamental for monetary policy to achieve its objectives efficiently and at the lowest possible cost to society.

The BCB improved the dissemination of information on economic activity indicators and inflation to the public. It also made progress in incorporating information from the non-financial sector into its analyses and inputs to Copom through the Firmus survey. In addition, the BCB continued to regularly publish assessments on the economic drivers that determine the trajectory of inflation and the potential risks that may affect it.

The year 2025 was also marked by uncertainties in the global economy. These uncertainties were driven by geopolitical issues and tariff disputes that imposed obstacles to world trade. There were also domestic policy issues in major economies, with significant macroeconomic repercussions. The increase in global fiscal risk perception, with impacts on credit ratings – including those of the United States – and debates about economic policy also contributed to this scenario. Furthermore, frequent trade policy negotiations altered risk perceptions, including in markets traditionally deemed safe.

The BCB revised the investment portfolio allocation of its international reserves, attentive to the increase in these uncertainties and with the aim of keeping its exposures aligned with the institution's conservative risk appetite. In this process, it considered the set of risk information that intensified in 2025. The BCB reinforced aspects of security, liquidity, and diversification of its investment policy and preserved the role of reserves as an instrument to mitigate external shocks and strengthen confidence in the Brazilian economy.

Workforce capacity remains another key strategic risk in recent years. The significant reduction in BCB staff has heightened this risk, potentially compromising both the fulfillment of the BCB's mission and the achievement of its strategic objectives, while posing challenges for the management of internal processes and strategic agenda projects.

Other identified workforce risks include potential productivity losses from a deteriorating organizational climate, difficulties in succession planning for key positions, knowledge loss from prolonged gaps in staff renewal, and the loss of skilled workers to the private sector or other public institutions. A 2024 civil service examination, which filled one hundred positions and brought new staff on board in the first half of 2025, partially mitigated these risks. In the second half of 2025, the BCB also called up two hundred candidates from the reserve list for a training program, with appointments expected in early 2026. Initiatives to prioritize processes for resource and workforce allocation also advanced during the year. The gradual and controlled

adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) further supports the BCB in leveraging data science and technology across its processes and helps address the challenge of optimizing a reduced workforce.

Cyberattacks on the SFN intensified in the second half of 2025. This risk has ranked among the main strategic risks since 2023 and has caused financial losses to affected payment system participants. It may compromise strategic objectives linked to dimensions of the Agenda BC#, such as Competitiveness and Excellence, and undermine the stability and credibility of the entire SFN, and consequently the fulfillment of BCB's mission. A wide-reaching cyber incident could erode society's trust in the functioning of the system.

Technological risks have grown increasingly relevant and have long required a stronger supervisory process to address the digital transformation of the SFN and the growing share of institutions with technology-based business models. The BCB therefore adjusted the structure of its supervision area in 2025:

Cyber incident response team. A dedicated team was created to provide more timely supervisory responses to cyber incidents.

Reinforcement of supervision for other operational risks. The supervisory process for other operational risks – notably legal and Information Technology risks – was strengthened through the creation of a dedicated area for the subject.

Further information on BCB's actions to mitigate these risks is available in the 'Our Results' chapter.

Main strategic risks	Main risk mitigation actions
Inflation above target 	Clear and transparent communication, with improvements in the dissemination of activity and inflation indicators and the incorporation of non-financial sector data (*Firmus*) 
 Cyber risk	 Strengthening of regulation, supervision and monitoring of the SFN, conducting of cybersecurity exercises, and mapping of risks and controls in information technology
 Increase in economic and geopolitical uncertainties	Review of international reserves investments, reinforcing security, liquidity and diversification 
Human Resources risk involving a significant workforce reduction, loss of institutional knowledge, difficulties in succession planning, and the loss of talent to the private sector and other public agencies 	 Onboarding of 100 new staff members in 2025, calling up 200 reserve-list candidates in 2026, enhancement of governance for resource and workforce allocation, and gradual and controlled use of AI

Beyond strategic risk management, organizational risk management covers operational risks, assessed across all BCB levels and units on an integrated basis. This includes the identification and assessment of events that could affect the delivery of macroproducts to society and their potential impact on the BCB's objectives and mission. The integrated assessment consolidates results into a risk matrix, from which process owners design the appropriate response for each identified risk.

Overall, BCB's exposure to operational risks is classified as low. After rising in 2023 due to staff work stoppages that weakened certain controls, aggregate exposure returned to low levels in 2024 and remained there throughout 2025. BCB's greatest current exposure, however, lies in the 'Formulation and execution of SPB and currency-in-circulation guidelines' process, which has been significantly affected by budgetary and workforce constraints in recent years.

Moreover, Business Continuity Management (BCM) provides the framework for operational resilience. It identifies and plans the actions needed to keep the BCB operational in the event of a serious disruption. In practical terms, BCM defines and tests response plans for the interruption of critical processes.

The BCB applies the Three Lines Model (3LM) to its overall risk and control structure, with each line performing controls and checks for specific purposes. Further information is available in the **Integrated Risk Management Policy (PGR-BCB)** and the **BCB Integrated Risk Management Manual**.

2nd Line: Risk Assessment, Compliance and Internal Controls

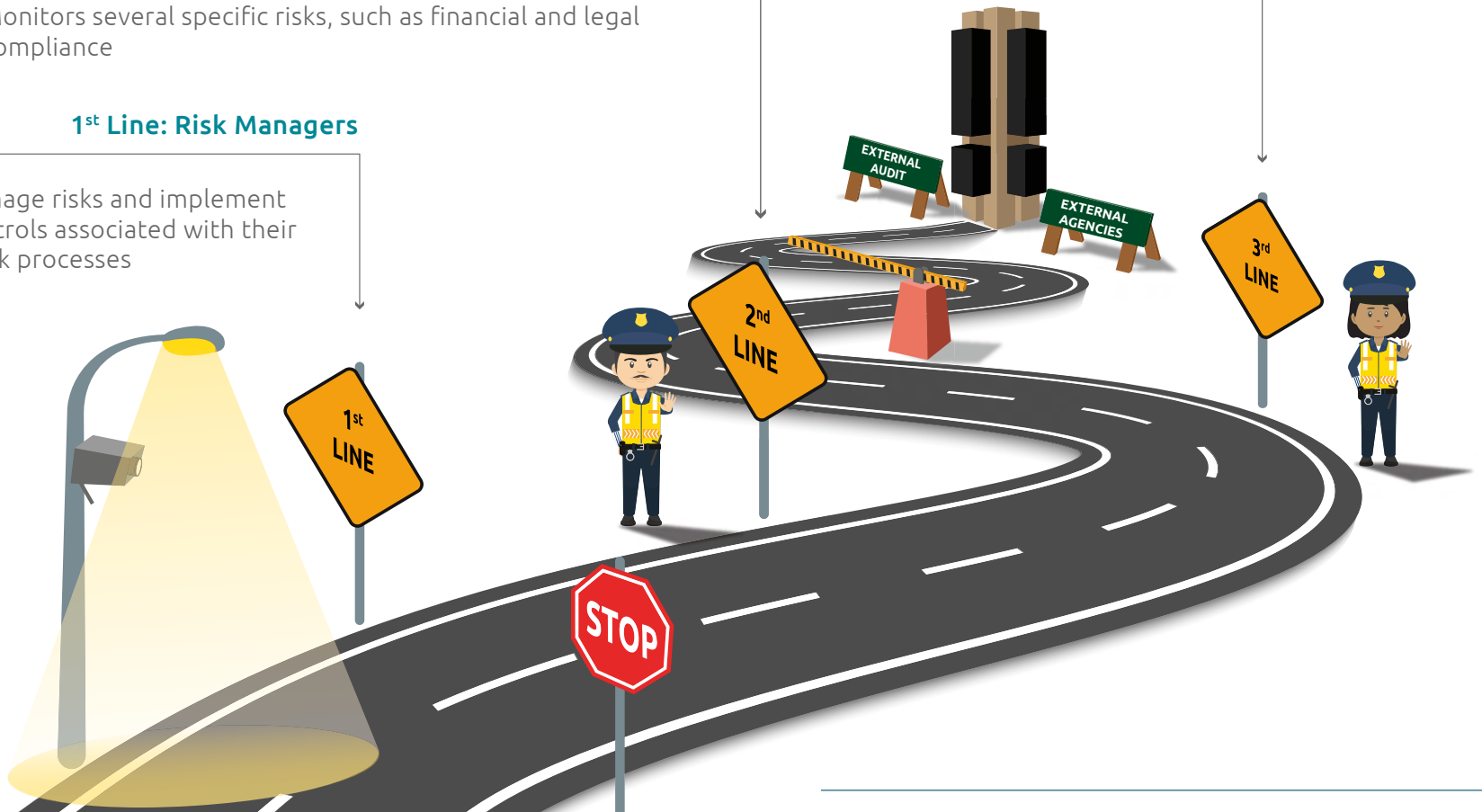
- Consolidates, assesses and reports corporate risks to GRC
- Provides uniform methodologies, systems and technical support for risk management, compliance and internal controls
- Monitors several specific risks, such as financial and legal compliance

1st Line: Risk Managers

Manage risks and implement controls associated with their work processes

3rd Line: Internal Audit

Independent and objective evaluation and consulting on risks, control and governance





OUR **STRENGTH** AND OUR **RESOURCES**

The BCB's relationship with society involves direct citizen service, provision of services to users, and initiatives related to financial citizenship. It also includes ongoing engagement with the press and the BCB's work with supervised entities, focusing on citizens' demands. Additionally, the BCB collaborates with federative entities and public authorities, participates in international forums and organizations, interacts with international investors, and develops technical cooperation with national and foreign entities.

The BCB provides channels for citizens to submit suggestions on how to improve solutions delivered to society. Public consultations, seminars, and events open to external audiences exemplify the institution's efforts to provide products and services that meet public needs.

The BCB also conducts financial education initiatives to help the public make better use of these products and services. These initiatives are detailed in the Education section of the "Our Results" chapter.

The BCB maintains regular engagement with the press. In 2025, the BCB responded to 3,474 journalist inquiries and issued 307 publications, including press releases, agenda notifications, speeches, and presentations. The BCB also monitors interviews and provides spokespersons for events.

The BCB is also active on social media, where it disseminates content in accessible, popular formats. The language is plain and direct. Information is available on the BCB's profiles on **Instagram**, **LinkedIn**, **Facebook**, **YouTube**, **X**, **TikTok**, and **Threads**, as well as through Telegram and WhatsApp broadcast channels. Across all platforms, the BCB reached 2,884,209 followers in 2025 – a 13.55% increase from 2024 – with content reaching 76,113,315 accounts and generating more than 173 million impressions.

Accessibility supports citizenship. The BCB therefore implements measures to facilitate access to digital content on its website, applications, and social media. Initiatives such as ***BC te Explica*** and *BC Sincero* bring the institution closer to the public.

The BCB also provides ***Registrato***, a tool through which citizens can quickly, easily, and securely consult their personal financial information without human assistance. Registrato is available through **My BCB**. Users issued 21.3 million reports in 2025.

OFFICIAL CHANNELS SERVICE

1,433,538

MONEY MUSEUM ON-LINE CONTENT

53,126
views

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

11

EVENTS AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

67

FINANCIAL CITIZENSHIP

45
presentations reaching 20.8K people

6
technical cooperation agreements signed to promote financial citizenship

27.5K
participants in courses and workshops

Over
168.6K
video series views

391.7K
people accessed the contents of the financial citizenship webpage and the *Aprender Valor* program

PRESS EVENTS

4
Inflation Report presentations

42
press conferences

259
press releases

3,474
information requests responded

OPEN EVENTS

26

SUPERVISORY ACTIONS

722
actions concluded

SOCIAL MEDIA

4,111
posts about Pix, Drex, Open Finance, financial education and information to the market and society

76.1 million
BCB's content reach across X, LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube

REGISTRATO

over
21.3 million
reports generated

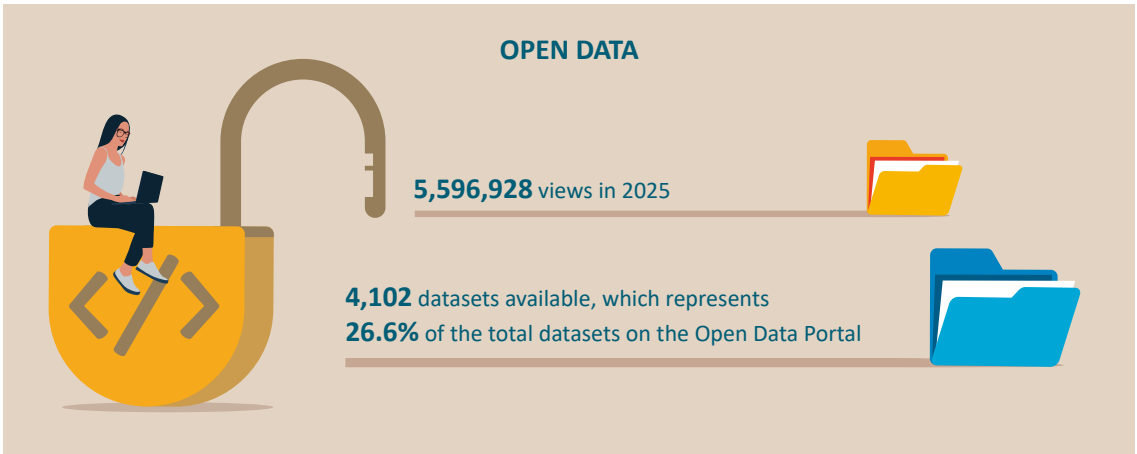
10,764,624 reports on loans and credit operations

5,287,705 reports on personal bank accounts and other financial products and services

The BCB exchanges knowledge with researchers and market participants and publishes extensive information through its **website** and **Open Data Portal**. It is the Federal Government body that provides the largest volume of open-format datasets to society. The BCB provides, in the **Brazilian Open Data Portal**, data not subject to legal access restrictions, largely through associated Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) ready to support new applications and services for society. Total Portal views grew approximately 300% in 2025, reaching 5,596,928 from 1,382,490 in 2024. Part of this growth may reflect automated traffic: in November and December, atypical access attempts, consistent with scraping or data pulling patterns, were identified, stemming predominantly from China and Singapore.

The BCB published the **Open Data Plan (PDA/BC) 2025–2027**, which schedules the release of twelve new datasets by 2027. The new datasets include banknote and coin production, institutions' credit portfolios, and environmental, social, and climate risk. The plan aims to broaden access to open-format information and to foster citizen engagement and innovation. It sets out a publication schedule, cataloging standards, and data selection criteria.

Open data refers to information that is accessible to the public and can be freely operated by machines, enabling social oversight, technological advancement, enhanced public transparency, and innovation across various sectors of society. The BCB contributes nearly one-third of the total datasets on the Brazilian Open Data Portal.



1.1 CITIZEN SERVICE

"**My BCB**" is the webpage that provides services and information designed to simplify access to personal data and facilitate queries. After logging in with a gov.br account, users can issue reports, obtain certificates, submit queries, and monitor information on the SFN and their relationship with it as individuals or legal entities — all in a simple, secure, and free manner. The main services include:

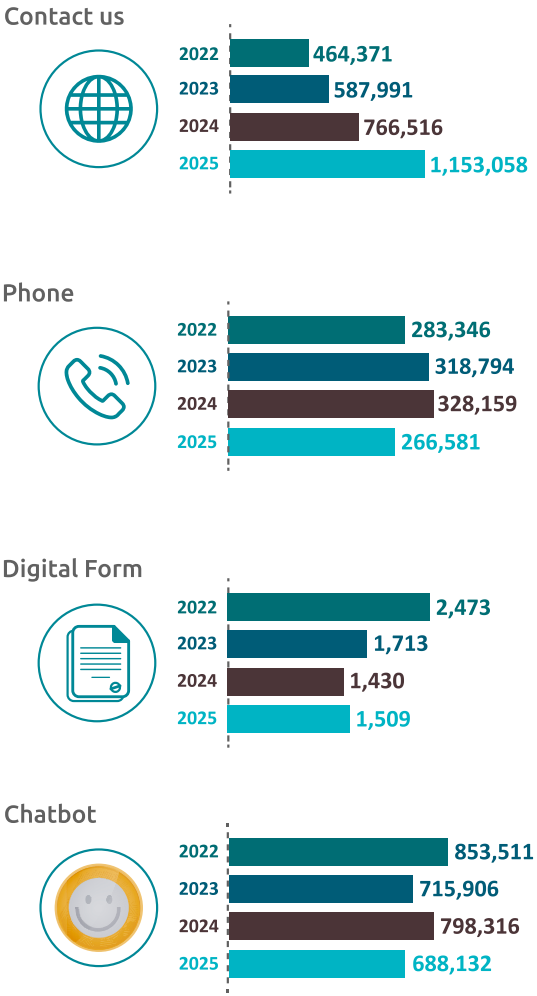
- BC PROTEGE+;
- query to the Unclaimed Money System (SVR);
- reports on loans, financing, accounts, and banking relationships (Registrato);
- reports on Pix aliases and foreign exchange transactions (Registrato);
- registration and query of information requests and complaints against financial institutions;
- complaints ranking;
- Citizen's Calculator and financial education content;
- query of institutions authorized to operate by the BCB; and
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) page.

The most used BCB customer service channels are the **Contact Us** online portal and the 145 telephone service, available on business days from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Other key sections of the **BCB website** include:

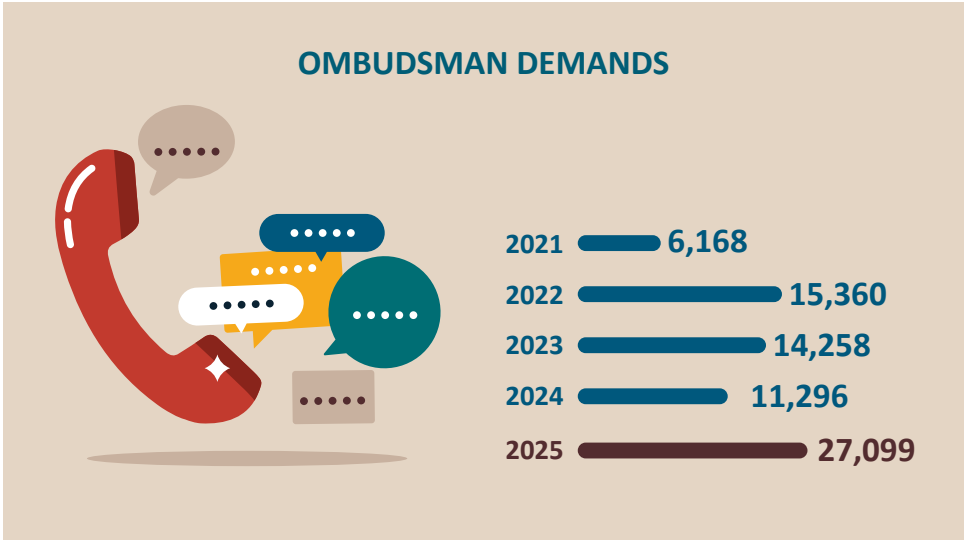
- **BCB Access to Information** – institutional information, authorities' schedules, speeches, presentations, available services, performance in complying with the Access to Information Law (LAI);
- **Monetary policy** – information on inflation, monetary policy instruments, Copom;
- **Financial stability** – information on regulations, supervision, SFN, Comef;
- **Statistics** – economic-financial notes, selected economic indicators, special tables;
- **Banknotes and Coins** – information about the Brazilian real and access to the Dinheiro Brasileiro application;
- **Publications and research** – BCB research and main reports, including the Inflation Report, Financial Stability Report, Banking Economy Report, Annual Report, and Working Papers Series;
- **Agenda BC#** – strategic planning priorities and actions across each dimension;
- **Transparency and Accountability** – administrative information, including programs, contracts, and public bidding;
- **Time Series Management System (SGS)** – a repository of historical economic and financial data series;
- **Regulations Search** – repository of BCB regulations and acts, including current and revoked rules, communications, and BCB and CMN resolutions. In 2025, the BCB issued 295 new regulations, revoked 70, and recorded more than ten million page views from the public;
- **Citizen's Calculator** – simulates everyday financial operations based on user-provided information (results are for reference only and should not be treated as official values);
- **Video and Document Library** – information on financial citizenship.

Users can also subscribe to real-time **notifications** (feeds) for updates to news, regulations, exchange rates, indicators, and studies on the BCB website. Notifications are available by email, web browser, or dedicated applications.

Din is the BCB's virtual assistant. It answers frequent questions about Registrato reports and the SVR, helps calculate loan interest and savings timeframes, searches for BCB-authorized banks, and tracks the status of requests and complaints filed with the institution. Din began using AI to answer questions in 2025. The BCB plans to expand services and accelerate response times in the coming years. Din currently handles 57,300 conversations per month on average.



Note: Methodology for calculating chatbot accesses changed in 2023.



User satisfaction with information and complaint services is measured through surveys across available service channels. In 2025, the 145 telephone service handled 261,735 calls and recorded 266,581 requests; about 61% of users completed the satisfaction survey, and over 90% rated the service as good or excellent. The BCB also sent 57,728 satisfaction surveys to online information requesters, with a 5.3% response rate; on average, 77% of respondents rated the service as good or excellent.

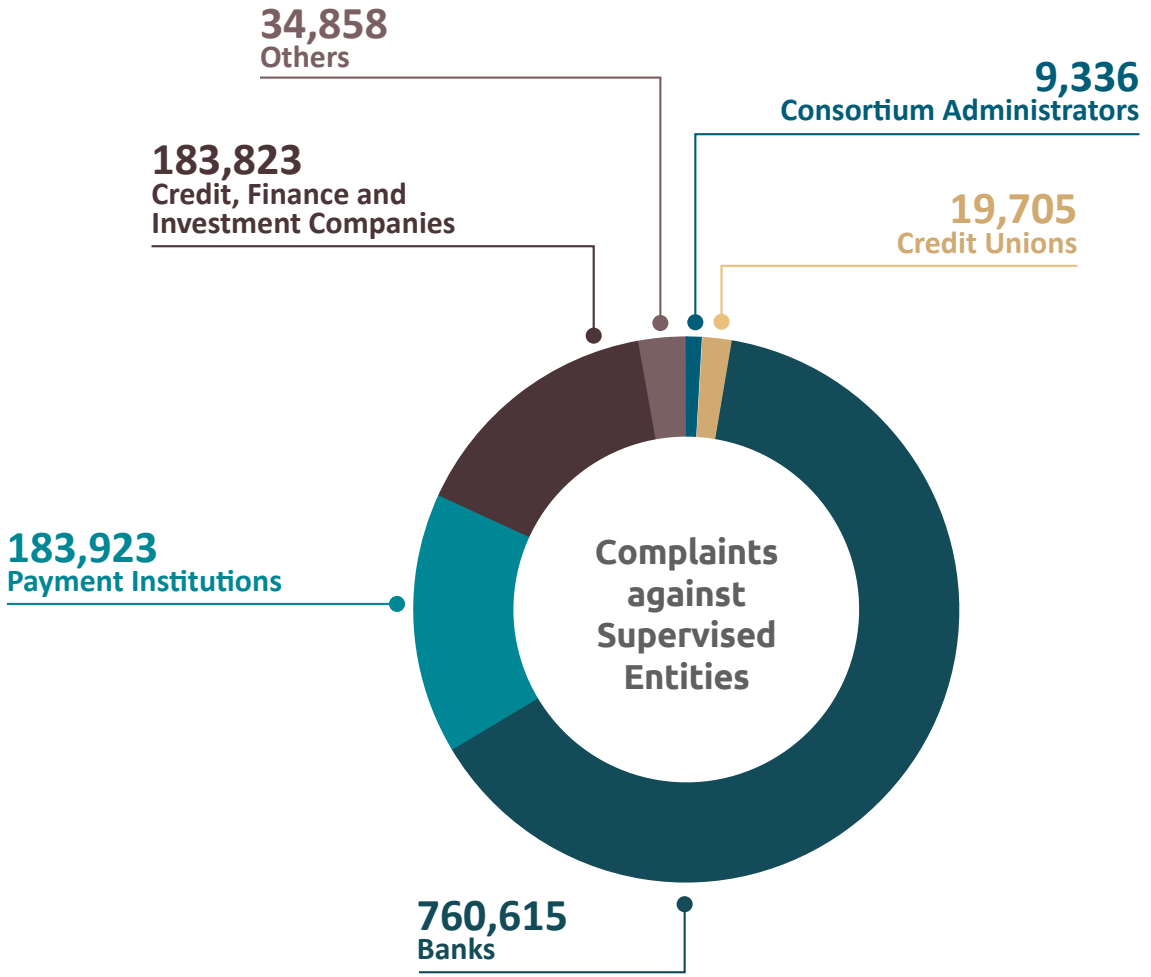
The BCB maintained excellence in citizen services throughout the year. The **BCB Ombudsman's Office** – a channel for complaints, reports, suggestions, and compliments – handled 27,099 requests with an average response time of 2.5 days. Most were redirected to other BCB service channels, leaving 4,088 cases classified as ombudsman-specific: complaints, reports, suggestions, and compliments on BCB services.

Complaints remain the most frequent record type, accounting for 73.3% of these cases, mostly reflecting citizens' expectations that the BCB will solve their individual issues with financial institutions, which falls outside the scope of the BCB's mandate. The Office of the Ombudsman also monitored the receipt and handling of 3,992 information requests under the Access to Information Law (LAI), with an average response time of 4.6 days. More detailed information is available in the **Annual Report of the Office of the Ombudsman**.

The BCB uses the suggestions, compliments, and complaints registered with the Office of the Ombudsman to inform technical and managerial assessments of the quality of the institution's performance. These evaluations can also contribute to enhancing institutional transparency.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP WITH SUPERVISED ENTITIES FOCUSING ON THE CITIZEN

Beyond its supervisory actions in the SFN, the BCB receives complaints from customers of banks, loan companies, and other supervised entities. The BCB forwards these complaints to the respective institutions, which are obligated to respond directly to the claimant. The BCB then investigates the facts, and the resulting information supports supervisory activities and the preparation of the quarterly **complaints ranking** against banks, finance companies, and payment institutions, and the semi-annual complaints ranking against consortium administrators.



1.3 RELATIONSHIP WITH FEDERATIVE ENTITIES AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Federative entities refer to the components of the Federation (Union, states, Federal District, and municipalities) and their respective governments, secretariats, and bodies linked to their structure. The BCB's focus is always to respond promptly and clearly to information demands, contributing to improving the efficiency of public management.

The BCB responds to information requests from public authorities through the **Digital Protocol**. In 2025, BCB teams processed 50,970 requests across 24,729 official documents. Information demands are mostly related to court orders for bank records, freezing and unfreezing assets, and requests for information under the BCB's legal authority or available in systems managed by the BCB.

Regarding services to public authorities, the **Judicial Branch Asset Search System (SISBAJUD)** stands out as a tool for promoting fast and secure communication between the Judiciary and financial institutions. SISBAJUD is hosted and operated by the National Council of Justice (CNJ). The BCB is responsible for maintaining the communication infrastructure with financial institutions and the connection with the **National Financial System Client Registry (CCS)**.

The CCS records customer relationships with BCB-authorized institutions, including checking, payment, and savings accounts as well as investments. It is made available to public bodies through formal adhesion. Access to information through the CCS is faster and less bureaucratic.

Information sharing between the BCB and public entities also includes direct access to registration data linked to Pix aliases stored in the Directory of Transactional Account Identifiers (DICT). This functionality, created by the BCB in 2023, is being used by 52 public bodies with legal duties related to criminal prosecution, control, or investigation of irregularities. Like the CCS, the DICT database is made available to public bodies through adhesion.

In 2025, BCB civil servants participated in fifteen public hearings in the National Congress to discuss matters of interest to society. The BCB also held 52 meetings with members of Congress, parliamentary fronts, and cross-party parliamentary groups, enabling debate on the national and international economic outlook. These engagements reflect the BCB's commitment to informing Congress and maintaining strong relations with the Legislative Branch, and advance legislative proposals of public interest.

A notable aspect of the period was the handling of twenty requests from Parliamentary Commissions of Inquiry (CPIs), at both the state and federal levels, with emphasis on the *CPI das Bets* and the Mixed Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry of the National Social Security Institute (INSS); and more than one hundred information requests from the Legislative and Executive branches of the Union, states, and municipalities.

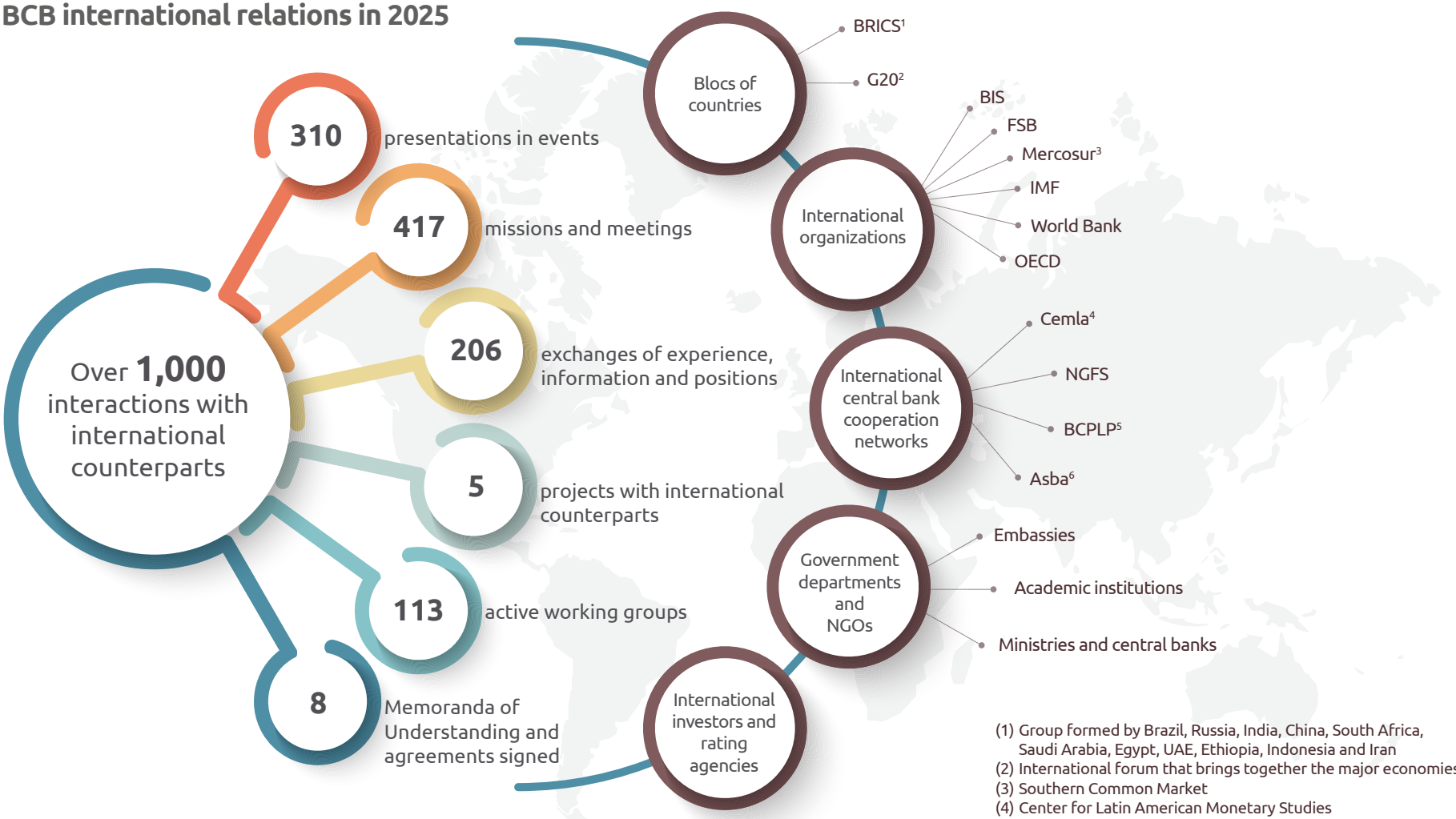
1.4 BCB'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In 2025, the BCB expanded its international engagement to strengthen its mission and share knowledge with other countries. The BCB held more than one thousand interactions with foreign institutions, including central banks, supervisory authorities, government bodies, international portfolio investors, credit rating agencies, regional blocs, and universities.

This cooperation brought direct benefits to Brazil, such as advances in regulatory practices, cybersecurity, and technological innovation. International interest in Brazilian initiatives – such as Open Finance, artificial intelligence, and instant payments (Pix) – led BCB civil servants to participate in 37 exchanges of experience, 17 presentations at international events, and 20 thematic meetings, half of which were with foreign universities.

In addition, the BCB contributed to negotiations of trade agreements involving financial services and investments, such as the conclusion of negotiations with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the advancement of negotiations with the United Arab Emirates and Canada. In these negotiations, the BCB worked together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assess issues such as financial services, foreign investments, payments, and capital flows. This engagement was important to ensure financial stability, preserve its regulatory function, and promote international integration with safe standards.

BCB international relations in 2025



(1) Group formed by Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, UAE, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Iran
(2) International forum that brings together the major economies
(3) Southern Common Market
(4) Center for Latin American Monetary Studies
(5) Central Banks of Portuguese speaking countries
(6) Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas

a) Financial Track of the Brazilian Presidency of the BRICS

Brazil assumed the BRICS presidency and, together with the Ministry of Finance, the BCB coordinated the group's Financial Track. This forum brings together Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, the United Arab Emirates, Iran, and Indonesia to discuss economic, banking, and financial policies. The objective is to strengthen cooperation among members, improve financial practices, and align economic and regulatory policies, promoting integration and stability.

Technical meetings, reports, and exchanges of experience among central banks fostered the sharing of practices and advanced financial cooperation within the BRICS framework. These engagements sustained open dialogue and strengthened Brazil's integration with major emerging economies, broadening debate and supporting multilateral solutions to global challenges.

b) Brazilian Presidency of the Financial Mercosur (SGT-4)

In the second half of 2025, Brazil held the Pro Tempore Presidency of Mercosur, and the BCB coordinated Working Subgroup 4 (SGT-4) – Financial Affairs, which marked its 30th anniversary.

Among the advances, member countries observed the entry into force of the Amendment to the Montevideo Protocol on Trade in Services of Mercosur, which updates the annex on financial services. Discussions also covered the Draft Protocol on payments, current transfers, and capital flows within Mercosur, seeking greater integration and security in financial operations.

The BCB also hosted the virtual seminar "Central Bank Digital Currencies: Experiences and Emerging Pathways", which brought together staff from Mercosur central banks to share experiences and discuss trends in digital currencies.

c) Global Payments Week 2025

The BCB hosted the Global Payments Week 2025, an international event organized by the World Bank that brought together authorities and specialists from over 70 countries to discuss the future of the financial system. The event addressed innovations, challenges, and opportunities, with a focus on financial inclusion, security, and payment system integration. It demonstrated that technology is transforming payments, delivering greater convenience and security, strengthening cross-border integration, and expanding consumer choice.

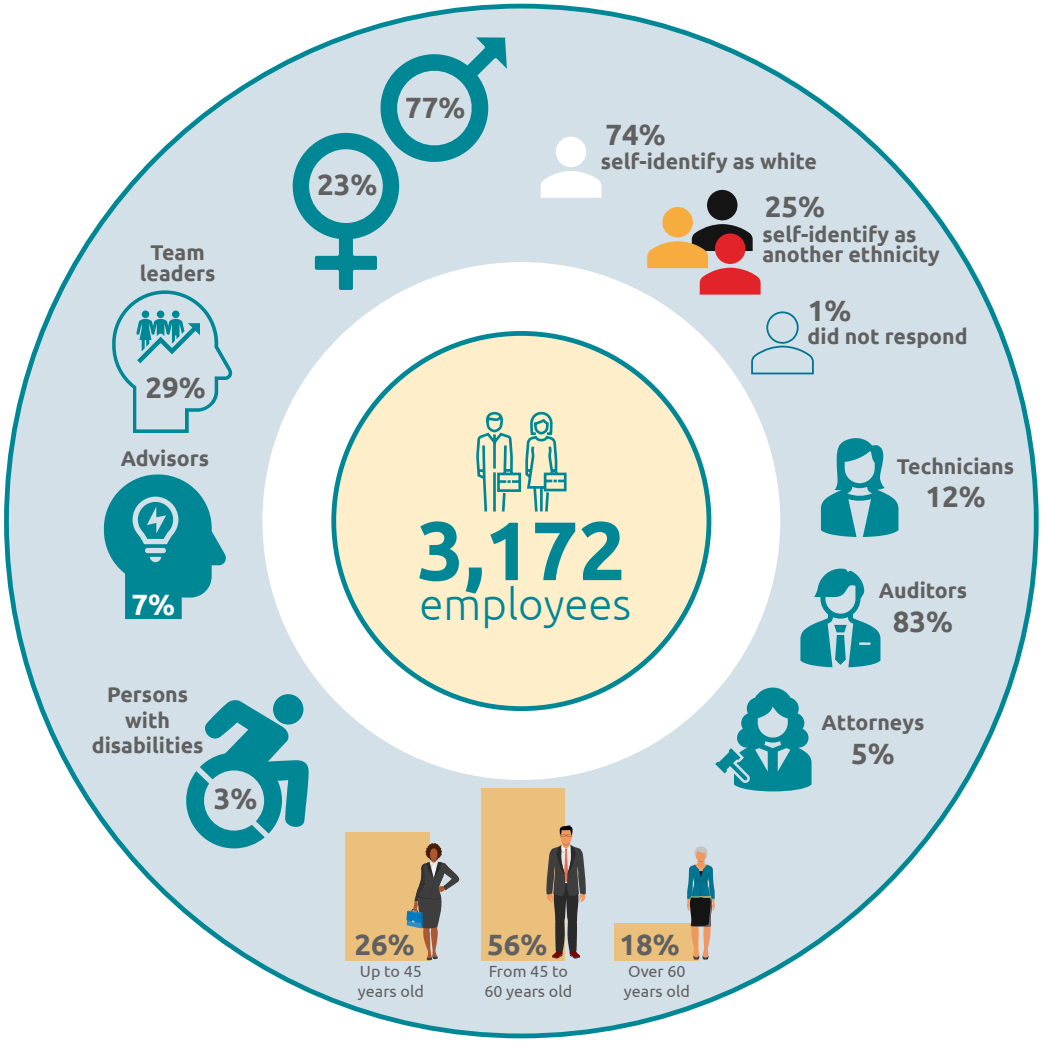
d) VI Meeting of Heads of Financial Risk Management at Central Banks

The BCB hosted the VI Meeting of Heads of Financial Risk Management at Central Banks, an international event organized in partnership with the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (Cemla). The meeting brought together risk management heads from central banks in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Spain, England, Mexico, Portugal, and Switzerland, as well as from the European Central Bank (ECB).

Participants discussed innovative practices and challenges in risk management. The discussions strengthened cooperation among institutions toward safer and more modern financial systems.

2 People and know-how

The BCB workforce comprises professionals with strong technical capacity and well-developed competencies. They are willing to innovate, committed to organizational values, and dedicated to delivering greater value to society.



2.1 STAFF AND REMUNERATION

Law 9,650 of 1998 set the BCB's authorized workforce at 6,470 civil servants. The institution has faced a continuous decline in active staff over recent decades, driven by retirements and resignations without adequate replacement. In 2010, the BCB had 4,882 civil servants; today, even after 95 new staff joined in March 2025 — following ten years without authorization to hold recruitment examinations —, the workforce stands at only 3,172 civil servants.

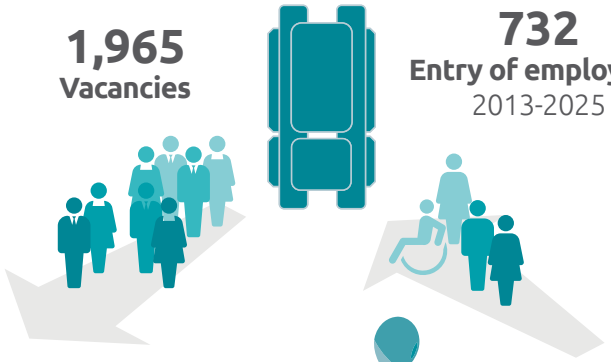
The most recent recruitment examination, authorized in 2023 for 100 positions, was expanded in 2025 with the authorization of 200 additional candidates, bringing the total to 300. Between 2023 and 2025, however, the BCB lost 307 civil servants through retirement or resignation. The Institution now operates with only 51% of its legally prescribed workforce, and another 349 civil servants have already qualified for retirement, heightening the risk of further attrition.

To mitigate the risk of discontinuity in work processes due to the constant reduction in its workforce, the BCB allocated the authorized positions based on both the recovery needs of the most affected areas and the priority of critical processes. It also promoted internal redistribution through mobility programs and has strategically used the Federal Government's Management and Performance Program (PGD), which enables remote and hybrid work arrangements. This flexibility allows staff allocation according to demand, regardless of duty station.

Despite these efforts, and given the new responsibilities undertaken in recent years, there is institutional consensus on the urgent need to replenish the workforce, as further attrition risks compromising process continuity and the delivery of essential services to society.

Mobility of employees

1,965
Vacancies

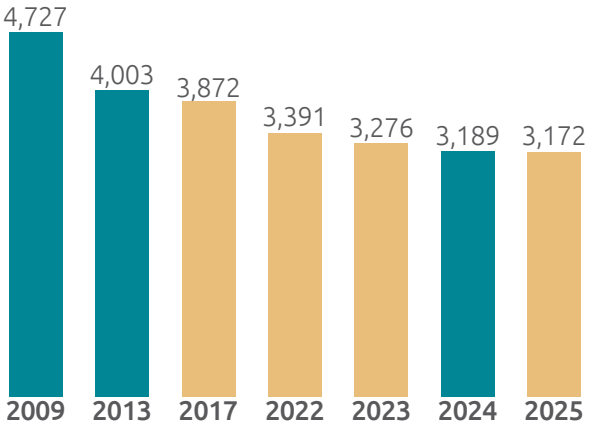


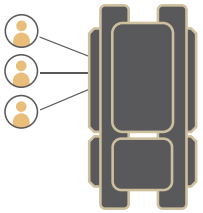
732
Entry of employees
2013-2025



349
Employees eligible for immediate retirement

Number of active employees per year





39
Reallocations through internal mobility

13



Internal selection processes for management positions

Occupation of the 6,470 positions established by law
December 2025



-50.94%

With the exception of the Board of Governors, all BCB management positions are occupied exclusively by career civil servants.

BCB's Governor and Deputy Governors hold unique positions and receive remuneration of BRL 24,553.28, as set by law. The BCB's civil servants receive a base salary, and those in commissioned positions receive a complementary amount. In 2025, the average amount paid to civil servants in technical positions was BRL 15,738; to auditor positions was BRL 34,484; and to prosecutors was BRL 32,436. BCB's prosecutors, as public attorneys, are also entitled to court-awarded legal fees. The Federal Government **Transparency Portal** provides information on the remuneration of federal civil servants, including fees.

2.2 LEARNING

The BCB is a knowledge organization. Through the BCB University (UniBC), it invests in learning and knowledge management initiatives to develop the technical and behavioral skills of its staff. Organizational learning and technical knowledge management – both essential to the BCB's mission – are also under strain from the staff shortage. Despite these constraints, the BCB carried out important learning initiatives in 2025.

Key initiatives in 2025 included:

» Closed training sessions: 93 tailored learning programs were offered exclusively to BCB civil servants, representing an increase of 16.25% compared to the previous year. About one-quarter of these programs (22) were developed internally or adapted to specific departmental needs, with most delivered by BCB civil servants acting as internal facilitators – reinforcing that knowledge is the BCB's most valuable asset.

» Open training sessions: civil servants participated in 1,787 learning programs at various government and private institutions, delivered online, by videoconference, and in person.

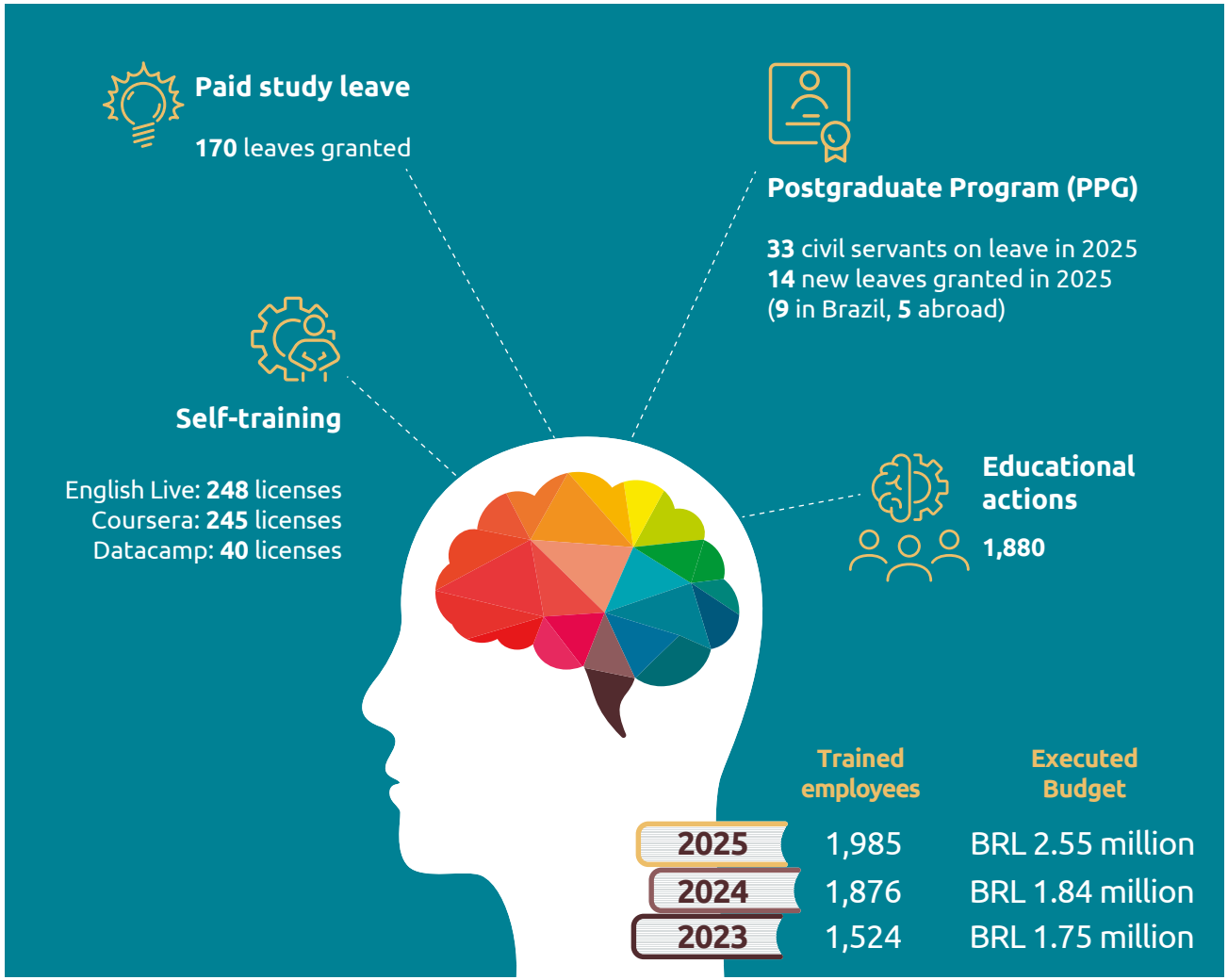
» Online courses via Sapiens platform, an integrated learning environment: UniBC continued to offer online learning, highlighting the internal production of the following courses: Open Data at the BCB; Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility of Financial Institutions; Fundamentals of Data Quality; and the Sustainability Track.

» Self-development licenses: 533 licenses for various platforms were deployed for learning in data science, artificial intelligence, foreign languages, and different technical and behavioral competencies relevant to the training of BCB civil servants.

» Leadership School: the highlight was the Practice Meetings for BCB Executives, which raised senior leadership (department heads) awareness on cross-cutting management topics including the General Personal Data Protection Law (LGPD), LAI, Integrity, Diversity, and Organizational Climate. Additional Practice Meetings and learning programs were also held for other management levels, focused on Innovation and Change competencies, alongside Media Training courses, among others. Over 350 managers at different levels participated in Leadership School programs.

» Graduate Program (PPG): in 2025, fourteen civil servants were granted leave for master's and doctoral studies in Brazil and abroad, with an additional nineteen leaves and one in-service development action (a new Program modality) approved for 2026.

» Educational Leave: 170 training leaves were granted for diverse topics of institutional interest.


Paid study leave
170 leaves granted
Postgraduate Program (PPG)
33 civil servants on leave in 2025
14 new leaves granted in 2025
(9 in Brazil, 5 abroad)
Self-training
English Live: 248 licenses
Coursera: 245 licenses
Datacamp: 40 licenses
Educational actions
1,880
Trained employees
Executed Budget
2025
1,985
BRL 2.55 million
2024
1,876
BRL 1.84 million
2023
1,524
BRL 1.75 million

The BCB invests in technology to continuously improve its services to society. These investments support payment infrastructure, supervisory processes, and the formulation of monetary and economic policy.

Innovation investments take the form of software and hardware acquisitions and partnerships with international organizations and universities. The BCB participates, for example, in international innovation forums such as the BIS Innovation Hub. These partnerships develop projects and share experiences on technologies applied to strategic central bank topics. Priority areas include artificial intelligence, tokenization, Open Finance, Central Bank Digital Currency, SupTech, RegTech, and cybersecurity, among others.

a) IT Initiatives

The BCB delivered 36 IT initiatives relevant to the SFN and society in 2025, including:

- continued development of the Pix agenda, with the implementation of *Pix Automático* and Contactless Pix, and expanded computational and analytical capacity to meet growing demand;
- the launch of BC PROTEGE+, a feature within the My BCB Portal that allows citizens to block the opening of new accounts under their CPF;
- new data collection in the Credit Information System (SCR) to support expected loss calculations under IFRS 9;
- further development of Open Finance to support the redirect-free user journey and *Pix Automático*; and
- the redesign of the annual foreign direct investment declaration in the International Capital system, in line with the new Foreign Exchange and International Capital Law.

b) Colmeia, ChatBC, and Start 2025

Start is the BCB's innovation accelerator, aimed at fostering technological innovation projects related to its activities. Its objectives include assessing the feasibility of new technologies and developing practical applications. It also seeks to internalize knowledge through joint initiatives across BCB departments.

The core idea is to encourage BCB's various areas to propose and develop initiatives that solve business problems. These initiatives should add value to organizational processes through innovative solutions.

The 2025 edition focused on developing artificial intelligence (AI) agents integrated with ChatBC. ChatBC is the BCB's Generative AI platform, which uses natural language models linked to official knowledge bases to answer questions on institutional topics.

The following results are expected for this edition:

- development of solutions that contribute to the evolution of the ChatBC ecosystem;
- evaluation of the technologies used, and demonstration of the results achieved by the solutions developed; and
- internalization of the knowledge generated by the initiatives.

Start 2025 issued a call for projects within the community of practice of BCB's Center of Excellence for Data Science and Artificial Intelligence (Colmeia). Members submitted ideas, and 19 initiatives were selected for development, involving 22 departments and administrative units.

The edition began in September 2025 and is scheduled to run for ten months. Colmeia members will monitor the initiatives.

4 Budgetary and financial resources

BCB's resources come from two main sources: the Federal Government General Budget (OGU) and the Monetary Authority Budget (OAM).

4.1 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL BUDGET (OGU)

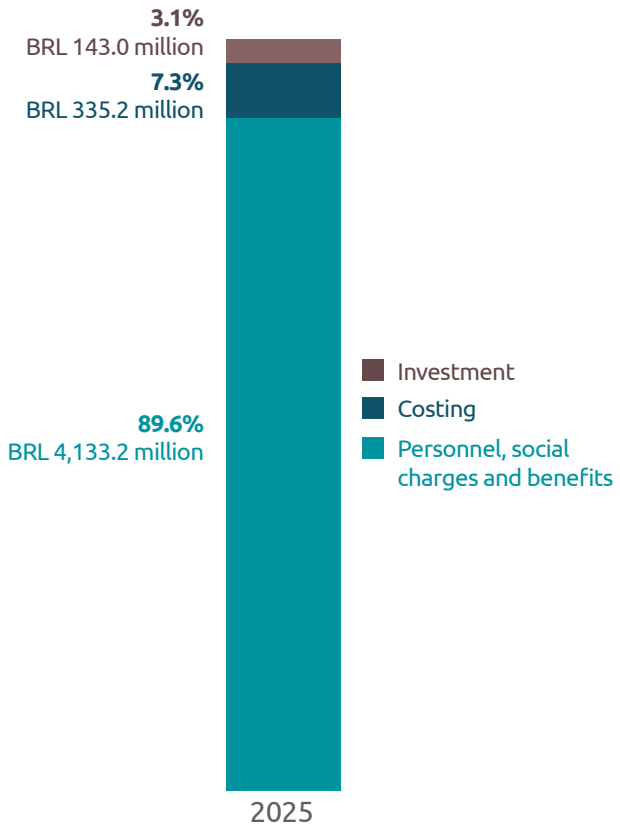
The OGU covers mandatory expenses (staff, social charges, and benefits) and discretionary expenses (costing and investments), in order to ensure the proper functioning of the BCB.

The Annual Budget Law 2025 (LOA 2025), combined with additional credits authorized by the government during the year, designated BRL 4,657.1 million to the BCB. This amount does not include the funds related to the Financial Activities Control Council (Coaf).

The BCB settled the amount of BRL 4,611.4 million, of which 89.6% corresponds to mandatory expenses (staff, social charges, and benefits), while the remaining share relates to discretionary expenses (costing and investments), as illustrated in the graph.

BCB Budget Execution 2025

BRL 4,611.4 million



Source: National Treasury of Brazil

The amount settled corresponds to expenses liquidated during the fiscal year, plus expenses registered as unpaid obligations.

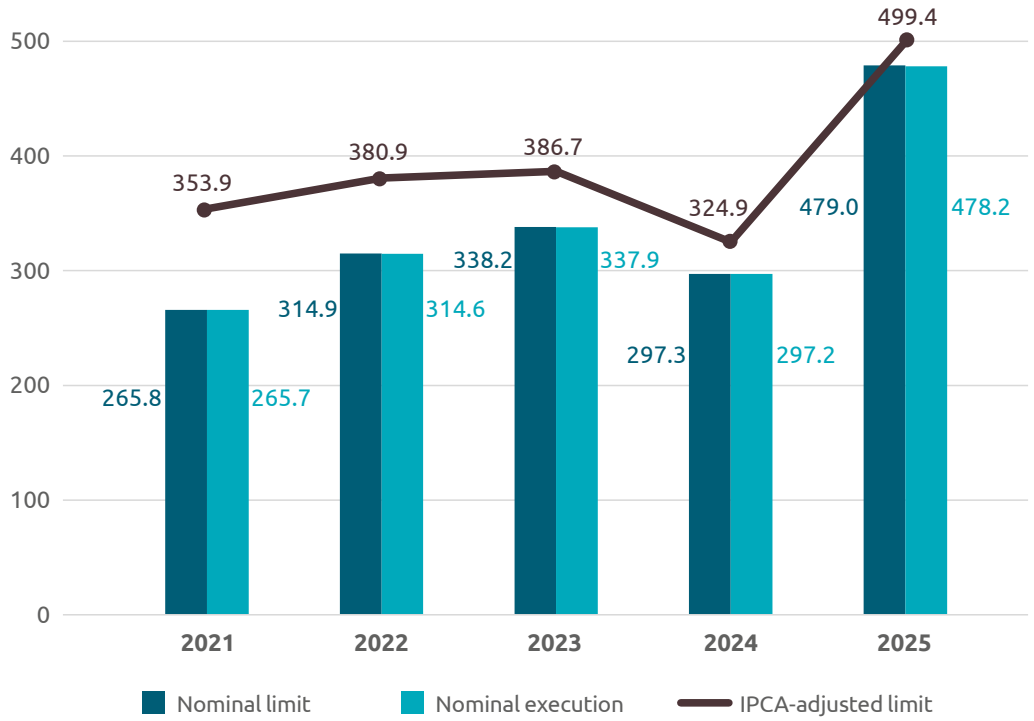
A liquidated expense is one in which the delivery of the good or the provision of service has been duly confirmed to the public body. In practical terms, liquidation involves verifying whether the delivery was made in accordance with what was contracted (in quantity, quality, and value). This liquidation process occurs after budgetary execution and prior to payment.

Unpaid obligations are budgetary expenses that were authorized in a fiscal year but were not fully liquidated and paid by the end of that year, since payment depends on the provision of the service or the delivery of the good. Therefore, until there is confirmation that the obligation has been fulfilled, the expense remains "unprocessed." When the good or service is effectively delivered and the expense is verified and validated, the amount may be liquidated and paid.

Regarding the discretionary budget of BRL 479 million available in fiscal year 2025, the BCB used 99.83%, corresponding to BRL 478.2 million, including BRL 68.3 million registered as unpaid obligations.

For more details on the OGU, refer to the **Budget Execution Bulletins** on the BCB's Transparency and Accountability Portal.

Discretionary expenses: Limits vs. Execution (BRL million, nominal and IPCA-adjusted[1])

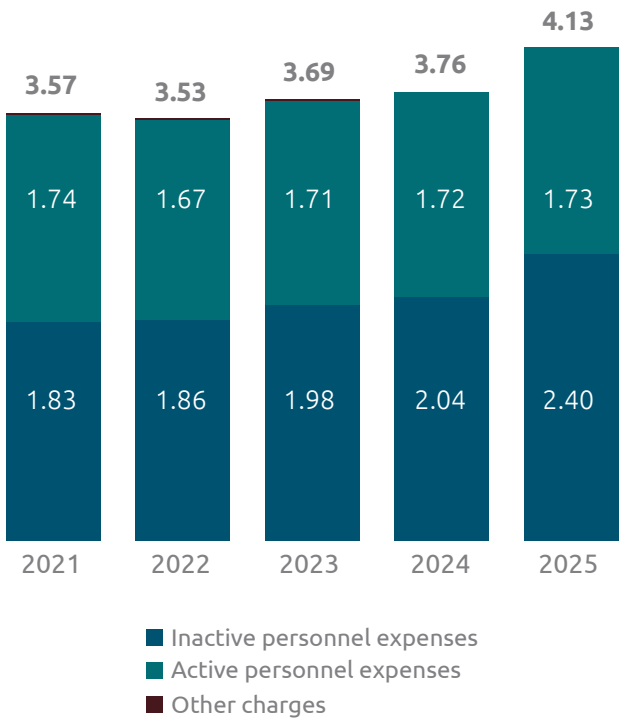


1 Reference date: December 2025.
Note: Values do not include Coaf budget limits.

Personnel expenses

In 2025, the BCB had a total expenditure of BRL 4.14 billion on personnel expenses. Of this amount, BRL 1.73 billion was spent on active personnel, that is, remuneration and variable benefits, such as food allowances, medical assistance, social security, etc. Additionally, BRL 2.40 billion was spent on inactive personnel (retirees and pensioners). There was a change in the calculation criterion compared to 2024: in 2025, the amounts for medical assistance and funeral allowance began to be segregated between active and inactive personnel. As a result, these two categories also became part of expenditure on inactive personnel.

Personnel expenses (in BRL billion)



4.2 MONETARY AUTHORITY BUDGET (OAM)

The OAM, exclusive to the BCB, is another source of funding, with a specific purpose for the public sector. It covers revenues and expenses related to typical BCB activities, such as managing the country's international reserves, financial operations carried out in activities where the BCB plays the role of a bank of banks, and the management of Brazilian real banknotes and coins in circulation (currency supply). Therefore, the OAM comprises all the BCB's revenues and expenses related to operations carried out to implement the country's monetary, exchange, and credit policies.

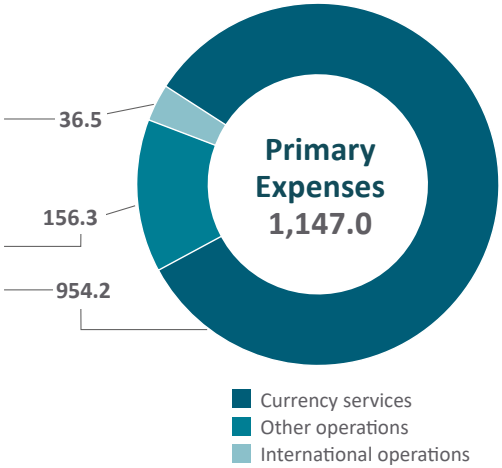
The OAM budget proposal for the 2025 fiscal year established the amounts of BRL 897.7 billion for revenues and BRL 923.7 billion for expenses, of which BRL 1.4 billion was designated for primary expenses. During the fiscal year, reprogramming these amounts was required, raising them to BRL 905.1 billion and BRL 998.4 billion, respectively. Of this total, the BCB collected BRL 834.1 billion in revenues and incurred BRL 951.8 billion in expenses.

Regarding primary expenses, BRL 1.1 billion was executed, of which BRL 954.2 million referred to currency-in-circulation expenses (83.2% of the total). The following figure shows the amounts executed in 2025.

Primary expenses are the expenditures incurred by the government to provide public goods and services to the population, as well as to cover the maintenance of public administration and social programs. These expenses do not include the payment of interest and amortizations on public debt.

Execution of the monetary authority budget (OAM) – in BRL million

	Revenues	Expenses
Banking sector	0.02	113,261.9
International	514,810.3	452,686.5
Open market	317,426.1	193,293.1
National Treasury	665.8	191,391.2
Other operations	1,214.3	173.0
Currency	-	954.2
Total	**834,116.5**	**951,759.8**



4.3 OTHER MANAGED RESOURCES

a) Rural Credit Insurance Program (Proagro)

The Rural Credit Insurance Program (Proagro) is a Federal Government program that protects rural producers. If a crop suffers losses due to climatic events or uncontrolled pests and diseases, it guarantees the payment of the financing taken out to fund production.

The program is mainly targeted at small and medium-sized producers, within the coverage limits established in the regulations. It is managed by the BCB, regulated by the CMN, and the funds are made available by banks and credit unions.

In 2025, the program covered 215,659 operations, encompassing 2.5 million hectares, with a total covered risk of BRL 15.1 billion. The data highlight the relevance of the program as an instrument for mitigating meteorological risks in the sector.

Through January 2026, the Program indemnified 24,391 contracts, with total disbursements of BRL 1.1 billion, directed at the resumption of productive activities affected by adverse events.

More information on rural credit and Proagro can be accessed in the chapter "Our Results," dimension "Sustainability," of this report and on the **BCB's website**.

b) International Reserves

International reserves constitute Brazil's assets in foreign currency and serve as a protection mechanism for the country to meet its foreign obligations and withstand external shocks, such as currency crises and abrupt interruptions in capital flows.

In the case of Brazil, which adopts the floating exchange rate regime, this safety instrument contributes to maintaining the exchange market's functionality, mitigating abrupt fluctuations of the national currency – the real – against the US dollar, providing greater predictability and security to market agents.

International reserves comprise public securities in different currencies (US dollar, renminbi, euro, pound sterling, yen, Canadian dollar, and Australian dollar), gold, foreign currency deposits, special drawing rights at the IMF, BIS deposits, among other assets. The strategic allocation of international reserves is guided by the three-pillar approach: security, liquidity, and profitability, prioritized in this order.

Brazil's international reserves stock grew 8.6% over the last year, rising from USD 329.7 billion at end-2024 to USD 358.2 billion at end-2025.

The BCB publishes annually the **International Reserves Management Report**, which covers aspects ranging from the economic situation and the governance structure, through the investment policy and risk management, to the statement of results of reserves management.

c) Implementation of the ISO 20022 standard in international reserves management

The BCB concluded, within the deadline established by the international market, the adoption of the ISO 20022 standard for operations carried out through Swift – the global network that connects financial institutions for the secure exchange of information and payment instructions, used in the management of international reserves. This update, finalized in November 2025, reinforces the institution's commitment to modernization, transparency, security of operations, systems interoperability, and efficiency. The implementation of the standard helps Brazil to gain greater standing and confidence in the global financial landscape, which is increasingly connected and digital.

4.4 CONTRACTING

The 2025 Annual Procurement Plan encompasses strategic initiatives aimed at the modernization and preservation of institutional infrastructure. Among the most prominent items, the following stand out:

» specialized technical services in Information and Communication Technology (ICT), covering infrastructure maintenance, support for architectures, platforms, methodologies, and user experience in software products, as well as the procurement of switches and services related to Business Intelligence and AI;

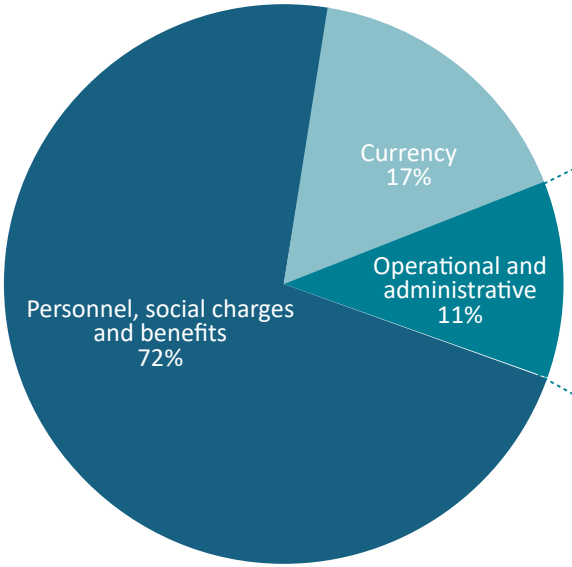
» contracts aimed at the preservation of public assets and functional properties, including armed security surveillance, currency-related services (such as the acquisition of banknotes and coins as well as integrated solutions for banknote processing), and cleaning and conservation services;

» administrative and institutional support services, such as travel management, medical and dental claims processing, audit, management of the health plan's accredited provider network, and public utility advertising services.

4.5 COSTS

In line with best management practices and legal requirements, the BCB regularly measures the costs of its activities, services, and processes through an internal cost system. This system applies its own managerial cost classification model and considers all resources used by the BCB.

BCB's total costs in 2025 amounted to BRL 5.7 billion. Of this total, 72% refers to personnel costs (active and retired), social charges, and benefits; and 17% to costs with currency in circulation (acquisition, distribution, custody, security, and destruction of cash). The remainder (11%) refers to operational and administrative costs, as detailed in the following graph. The BRL 83 million increase (36.4%) in ICT costs compared to the previous year is worth noting. The increase in ICT expenses stems from the growing need to invest resources in the technological infrastructure related to the SFN, mainly in the development and maintenance of systems and in the acquisition and maintenance of equipment, especially to support initiatives such as Pix and Open Finance.



In BRL million

	Year	
	2025	2024
Personnel, social charges and benefits	**4,133**	**3,764**
Currency	**954**	**1,058**
Operational and administrative	**640**	**504**
Information and communication technology	311	228
Maintenance, cleaning and conservation	90	70
Depreciation	37	37
Technical services	52	30
Water and energy	27	30
Administrative support	36	30
International operations fees and services	31	30
Security and surveillance services	16	14
Other expenses	40	35
Total costs	**5,727**	**5,326**

4.6 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RESULTS EVALUATION

BCB's financial statements comprise the following reports: Balance Sheet, Statement of Income, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Foreign Currencies Cash Flows, available on the **BCB's website**. They are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), an organization that defines international accounting standards to facilitate accounting analysis and comparison between institutions from different countries.

a) BCB's Balance Sheet Structure

The balance sheet contains the accounts representing assets and liabilities, segregated into foreign and local currencies, in addition to equity, at the end of the fiscal year.

The BCB's foreign currencies assets are represented, basically, by financial instruments related to the investment of international reserves, such as securities, time deposits placed with financial institutions, reverse repo operations, and monetary gold, among other types of operations. International reserves are the amounts that the BCB holds in foreign currencies, monetary gold, and other highly liquid assets.

A significant portion (99%) of the group of assets in local currency corresponds to the portfolio of Federal Government securities held by the BCB to enable the implementation of monetary policy.

Liabilities backed by foreign currencies are not representative, while local currency liabilities account for 95% of the total. Among these, the following items stand out:

- payables to the Federal Government, referring to the National Treasury's funds deposited with the BCB (National Treasury Operating Account);
- repo operations, carried out for the purpose of implementing monetary policy; and
- deposits made by financial institutions in order to meet reserve requirements established by the BCB.

For balance sheet purposes, the money issued by the BCB is also treated as a liability, which corresponds to the balance of banknotes and coins in circulation held by the public and financial institutions, recorded at face value.

b) BCB's Result for 2025

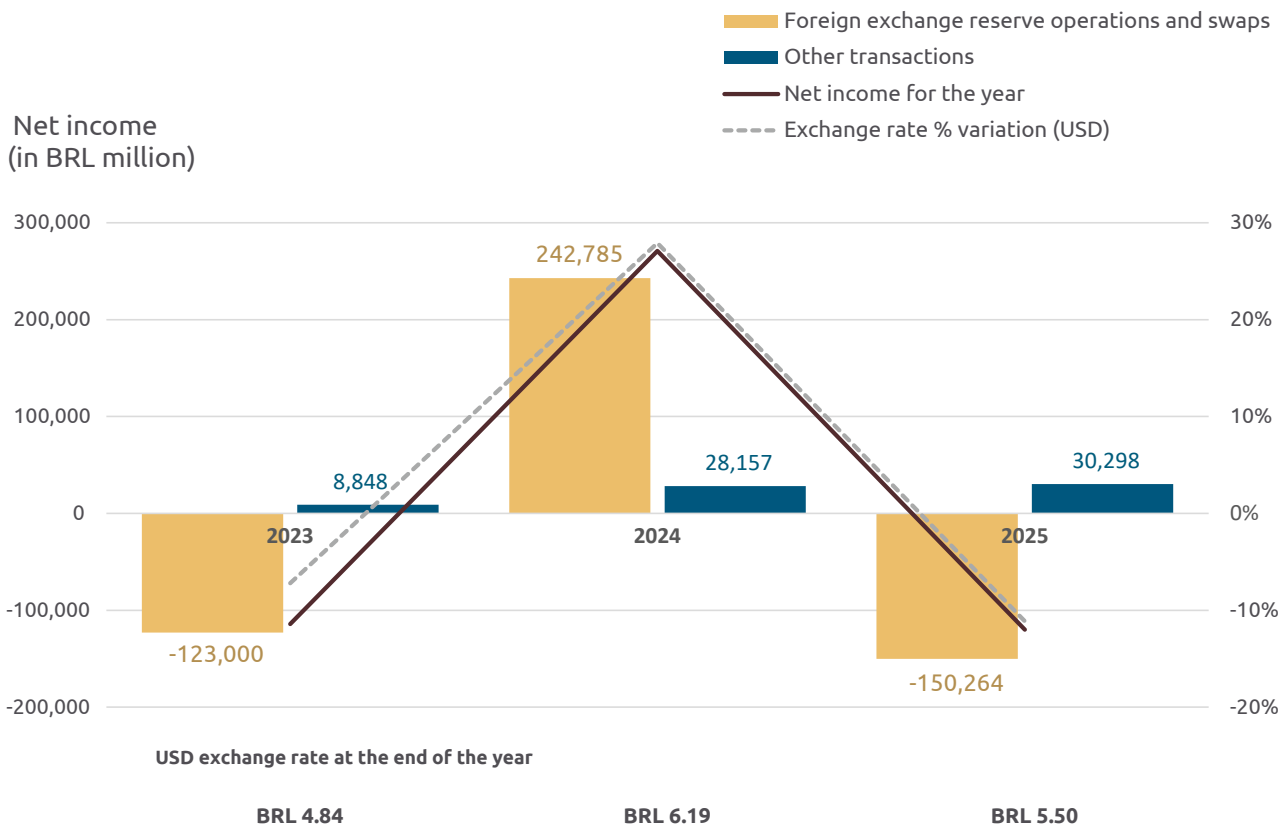
BCB's result, considering all its revenues and expenses of any nature, is calculated annually on an accrual basis and covers the period from January 1 to December 31. The result in 2025 was a net loss of BRL 119,966 million, as detailed in the table.

In BRL (million)

	Year ending December 31st	
	2025	2024
Foreign Exchange Reserve Operations and Swaps	(150,264)	242,785
Result from International Reserves	(263,012)	354,935
Return	(75,248)	543,012
Funding costs	(187,764)	(188,077)
Result from Foreign Exchange Derivatives	112,748	(112,150)
Result from other transactions	30,298	28,157
Net income	(119,966)	270,942

Note: Negative values are shown in parentheses, following the adopted standard.

Due to the composition of the BCB's balance sheet, fluctuations in the exchange rate strongly impact its net income. That results from the fact that a significant part of the assets is in foreign currencies and their value is converted into BRL for the calculation of the result. However, this adjustment is merely accounting and does not represent a realized gain or loss from a financial perspective. The graph shows the variation in net income compared to the variations in the USD exchange rate over the period.



According to **Complementary Law 101, of May 4, 2000**, and **Law 13,820, of May 2, 2019**, BCB's result is treated as follows:

i. if positive, it is transferred to the National Treasury after the constitution or reversal of reserves, until the 10th business day after the approval of the balance sheet;

ii. if negative, the National Treasury covers it, after the reversal of reserves and the use of institutional equity, observing the minimum limit for equity of 1.5% of the total assets, by the 10th business day of the subsequent fiscal year following the balance sheet approval.

Additionally, the portion of BCB's positive result related to operations with reserves and foreign exchange derivatives is set aside as a revenue reserve. The objective of this reserve is to absorb potential negative results in future fiscal years, and it may also be used for the payment of internal Federal Public Debt Securities (DPMFi) by the National Treasury when severe liquidity constraints significantly impact refinancing capabilities, subject to CMN authorization.

In fiscal year 2025, a negative result of BRL 119,966 million was determined. After the realization of a revaluation reserve (BRL 5 million), this result was covered by the realization of the revenue reserve in the amount of BRL 119,961 million.

More detailed information is available in the financial statements on the BCB's website.

c) Seigniorage

Seigniorage, from an economic standpoint, is the revenue or profit from the monopoly of currency issuance. The table presents the seigniorage result by the monetary concept, measured as the variation of the monetary base, discounted for inflation in the period and the cost of production and remuneration of the monetary base.

Seigniorage (in BRL million)	2025
Variation of currency in circulation	12,767
Variation of compulsory and voluntary deposits reserves and Instant Payments account	(16,884)
= Change in the monetary base	(4,117)
IPCA variation	4.26%
Seigniorage expenses	(3,949)
Currency production costs and issuing expenses	(954)
Instant Payments account interest expenses	(3,503)
= Seigniorage result	**(8,406)**

5 Infrastructure and natural resources

The BCB has a cutting-edge technological infrastructure, which is essential for fulfilling its obligations to ensure a sound, efficient, and competitive financial system.

In 2025, improvements to building facilities at the BCB continued. The renovation of the chilled water central system of the headquarters building was completed, generating an energy saving of approximately 40%. An initiative is underway to enable the transfer of the archive currently located in the Setor de Indústrias Gráficas building in Brasília, allowing for the subsequent donation of that property to the Union. To this end, the adaptation of an area of slightly over 3,000 square meters in the 5th basement of the headquarters building is being carried out, with completion scheduled for the first quarter of 2026.

5.1 ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The BCB applies sustainability principles to the management of its facilities aiming to qualify its buildings for better utilization of natural resources, promote sustainable disposal of all generated waste, and the appropriate disposal of its movable assets considered unusable.

To this end, the BCB has a Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC-BC) and two governance structures for its implementation and monitoring:

» Organizational Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee (CRSO): which handles sustainability issues within the institution; and

» Sustainable Economy Committee (Ecos): which seeks to harmonize and disseminate information about internal and external initiatives on the subject, promotes debates on the national and international outlook, and operates in a cross-cutting manner, as the theme involves various areas.

Among the actions carried out to encourage the consolidation of a sustainability culture, those that stood out in 2025 are presented below. For more actions related to the theme, see the chapter "Our Results," section "Sustainability."

a) Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IGEEs) of BCB buildings

The Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IGEEs) are deliverables that are part of the Agenda BC#. They cover twelve buildings across ten regional branches. They were prepared according to the GHG Protocol methodology, which is compatible with the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), with the quantification methodologies of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and with the Brazilian Standard (NBR) 14064.

The base years used for BCB's inventories were 2022 and 2023, reflecting the institution's operation under remote and hybrid working arrangements. The work was finalized in November 2025 and identified the following main sources of greenhouse gas emissions:

i. currency distribution throughout the country;

ii. electricity consumption; and

iii. waste generation from BCB building operations.

Regarding **item i**, the original fleet of trucks, dating from the 1980s, is being replaced by a more modern one. Of the twenty trucks in use, thirteen have already been replaced. However, the benefit brought about by this modernization will only be measurable in the coming years.

Regarding **item ii**, an in-depth study on the feasibility of installing solar panels on BCB buildings is in its final stages of review. In the case of Salvador, the building is already equipped with this energy generation system and was recognized in 2020 for the sustainable management of its operations by the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P) at the 8th A3P Award for Best Sustainability Practices. An evaluation of expanding the number of solar panels in that building is included in the study.

Regarding **item iii**, possible mitigation measures for this source of emission are under study, involving not only improvements to selective collection and proper disposal of waste generated by building operations, but also alternatives to sending organic waste to landfills, for example. As soon as they are concluded, the results will be presented.

The disposal of currency waste (BRL banknotes no longer fit for circulation) has ceased to be a source of concern, as emissions have been reduced by 95% since the beginning of co-processing initiated in 2021.

> Co-processing is the use of currency waste as an alternative fuel to fossil fuel in the cement production industry, promoting the reduction of carbon emissions.

A study on the impact of staff commuting to BCB buildings is expected to be completed by mid-2026. Based on data collected in 2024 and 2025, the analysis is expected to show an 85% reduction in emissions from this source, reflecting the adoption of remote work in recent years.

Across all its buildings, the BCB already applies multiple practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency, natural resource management, procurement, movable asset disposal, and waste treatment. Details are available in **BCB's Sustainable Logistics Management Plan (PGLS) 2025/2026**.

b) Consolidation of the selective collection process within the institution

Selective waste collection ensures the proper disposal of waste and generates income for many households. The practice reflects the circular economy concept – what is waste for the BCB serves as input for other economic activities.

Since 2021, when BCB buildings were physically adapted for proper waste separation, the BCB has conducted awareness campaigns and trained cleaning teams in waste sorting. This effort intensified in 2025, with periodic training now embedded in cleaning contracts. The BCB also ran educational campaigns to highlight the importance of everyone's participation in correct waste separation at the source.

The result is that approximately 59 tons of recyclable waste were sent to waste picker cooperatives in Brasília. With this, the emission of approximately 177 tons of CO2e (CO2 equivalent) was avoided in 2025.

c) Sharing and assignment of buildings

Another efficient management practice for its spaces and resources used by the BCB is the assignment and sharing of its buildings with other public bodies. In 2025, approximately BRL 18.1 million was saved through that practice. In total, 37 assignees occupy 10% to 40% of the buildings, depending on the region, except for the headquarters in Brasília.

The assignment and sharing of buildings provided better use of spaces, optimization of service contracting and acquisition processes, sharing of expenses (water and sewage services, electricity, surveillance, maintenance and conservation of real estate, among others), and reduction of property rental costs by the assignees.

d) Review and improvement of procurement and contracting processes

The BCB observes all sustainability criteria described in the models disclosed by the Attorney General's Office regarding its purchases and contracts. Additionally, the institution regularly evaluates its practices to ensure alignment with current legislation and to serve as a model for other organizations.

Recently, stages of the bidding and procurement process were reviewed and adjusted to align with the new parameters of the Federal Government's Sustainable Logistics Handbook. These adjustments are included in the revised version of the PGLS 2025/2026.

e) Participation in the NGFS Net Zero Workstream

The BCB actively participates in the activities of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) working group, which aims to make central banks' operations greener. At present, the focus is on studying transition plans for low-carbon operations.

In 2025, quick decarbonization guides were released, covering different dimensions of these institutions' operations, such as energy and water consumption, waste treatment, information technology, and currency circulation. The material serves as a reference for the implementation of best practices and is available to all interested central banks.

A conceptual note on the participation of the NGFS's central banks in regulated and voluntary carbon markets is currently under review. The BCB and the Bank of Italy led the study, with conclusion scheduled for March 2026.

5.2 ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BANKNOTES AND COINS

a) Partnership with the Brazilian Mint

The Brazilian Mint (Casa da Moeda do Brasil – CMB) is a state-owned company that manufactures banknotes and coins. The dialogue between the BCB and CMB is constant and involves everything from negotiations to purchase banknotes and coins to partnerships in developing new BRL currency designs and commemorative coins.

For 2025, 1,666,320 thousand banknotes and 744,928 thousand coins were ordered from the CMB.

b) Commemorative coin for the BCB's 60th anniversary

BCB's anniversary celebrations included a ceremony attended by the current Governor, former Governors, Legislative authorities, and cabinet ministers, as well as the production of the **Presidential Conversations Series**, which brings together interviews with former BCB Governors about the institution's history and challenges. The **BCB 60 Years Almanac** and other initiatives to document and share the trajectory of the monetary authority were also launched.

The BCB launched a commemorative one-real coin to celebrate its 60th anniversary. A total of 23,168,000 units were produced, which entered circulation through the banking system and can be used normally in purchases and transactions.

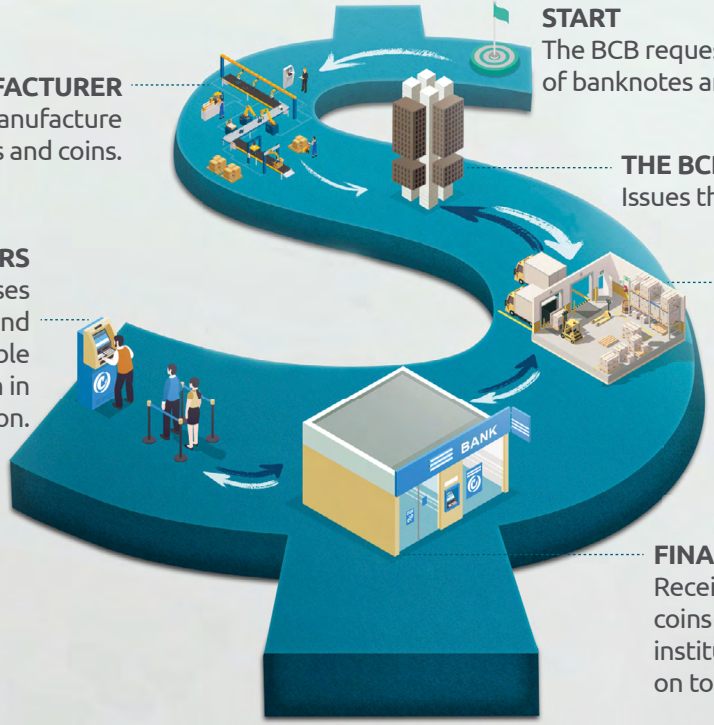
The coin's obverse features the BCB's 60th anniversary seal, the institution's logo, and diagonal lines; the reverse maintains the standard of second-family one-real coins. The material combines stainless steel in the core and carbon steel coated in bronze in the ring, measuring 27 mm in diameter, weighing 7 g, with an intermittent milled edge.

c) Partnership with Banco do Brasil

Banco do Brasil S.A. (BB) is the custodian financial institution that, jointly with the BCB, distributes currency (banknotes and coins) nationwide. With branches in 3,519 municipalities, BB provides broad coverage in serving financial institutions across all regions of the country.

After receiving the currency from the BCB, the BB performs withdrawal, deposit, and currency exchange operations with financial institutions. In 2025, withdrawal operations totaled BRL 68.6 billion; deposit operations, BRL 55.9 billion; and exchange operations, BRL 22.4 billion. The operational costs of currency distribution and custody are reimbursed by these institutions, and the BB accounts to the BCB regarding these costs.

In addition to these operations, the BB performs the sanitation of banknotes received from the banking network. Banknotes considered suitable return to circulation, and unsuitable ones are sent to the BCB for destruction. In 2025, 1.4 billion banknotes no longer fit for circulation were withdrawn, corresponding to approximately 18% of the total in circulation.



START
The BCB requests the production of banknotes and coins.

MANUFACTURER
Contracted to manufacture banknotes and coins.

THE BCB
Issues the banknotes and coins.

CONSUMERS
The population uses the banknotes and coins and is responsible for keeping them in good condition.

CUSTODIAN INSTITUTION
Distributes banknotes and coins to financial institutions and withdraws unfit currency from circulation.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Receive the banknotes and coins from the custodian institution and pass them on to its clients.

Currency Issuance and Distribution


OUR **RESULTS**

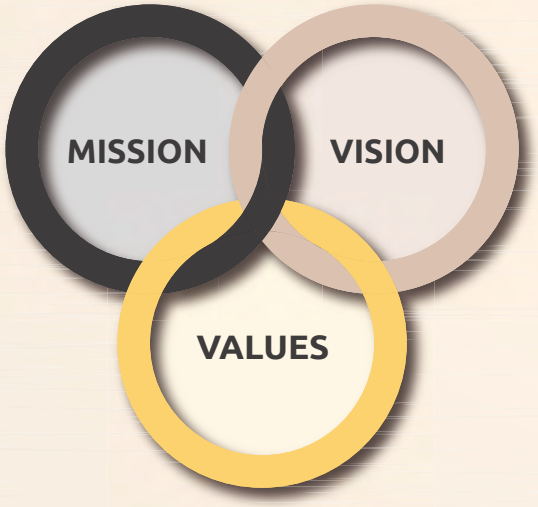
The mission of the BCB is to ensure price stability, foster a sound, efficient, and competitive financial system, and promote the economic well-being of society.

Price stability is pursued through inflation control. To achieve it, the BCB implements policies to meet targets set by the National Monetary Council (CMN).

The BCB continuously works to strengthen the SFN. During the 2020–2025 cycle, Agenda BC# aimed to promote financial inclusion by reducing credit costs, enhancing financial services, and increasing market participation. The Agenda is structured into six thematic dimensions: Inclusion, Competitiveness, Transparency, Education, Sustainability, and Excellence. Each dimension encompasses several strategic actions, most of which have already been completed.

The BCB had 45 strategic actions in progress throughout 2025; 19 were completed. To promote transparency and communicate results to society throughout the year, BCB's website features a **Transparency and Accountability portal**, which periodically reports the progress of these actions.

STRATEGIC ACTIONS – 2025



OBJECTIVES

	Implemented	Completed
Inflation within the target range	2	0
Financial Stability	3	2
Inclusion	1	1
Competitiveness	10	2
Transparency	7	6
Education	5	1
Sustainability	8	3
Excellence	9	4

45 implemented actions

19 completed actions

The following sections report the 2025 results that supported the eight BCB strategic objectives.

This section reports on BCB's results in pursuit of the strategic objective: "Meet inflation targets set by the CMN and, without compromising price stability, smooth economic fluctuations and foster full employment".

By ensuring price stability, the BCB contributes to sustainable economic growth. Price stability enables households and firms to make well-informed decisions regarding consumption, investment, and savings, thereby supporting sustainable growth and reducing economic uncertainty.

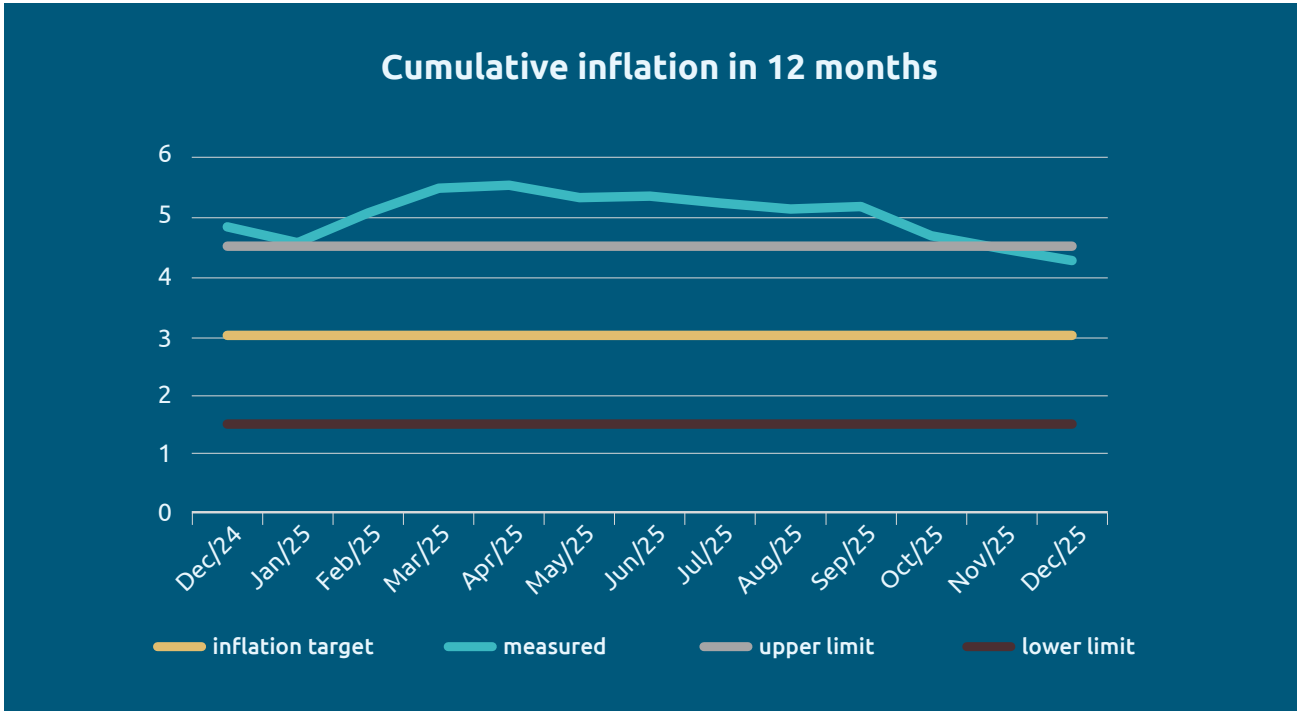
To achieve this, the BCB conducts monetary policy, comprising actions to influence interest rates and liquidity conditions in the economy. BCB's primary objective is to ensure the stability of the Brazilian real's purchasing power, and keeping inflation under control is its main contribution to society.

Inflation Control

The BCB works to adopt timely measures to mitigate risks of price pressures on goods and services when identified



Sustainable growth requires an economic environment where inflation is controlled. Such conditions promote greater organization and predictability for citizens and businesses. To meet its commitment to society, the BCB manages the Selic rate as its policy instrument to achieve the inflation target set by the CMN. As of January 2025, Brazil began to adopt a continuous inflation targeting system. Under this regime, the target refers to 12-month accumulated inflation, assessed monthly, allowing continuous monitoring over time. The continuous target is 3%, with a tolerance interval of 1.5 percentage points above or below.



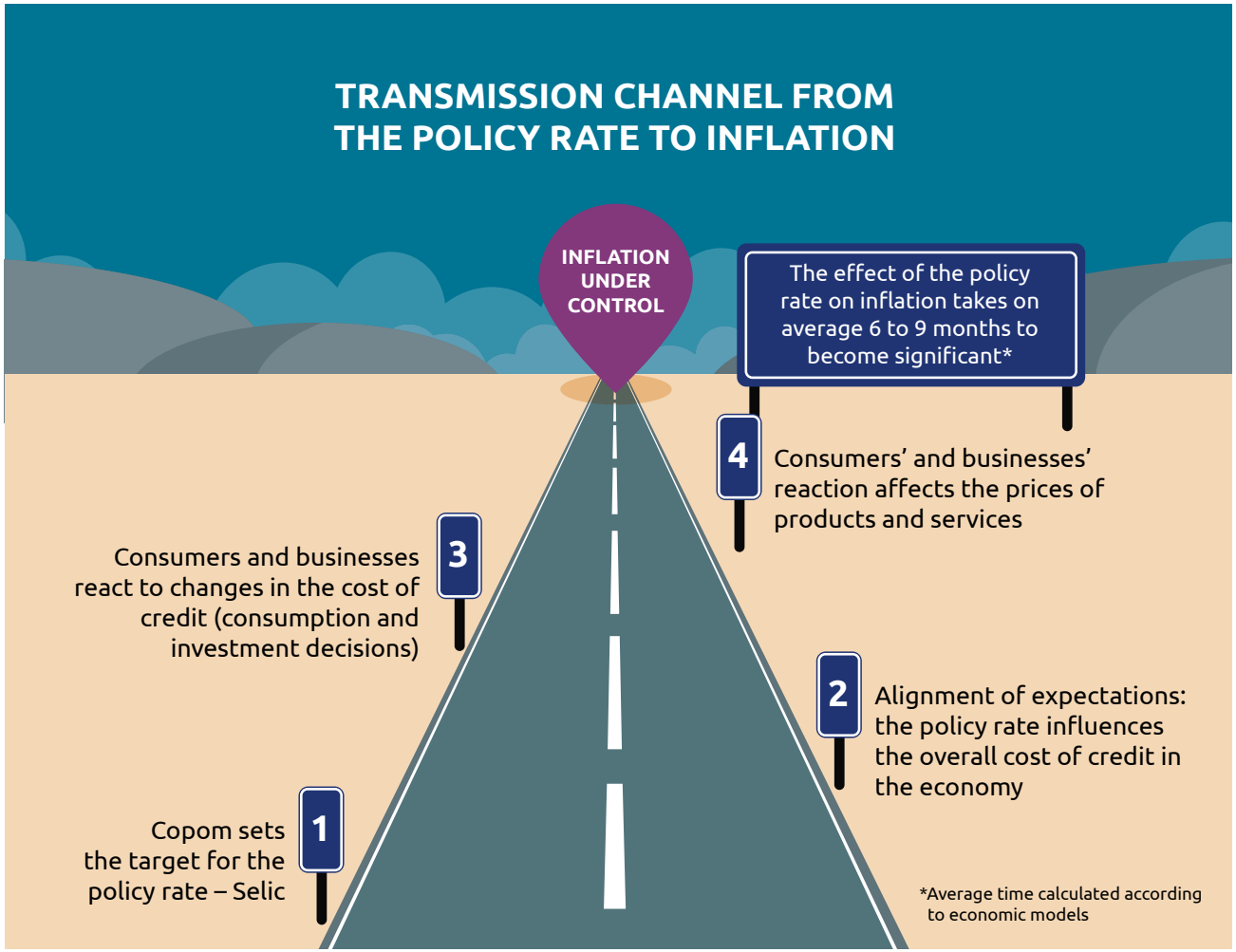
In 2025, monetary policy faced significant challenges. At the start of the year, inflation remained elevated, and expectations were equally high. Both the external environment – compounded by the announcement of US trade tariffs and their spillover effects – and the domestic economy reflected a climate of heightened uncertainty. Faced with resilient economic activity, labor market pressures, a positive output gap, elevated inflation projections, and de-anchored expectations, the BCB adopted an even more restrictive stance, gradually raising the Selic rate until it reached 15% p.a. This response aimed to contain inflationary pressures and re-anchor market expectations.

In June 2025, the 12-month accumulated inflation as measured by the Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA) reached 5.35%, above the upper limit of the target for the sixth consecutive month. This triggered the publication of the first open letter under the continuous inflation-targeting regime, explaining the result. Above-target inflation was a consequence of several factors, including robust economic activity, de-anchored inflation expectations, inflationary inertia, and exchange rate depreciation. In subsequent months, the price trajectory reversed: inflation declined and, by November, had returned within the target tolerance interval, although it remained above the target.

Throughout the year, signs of moderation in inflation and expectations began to emerge. Elevated risks persisted, requiring caution in view of global financial conditions and exchange rate volatility. Such moderation occurred in an environment of restrictive monetary policy maintained for a prolonged period, consistent with the process of inflation convergence to the target.

In December, the 12-month accumulated inflation reached 4.26%, above the 3% target, but still within the tolerance interval, which has an upper limit of 4.5%. Food at home inflation declined significantly compared with 2024, from 8.2% to 1.4%, driven by a good harvest and exchange rate appreciation, which reduced wholesale prices for products such as sugar, rice, coffee, oranges, milk, corn, wheat, and eggs. Prices for live cattle remained stable in 2025 compared with the previous year. Fresh food inflation was also moderated by relative climatic stability throughout the year. Conversely, industrial goods inflation remained at a level similar to that observed in 2024. It continued to be elevated for the segment, despite the contribution from exchange rate appreciation and a reduction in imported input prices.

Services inflation proved resilient in 2025, reflecting still-robust economic activity and unemployment rates at historical lows. Despite the decline in international oil prices – reflected in consumer gasoline prices – administered prices rose 5.3%, influenced by inertia from the prior period and by significant adjustments in residential electricity and urban bus fares.



a) IPCA core inflation measures and other analytical series: consolidated methodology

The BCB calculates several analytical series derived from the IPCA. These include core inflation measures and inflation for specific segments, such as administered prices and services prices. In 2025, **Technical Note 57** consolidated the calculation methodology, incorporating targeted adjustments to correct occasional inconsistencies and enhance methodological uniformity. These adjustments preserved the key economic messages underlying each series, with results that were virtually unchanged for the post-2012 period. The consolidated methodology also enabled the publication of longer historical series, typically starting in January 1991.

b) New sector-level series introduced in the IBC-Br

In 2025, the BCB began to publish new time series related to the Economic Activity Index (IBC-Br): agriculture, industry, services, taxes, and ex-agriculture. Data are now released monthly, 45 days after the reference month, enabling more timely assessment of economic activity.

The published series provide data from 2003 onward and use 2022 as the base year (average = 100). The series are available in Table 1 of the **Selected Economic Indicators** on the BCB's website and in the **BCB's Time Series Management System (SGS)**.

c) Official launch of the Firmus Survey following pilot phase

The survey captures Brazilian companies' perceptions of the economy and their expectations for macroeconomic variables such as inflation, GDP, and the exchange rate. It also addresses current economic issues, such as the impacts of U.S. trade policy.

Conducted quarterly, the results are published by the end of the month following data collection. The questionnaire is concise, and responses are aggregated to ensure confidentiality.

The survey gathers qualitative and quantitative data to inform monetary policy formulation. It broadens the analytical view of the economy by incorporating diverse data sources. Direct company participation reinforces transparency and strengthens the partnership between the BCB and the private sector. **Read more**.

d) Integration of Machine Learning Methods into Copom's Routines

Efforts to improve the timely monitoring of inflationary pressures across different IPCA segments led to the systematic study and adoption of Machine Learning (ML) methods for inflation forecasting during Copom cycles.

The systematized procedures enabled projections for headline IPCA and its IPCA market prices components – food at home, industrial goods, and services. Results can be compared with both ML-based models and other macroeconomic models used in the Copom projection cycle. Implementation details were published in the December 2025 Monetary Policy Report box, "**Special topics on inflation forecasting with machine learning**."

e) Payments Statistics by Economic Activity

The Payments Statistics by Economic Activity (EPAE) is a set of statistical series that classifies payment flows between payers and recipients according to their economic sector. Launched in October 2025, the EPAE initially uses the Pix database to monitor the direction, value, and volume of monthly financial transactions, providing timely information for economic analysis. The dataset covers 529 distinct monthly flows across 23 payer and recipient sectors – 21 productive sectors, households, and "others".

f) Brazilian Foreign Capital Survey

The Brazilian Foreign Capital Survey (Censo) was redesigned and simplified, significantly reducing the compliance burden on declarants – the companies receiving foreign direct investment. The Censo was incorporated into the Foreign Capital Information Reporting System (SCE),

fully implemented in 2025. This integration enabled the consolidation of the two declarations previously required from foreign-investment recipient companies – the Economic-Financial Declaration and the Censo.

The Quinquennial Censo introduced a minimum reporting threshold, exempting companies with total assets below BRL 100,000. Registration was simplified by drawing on existing records from foreign exchange transactions and prior declarations already in the system. The new quinquennial declarations will be filed as of December 31, 2025.

The external credit module (SCE-Credit) was also enhanced. New functionalities were added to identify sustainable securities issued by residents – the National Treasury and Brazilian companies – in the international market. The classification by modality was simplified, merging direct loans and financing from international organizations in line with international methodological standards.

g) Cryptoasset statistics

The BCB continued to improve cryptoasset statistics by including in the balance of payments, starting in the second half of 2025, separate transactions of cryptoassets without an issuer – such as bitcoin – classified under the capital account, and those with an issuer – such as central bank digital currencies and stablecoins – classified under the financial account. The BCB remains an international reference in cryptoasset statistics compilation and dissemination, as recognized by the IMF Statistics Department.

h) Enhancements to the Selic system

The Selic Conecta Portal began offering additional data through four new APIs of the Special System for Settlement and Custody (Selic). The first API displays real-time prices and statistics for transactions involving Federal Government securities. The second provides information on custody accounts and on clients of Selic-registered participants. The third enables queries of the registration data for government securities. The fourth provides registration data of Selic participant institutions.

The Pre-matching platform – a prior-confirmation step for federal government securities transactions before Selic settlement – became mandatory for repo operations between market participants and with the BCB. The measure enhances operational efficiency, establishes a uniform communication standard, and reduces settlement failures from inconsistent data, strengthening security in the government securities market.

Further enhancement to the Pre-matching platform introduced a model to improve batch intermediation operations. The counterparty limit became adjustable. Each transaction can now be settled independently, and instructions are submitted automatically to the Selic system. The result is greater agility and efficiency as well as standardized processing through Pre-matching. The previous system – now discontinued – capped counterparties at five and required atomic settlement: all transactions cleared simultaneously or none at all.

i) Improvements in BCB operations with Federal Government securities

In July 2025, the BCB updated open-market operations to improve liquidity management. Long-term repo operations with free collateral substitution began to be conducted weekly, with a six-month term, in addition to the four usual weekly offerings with a three-month term. Intra-Copom repo operations – without free collateral substitution and with a term aligned to the interval between Copom meetings – were also reinstated.

In December 2025, the BCB automated the securities request and asset delivery process for its securities lending instrument (combined operations with the BCB), improving efficiency and reducing operational risk. Once all requirements are met, instructions proceed immediately to settlement in Selic. Previously, institutions had to request the loan by telephone or email, making the process slower and prone to errors and delays.

The Ofdealers supplementary module of Selic, used by the BCB and the National Treasury Secretariat to conduct operations and auctions of Federal Government securities,

underwent significant adjustments during the year. The main adjustment allowed the use of securities whose coupon payment falls on the business day following short-term repo auctions (one-business-day term). These securities were previously the only ones not permitted in this type of operation, as they are accepted in longer-term repo operations and in combined repo operations with the BCB (securities lending).

The BCB also improved its securities pricing systems for repo operations. Pricing relies on a discount model – known as a haircut – representing the difference between a security's market value and the value recognized by the BCB as collateral. The haircut serves as a safety margin against potential price fluctuations.

The haircut reflects two main factors: the security's duration and the volatility of market interest rates. The greater the uncertainty or price fluctuation, the higher the haircut.

The BCB uses two statistical models: Multiple Linear Regression (MLR), which estimates the haircut based on average variable relationships, and Quantile Regression (QR), which focuses on extreme scenarios. The final haircut is the higher of the two estimates.

This section reports actions and results that contributed, throughout the year, to achieving the strategic objective: "Maintain national financial stability".

The BCB monitors the SFN on an ongoing basis. Analyses conducted over the year found no material risks to financial stability and confirmed that the financial system remained resilient to all macroeconomic shocks, including those simulated.

The growing digitalization of the SFN and the Brazilian Payment System (SPB) made cybersecurity and operational resilience a priority. A series of significant cyber incidents during the year led the BCB to develop measures to strengthen security controls for electronic data communication within the National Financial System Network (RSFN), among other actions detailed in the "Cyber Resilience" section.

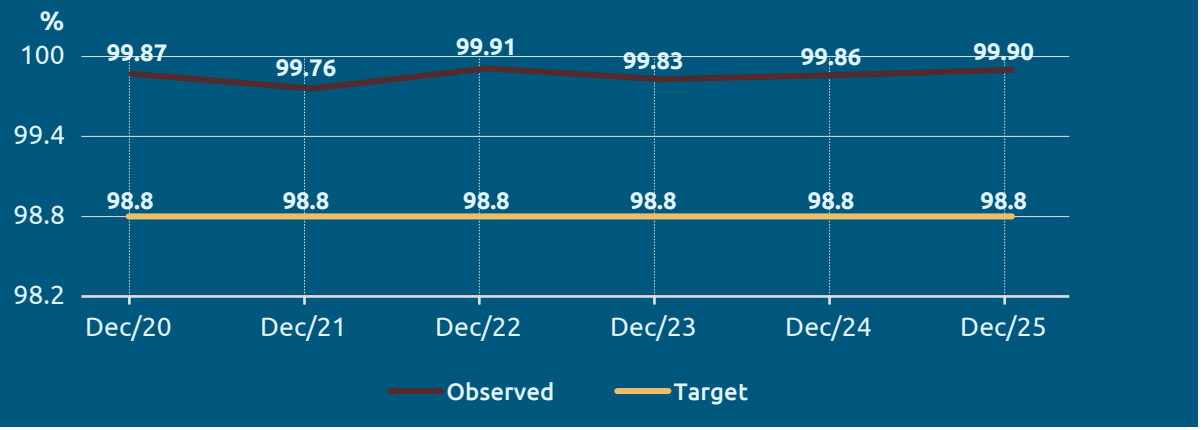
a) Soundness of the SFN and Prudential Supervision

Throughout the year, the SFN maintained capital and liquidity levels above prudential requirements, with adequate provisions for risk coverage. For individuals, credit risk materialization increased, particularly in rural credit. For companies, risk materialization rose in operations with micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Capital market financing continued to gain relevance for corporate funding. Macroprudential policy remains in a neutral stance, consistent with the absence of significant financial risk accumulation.

The Level of Compliance with Capital Requirements by SFN institutions (NEEC-SFN) is a monthly indicator of financial system soundness. It has performed above the established target of 98.8% throughout the year, reaching 99.90% in December 2025.

The BCB's prudential and conduct monitoring and supervision contributed decisively to the sound functioning of the SFN in 2025. The proactive approach supported financial system soundness, the adequate flow of credit to the economy, and the implementation of the BCB's innovation agenda. To that end, the BCB worked continuously alongside supervised entities, conducting supervisory actions ranging from remote monitoring to on-site supervision activities.

Level of compliance with capital requirements by SFN institutions
(measures the SFN soundness)



The BCB also acted to make information of public interest on SFN performance available to society. To that end, it intensified the use of information systems, applications, tools, and algorithms that had been under development in recent years.

At the end of 2021, the BCB supervised 1,660 individual financial institutions. By the end of 2025, this number had risen to 1,879 – a 13.19% increase. The Supervised Universe (SU) has also grown more diverse in nature and complexity, including banking and non-banking conglomerates and independent institutions such as credit unions, payment institutions, payment schemes, consortium administrators, securities brokers and dealers, foreign exchange brokers, and financial market infrastructure operators, among others.

A Consortium plan is similar to a purchasing pool in which a group of individuals or legal entities saves money collectively to enable its members to acquire goods or services. The group and its assets are managed by a consortium administrator authorized to operate by the BCB.

As a result, the increasing diversification of business models and the growing competitiveness of SFN participants require the BCB to broaden its forward-looking assessments of institutions' business model viability, corporate governance structures, internal controls, and risk management, across both prudential and conduct dimensions.

Despite human resource constraints relative to the growing number and complexity of supervised institutions, the BCB completed 722 supervisory actions during the year. These covered micro and macroprudential monitoring, banking and non-banking prudential supervision, conduct supervision, advisory and specialized actions, data curation, and technical management. All actions were guided by alignment with strategic priorities and coverage of the Supervised Universe (SU).

FINANCIAL SYSTEM

The BCB assesses that there is no relevant risk to financial stability.



CREDIT

Real economy financing weakened, in line with tighter financial conditions and the moderation in economic activity growth.

Credit slowed at the margin for households and firms.

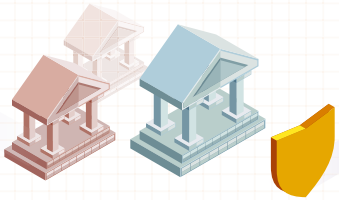
RESILIENCE

Despite the increase in expected losses, the SFN remains well provisioned.

SFN profitability increased and is sufficiently sound to withstand potential changes in the outlook or adverse shocks.

Stress test results continue to indicate that the banking system is able to absorb all simulated shocks on both capital and liquidity.

System resilience and depositor protection were reinforced by enhancements to the additional contribution mechanism of the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC).



RISKS

Risk materialization increased and is expected to remain under pressure in the short term.

Despite recent labor market strength, with consistent income gains and a significant reduction in unemployment, the household payment capacity remains historically pressured.

Recent incidents have shown that the materialization of cyber risks may have implications for financial and payment institutions.



In 2025, 25 administrative sanctioning proceedings were initiated. The Administrative Sanctioning Proceeding Decision Committee (Copas) decided 28 proceedings, resulting in 77 fines totaling BRL 10.05 million, 35 disqualifications, and one prohibition from operating in the financial system.

During the same period, 85 proceedings were closed, 45 through Settlement Agreements (TCs) aimed at ceasing improper practices, correcting irregularities, and compensating clients for losses. Of these, 21 TCs resulted in pecuniary contributions to the BCB totaling BRL 40.35 million. Three TCs – relating to fees and financial charges levied in breach of applicable regulations – established refund obligations of more than BRL 308 million to over ten million clients.

Improved case management yielded record results. The year closed with only 32 proceedings pending judgment – a 72.1% reduction from five years prior. Average decision time reached 10.17 months, well below the 18-month target and the best performance in the period.

Further information on national financial stability is available in the **Financial Stability Report** and in the communiqués and **minutes of Comef meetings**.

b) Prudential regulation of minimum capital for FIs

In 2025, the CMN and the BCB updated the minimum capital methodology for financial institutions and other BCB-authorized entities through **Joint Resolution 14** and **Resolution BCB 517**, both dated November 3, 2025. The new rule promotes better capital requirements alignment with each entity's operational profile, shifting the focus from the institution type to the activities actually performed.

The change modernizes parameters that had remained virtually unchanged since 1999 and incorporates international practices, aligning Brazilian models with those adopted in other jurisdictions. The update also reduces regulatory asymmetries and limits the potential for regulatory arbitrage among different types of institutions.

The new capital limits will be phased in over four stages, starting July 1, 2026, with full compliance required by January 1, 2028 for all authorized institutions and those with pending applications. The measure strengthens institutions' capital structures and contributes to the safety and soundness of the SFN.

c) Alignment of accounting standards with IFRS 9

On January 1, 2025, **Resolution CMN 4,966 of 2021** and **Resolution BCB 352 of 2023** entered into force, aligning the accounting standards applicable to financial institutions with the international standard IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The resolutions establish criteria for the classification, measurement, recognition, derecognition, and provisioning of financial instruments, in line with the IASB pronouncement.

The main changes concern the measurement of financial assets and liabilities, which are now initially recognized at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. In subsequent periods, instruments will be updated to fair value or amortized cost, depending on their initial classification. Revenue and charges will be periodically accrued using the effective interest rate method, bringing accounting recognition closer to the actual financial cash flows of the transactions.

Regarding provisioning, institutions must recognize expected credit losses measured against the probability of default and expected recovery. The assessment must reflect current economic conditions and reasonable, supportable forecasts of changes in market conditions that affect the instrument's credit risk and the value of any associated collateral over its expected life. The BCB also established minimum provision levels for incurred losses on defaulted instruments, defined as those more than ninety days past due.

The new rules apply to all financial assets, including securities, as well as off-balance-sheet exposures, such as guarantees provided and credit commitments.

Those resolutions also establish accounting criteria for the designation and recognition of hedging relationships under IFRS 9, as well as disclosure requirements for the notes to financial statements. These disclosures enable users to assess the nature and significance of risks arising from financial instrument transactions on the institution's financial position and performance, in line with IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

d) Repo operations with fixed-income securities

The BCB modernized the **regulatory framework** for repo operations with fixed-income securities, focusing on operational efficiency, alignment with market practices, and enhanced liquidity. The framework now allows transactions with free substitution of private securities without mandatory central counterparty interposition when one party is unregulated, provided contracts include a buy-in clause to mitigate delivery failures.

The framework is also expected to include credit unions in the set of eligible counterparties of repo operations. Besides, it is expected to exclude, for operational limit purposes, Federal Government securities transactions used by electronic money issuers to meet liquidity requirements.

The proposed changes reflect market developments and the finding that central counterparty clearing has not been available for private securities transactions, creating a bottleneck for doing transactions. Extending repo operations with any counterparty to credit unions aligns the rules with current prudential discipline, reduces asymmetries, and strengthens segment liquidity. For electronic money issuers, the measure prevents operational limits from unduly restricting compliance with prudential liquidity requirements.

2.1 CYBER RESILIENCE

In addition to the actions provided for under the objective "Improve the operational resilience of the SFN, promoting actions to strengthen cyber resilience management in supervised entities" of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027, the BCB developed a series of measures as part of the broader regulatory review agenda focused on cybersecurity and cyber resilience. The goal is to raise infrastructure protection standards, mitigate risks, and ensure a secure environment for digital innovation.

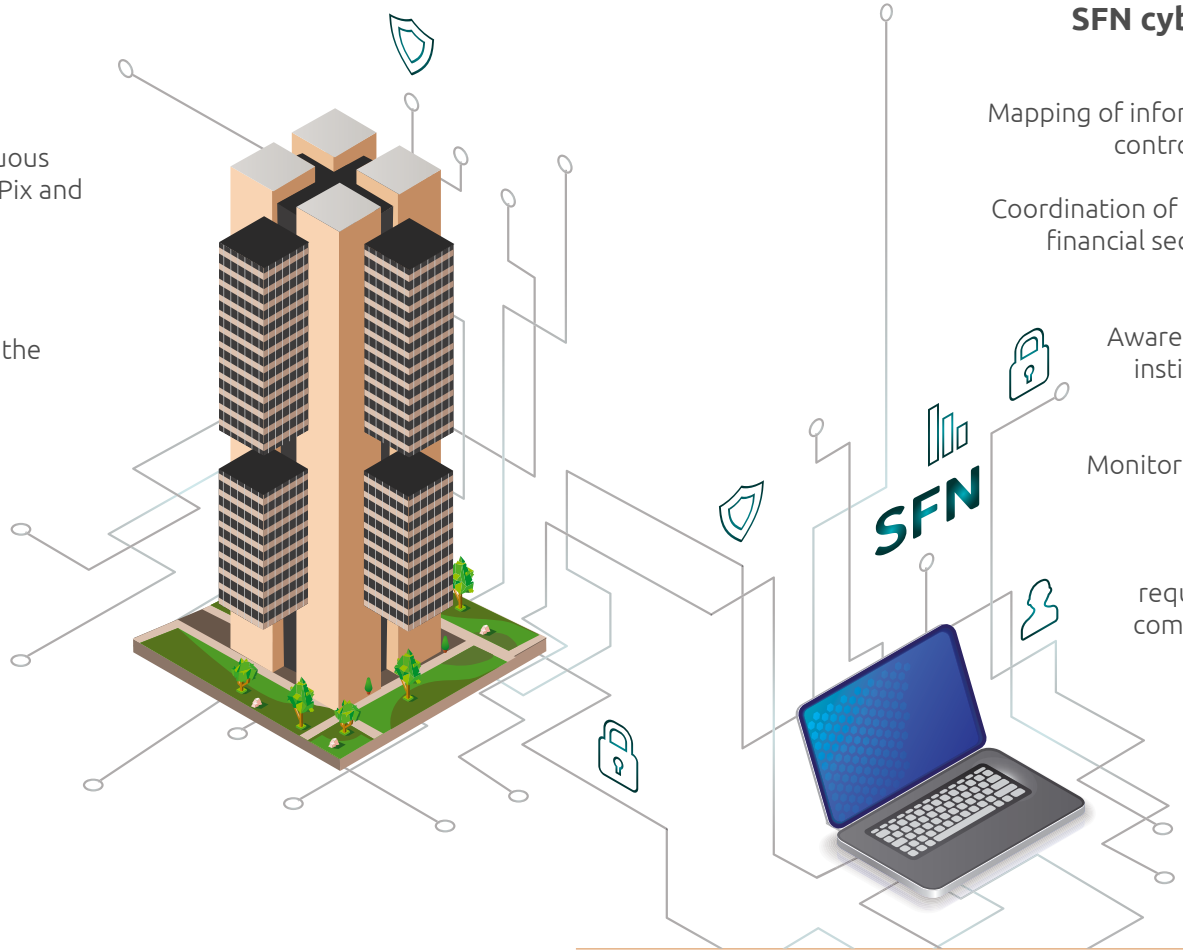
BCB cyber resilience

Acquisition of solutions for continuous improvement of cybersecurity for Pix and other BCB systems.

Cybersecurity awareness actions.

Break-in simulation tests to assess the security of BCB critical systems.

Cyber risk assessment of the STR.



SFN cyber resilience

Mapping of information technology risks and controls in supervised institutions.

Coordination of cybersecurity exercise in the financial sector with the participation of supervised entities.

Awareness actions with supervised institutions on cybersecurity and operational resilience.

Monitoring of relevant cybersecurity incidents.

Enhancement of regulatory requirements on electronic data communication within the RSFN.

Complex cyberattacks affecting supervised entities heightened sector-wide concern. In response, the BCB held workshops to disseminate cybersecurity best practices. The sessions reached over 3,000 professionals across information technology, information security, risk management, and internal audit functions at supervised entities.

In 2025, the BCB also completed a further mapping of supervised entities' exposure to technological and cyber risks and their IT controls. The results identified areas for regulatory improvement in cybersecurity requirements for SFN and SPB institutions.

The BCB also remained focused on incident response and recovery measures for events with potential systemic impact. In 2025, it conducted its second cyber exercise to validate participants' crisis management and business continuity plans. The BCB coordinated cyber exercises that enable knowledge sharing, continuous training of incident response and recovery teams, and the development of protocols for sector-wide coordination in addressing systemically relevant crises.

a) Participation in Guardião Cibernético 7.0

The BCB participated in the Guardião Cibernético 7.0 Exercise in Brasília, designed to strengthen cybersecurity across Brazil's critical infrastructure through simulated attacks. The exercise brings together organizations from different economic sectors in real-case simulations to validate protocols, reduce response times, and strengthen collaboration, key elements in addressing cyber crises.

The 2025 edition brought together approximately 750 participants, including the armed forces, government agencies, universities, and more than 160 organizations from the energy, transport, and financial sectors.

Participation helps identify vulnerabilities and strengthen response plans. Since the first edition, the BCB has played an active role, driving significant advances in the financial sector's collective capacity to prevent and respond to critical incidents.

b) Response to cyber incidents

In 2025, the SFN recorded a significant increase in cyber incidents. Seventy-six relevant cases were reported to the BCB – 29% more than in 2024. Fraud incidents became the majority, rising from nine to 39 cases. The remaining 27 involved IT failures. Approximately 65% of cases occurred in the second half of the year.

The attacks employed various methods: recruitment of employees at IT Service Providers (PSTIs), interception and modification of messages at the digital signature point, and misuse of credentials obtained through social engineering techniques such as phishing, malware, and direct employee co-optation.

The incidents highlight critical vulnerabilities: growing dependence on third-party services and widespread API use. In Comef's assessment, many supervised institutions have been operating without adequate periodic risk assessment or operational monitoring. **Read more**.

Significant cyber incidents required a substantial redeployment of supervisory staff to emergency actions focused on containing impacts and preserving the stability of the SFN and SPB.

Measures adopted included:

- on-site supervisory inspections to identify vulnerabilities and control deficiencies;
- requests for detailed incident information;
- orders to implement corrective measures;
- daily monitoring of the liquidity and soundness of the most affected entities; and
- several regulatory measures to strengthen security requirements for Pix participants.

Additional measures were taken to reduce the risk of misuse within the SFN and SPB, including restrictions on institutions that recorded improper transactions and mandatory independent audits of system security. The response required broad staff mobilization and maximum operational priority, demonstrating the BCB's capacity for coordinated and agile action in critical situations. These measures reinforced the BCB's commitment to cybersecurity and the integrity of the SFN and SPB.

c) Structural measures to enhance SFN security

Beyond immediate containment measures, the BCB adopted a series of structural initiatives to strengthen the security of digitally delivered financial services, including:

» **Rejection of transactions to accounts under well-founded suspicion of fraud**

The BCB amended **Resolution 142 of September 23, 2021**. The amendment requires BCB-authorized payment service providers to reject transactions to demand deposit, savings, or prepaid payment accounts upon identifying well-founded grounds to suspect fraud. The measure applies to Pix and TED transactions.

Under the regulation, each institution must define its own criteria for assessing well-founded grounds to suspect fraud and may draw on information from public or private electronic systems and databases.

» **Closure of pooling accounts (*contas-bolsão*)**

Resolution **CMN 5,261** and **Resolution BCB 518**, both of November 3, 2025, amended the regulations on the opening, maintenance, and closure of deposit and payment accounts. The new rules require institutions to close accounts held by parties providing financial or payment services within the SFN or SPB without the required legal authorization.

An irregularity is deemed to exist when a deposit account is used to make payments, receive funds, or settle obligations on behalf of third parties in a manner that could conceal or substitute those third parties' financial obligations or hinder their identification. The regulation further requires each institution to establish its own criteria for identifying such situations, drawing on information available in public or private databases.

» **BaaS regulation**

The CMN and the BCB regulated the provision of Banking as a Service (BaaS) through **Joint Resolution 16 of November 28, 2025**.

The initial phase covers:

i. the opening, maintenance, and closure of demand deposit, savings, and prepaid and postpaid payment accounts, along with related payment services;

ii. the licensing and acceptance of payment instruments in payment arrangements; and

iii. credit operations, including offering, contracting, administration, and collection.

The regulation established clear rules regarding transparency and the responsibilities of all parties involved. This provides greater legal certainty, preserves the soundness of the SFN and SPB, and promotes efficiency, competition, and broader access to products and services delivered through this model.

» **Update of cybersecurity policy and requirements for financial institutions**

The BCB and the CMN **approved regulations** on cybersecurity policy and requirements for contracting data processing, storage, and cloud computing services by BCB-authorized institutions.

The measures standardize the regulatory environment and strengthen the security of data communication infrastructure and payment systems across the SFN and SPB.

The main changes include:

i. additional minimum cybersecurity policy requirements covering digital certificate management, secure system integration, cyber intelligence, transaction traceability, penetration testing, access controls, network protection, and regular security patching;

ii. expanded security controls for information system development and the adoption of new technologies, including third-party systems;

iii. strengthened security requirements for electronic data communication within the RSFN – particularly in the Pix and STR environments – covering multi-factor authentication, environment isolation, credential monitoring, and prohibition on third-party access to institutions' private keys;

iv. mandatory annual penetration testing by independent professionals, with documented results and corrective action plans retained for five years and available to the BCB; and

v. qualification of RSFN electronic data communication as a relevant service for contracting purposes, subject to rigorous risk management standards and BCB supervision.

d) Resolution of Financial Institutions

The BCB began 2025 with six undergoing extrajudicial liquidation regimes. During the year, two liquidations at consortium administrators were concluded, while five new regimes were decreed on Master Conglomerate institutions: four extrajudicial liquidations and one temporary special administration regime. At year-end, the stock comprised eight extrajudicial liquidations and one temporary special administration regime: one consortium administrator, one consumer finance company, one mortgage company, one securities dealer, and five banks.

The special regime was decreed on the Master Conglomerate due to a severe liquidity crisis, significant deterioration of its financial condition, and serious violations of SFN regulations. The Conglomerate – classified as diversified credit, small size, S3 segment – held 0.57% of total SFN assets and 0.55% of total SFN funding. **Read more**.

The BCB's authority to determine these regimes is established in **Law 6,024 of 1974** and **Decree-Law 2,321** of 1987, which grant the monetary authority powers to intervene in and liquidate financial institutions in cases of insolvency risk, reckless management, or serious regulatory violations. These instruments protect household savings and preserve confidence in the financial system. Resolution regimes halt practices with potential systemic impact, ensuring an orderly wind-down or reorganization with a moratorium on individual enforcement actions and equitable treatment of creditors.

e) Authorization of Payment Institutions (PIs)

Resolution BCB 494 of September 5, 2025, established new authorization requirements for payment institutions. All institutions providing postpaid payment instrument issuance and merchant acquiring services must now obtain prior BCB authorization.

The resolution also extended this requirement to electronic money issuers already providing this service prior to March 1, 2021, that had not yet obtained BCB authorization. These institutions had been following a volume-based authorization schedule, which was replaced by the new rules established under Resolution 494.

f) Electronic trade receivables (*duplicatas escriturais*)

With the implementation of the bookkeeping, registration, and centralized depository systems set out in **Resolution BCB 339 of 2023** – whose market adoption began at end-2025 – trade receivable transactions will occur exclusively through electronic trade receivables. This transition requires a secure migration from the current trading model to the new technological environment.

To ensure this migration, the BCB established rules for inserting active trading contracts that generate future receivables into the new bookkeeping systems. The transition will proceed separately for each drawer. Once the ecosystem is operational, financiers will have ten days to submit active client contracts to the bookkeeping systems. Bookkeeping agents will then process the contracts and adjust receivable schedules before electronic trade receivable issuance begins. This final stage has no fixed deadline, given the possibility of disputes during the transition.

g) Methodological alignment in the supervisory process

The Risk and Control Assessment (SRC) methodology, traditionally used in banking supervision, was extended in 2025 to non-banking entities. The alignment ensures equitable treatment across entities with equivalent risk profiles, rationalizes resource allocation, and promotes synergy across supervisory processes: monitoring, specialist engagement, systems development, and capacity building.

h) Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP)

In 2025, the IMF and the World Bank launched the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) for Brazil. The program deploys two expert missions to assess SFN resilience in depth and assist national authorities in minimizing the occurrence and severity of potential crises in the financial sector.

The first mission took place in December 2025, focusing on Brazil's compliance with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision. It also assessed: i) crisis management capacity; ii) the quality of financial securities market regulation and supervision; iii) the institutional framework for systemic liquidity management; and iv) the structure of the financial market infrastructure sector.

More than 150 BCB staff members participated in technical groups, responded to hundreds of questionnaire items, and attended over one hundred meetings with IMF and World Bank assessors, government representatives, fellow Brazilian supervisors, and market participants.

The second mission will visit Brazil in March 2026 to assess: i) legislation and regulation governing the virtual asset market; ii) cyber risk regulation and supervisory practices; iii) the Pix payment arrangement; iv) the legal and regulatory framework for financial consumer protection; v) real estate and infrastructure financing; and vi) macroprudential policy.

The assessment produced by the IMF and the World Bank under the FSAP is expected to be concluded in the second half of 2026.

i) Monitoring the implementation of new accounting standards for financial instruments

At the beginning of 2025, **Resolution CMN 4,966 of November 25, 2021**, and **Resolution BCB 352 of November 23, 2023**, entered into force, establishing new accounting standards for financial instruments. The BCB promptly initiated a detailed review of how financial institutions were applying the new rules.

The review assessed whether institutions were correctly calculating expected credit losses on credit operations and other credit risk-bearing instruments – a calculation that directly determines required provisioning levels.

Each entity in the sample received specific feedback and guidance on required adjustments. This supervisory action enables the BCB to verify regulatory compliance and identify implementation failures promptly. Timely corrections improve the quality of accounting information and strengthen credit risk assessments.

j) Two-factor authentication for STR-Web access

STR-Web is the application made available by the BCB for technical access to the Reserves Transfer System (STR). In 2025, the BCB strengthened the access requirements for STR-Web by adding mobile two-factor authentication alongside the existing A3 digital certificate requirement.

k) Transaction value limit for Electronic Funds Transfers (TED)

To strengthen the security of the TED arrangement, a BRL 15,000 transaction limit was established for institutions connecting to the National Financial System Network (RSFN) through IT Service Providers (PSTIs). The limit may be waived by the BCB in specific circumstances.

The measure reduces the TED arrangement's exposure to operational vulnerabilities, particularly those arising from PSTI service failures observed in the second half of 2025.

l) SPB-Web SPI Module and transaction alerts

The BCB strengthened the management and monitoring of Instant Payment Accounts (PI Accounts) – used by direct participants to settle transactions in the Instant Payment System (SPI) – to reinforce the security and soundness of the Pix and SPB ecosystem.

The SPI module was incorporated into SPB-Web, an internet-accessible interface for direct participants to monitor and manage their PI Accounts. Available features include balance inquiry, minimum balance alerts, atypical transaction notification settings, and manual account blocking. These tools expand institutions' response capacity and support fraud prevention and operational risk mitigation.

Direct SPI participants must also implement real-time mechanisms to identify atypical or potentially fraudulent transactions in their PI Accounts and immediately halt processing upon suspicion. They must continuously monitor BCB alerts for atypical transactions and minimum balance thresholds.

Instant Payment Account (PI Account): an account held by a direct participant in the Instant Payment System (SPI), maintained at the BCB for transferring funds within the SPI. Instant Payments are settled individually on a real-time gross settlement (RTGS) basis, through simultaneous debit and credit entries across the PI Accounts of the counterparties, and overdraft is not allowed.

m) Public consultation on the creation of a simplified liquidity indicator and expansion of the scope of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The BCB opened a public consultation on the creation of the Simplified Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCRS) and the expansion of the LCR's scope of application.

The LCRS is a simplified version of the LCR for smaller or less complex institutions, retaining the same calculation logic but with streamlined rules and reduced data requirements. The measure aims at strengthening liquid asset buffers across institutions, ensuring financial obligations can be met under stress conditions.

The LCRS will apply to S3 and S4 institutions that raise public funds, while the LCR will be extended to S2 institutions. Specific requirements for S5 may be implemented in the future.

Brazilian financial institutions are classified into five prudential segments based on size, systemic importance, and potential risk to the SFN. S1 institutions are subject to stricter rules, while S5 institutions are subject to lighter regulation. These categories ensure that rules are proportionate to the size and risk profile of each institution, thereby protecting the financial system as a whole. They are as follows:

- S1 – larger banks, with assets exceeding BRL 100 billion;
- S2 – medium-sized banks, with assets between BRL 15 billion and BRL 100 billion;
- S3 – smaller banks, with assets between BRL 5 billion and BRL 15 billion;
- S4 – small banks and consumer finance companies, with assets below BRL 5 billion;
- S5 – very small institutions, such as credit unions and consumer finance companies, with limited scope of activity.

Read more.

n) Public consultation on improvements to credit risk mitigation

The BCB conducted a public consultation on improving the rules for recognizing credit risk mitigation instruments. The initiative includes revised capital calculation rules for counterparty credit risk arising from derivative transactions under the Current Exposure Method (CEM).

The changes incorporate Brazil's practical experience with credit risk mitigation instruments into the prudential framework, maintaining or improving convergence with international standards. The amendments enhance institutional resilience through more risk-appropriate regulatory capital allocation, with a positive impact on financial stability.

o) Third phase of the new prudential framework for market risk

The BCB published a new methodology for calculating market risk capital requirements. The methodology improves capital calculation by better reflecting the characteristics of institutions' trading books and their market risk management strategies.

This regulation represents the third phase of the Basel Committee-aligned revision of the prudential framework for market risk capital requirements. Phase 1 (trading book boundary and governance) took effect in January 2023 and Phase 2 (capital requirement for the credit risk of financial instruments classified in the trading book) in July 2024.

The new framework applies to S1, S2, and S3 institutions. Following public consultation, the rules will take effect in January 2027, allowing adequate time for the adaptation of processes and systems to the new calculation methodology.

p) Update of Leverage Ratio rules

The Leverage Ratio (LR) rules were updated under **Resolution CMN 5,223** and **Resolution BCB 478 of May 30, 2025**, taking effect in July 2026. S1 and S2 prudential conglomerates currently observe a 3% minimum LR on a consolidated basis. The new rules introduce an additional 2.25% individual LR floor for materially relevant institutions within S1 and S2 conglomerates, to be met entirely with Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital. The 2.25% floor may be met on a sub-consolidated basis within a subset of the conglomerate where funds flow freely, and will be phased in to reach its full value by January 2028.

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital represents the highest quality of regulatory capital, comprising primarily paid-in shareholder equity and retained earnings, net of deductions for illiquid assets and items dependent on future profitability.

The rules also allow the exclusion of intra-system exposures from the Total Exposure (LR denominator) for cooperative system institutions, except those in S1. As a condition for this exclusion, the cooperative system must establish a Risk-Sharing Mechanism (MCR) with sufficient resources to preserve its credit unions.

In addition, Type 1 and Type 3 financial conglomerates (from S1 to S4) must calculate the LR on a consolidated basis. Furthermore, Type 3 institutions in S2 must observe a minimum LR of 3% on a consolidated basis and a minimum of 2.25% on an individual or sub-consolidated basis (to be fully met with CET1) for materially relevant institutions. The materiality criterion is met when Total Liabilities exceed 0.1% of GDP (approximately BRL 11 billion).

The Total Exposure calculation methodology was also updated in line with the BCBS standard.

Classification		
Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Regulation issued by CMN	Regulation issued by BCB	
• Single financial institution • Conglomerate led by a financial institution, not classified in Type 2 or Type 3	• Payment institution • Conglomerate led by a payment institution and exclusively composed of entities mentioned in Resolution BCB 436	• Securities broker • Securities dealer • Foreign Exchange dealer • Conglomerate led by institutions above • Conglomerate led by a payment institution not eligible to Type 2

q) Data quality policy for information reported by financial institutions

The CMN and the BCB published **Joint Resolution 18 of November 28, 2025**, establishing a data quality policy for information reported to the BCB by financial institutions and other authorized entities. Drawing on Basel Committee recommendations, the policy defines the concept of information quality, requires institutions to develop and implement their own data quality policies, and assigns responsibilities to boards of directors and executive management.

The initiative is expected to improve data quality and its usefulness to supervisory and other users. The regulation takes effect in January 2026.

r) Expansion of the Financial Stability Survey sample

The Financial Stability Survey (PEF) sample was expanded to include all prudential conglomerates and independent entities supervised by the BCB that are subject to the **Countercyclical Capital Buffer (ACCP)**.

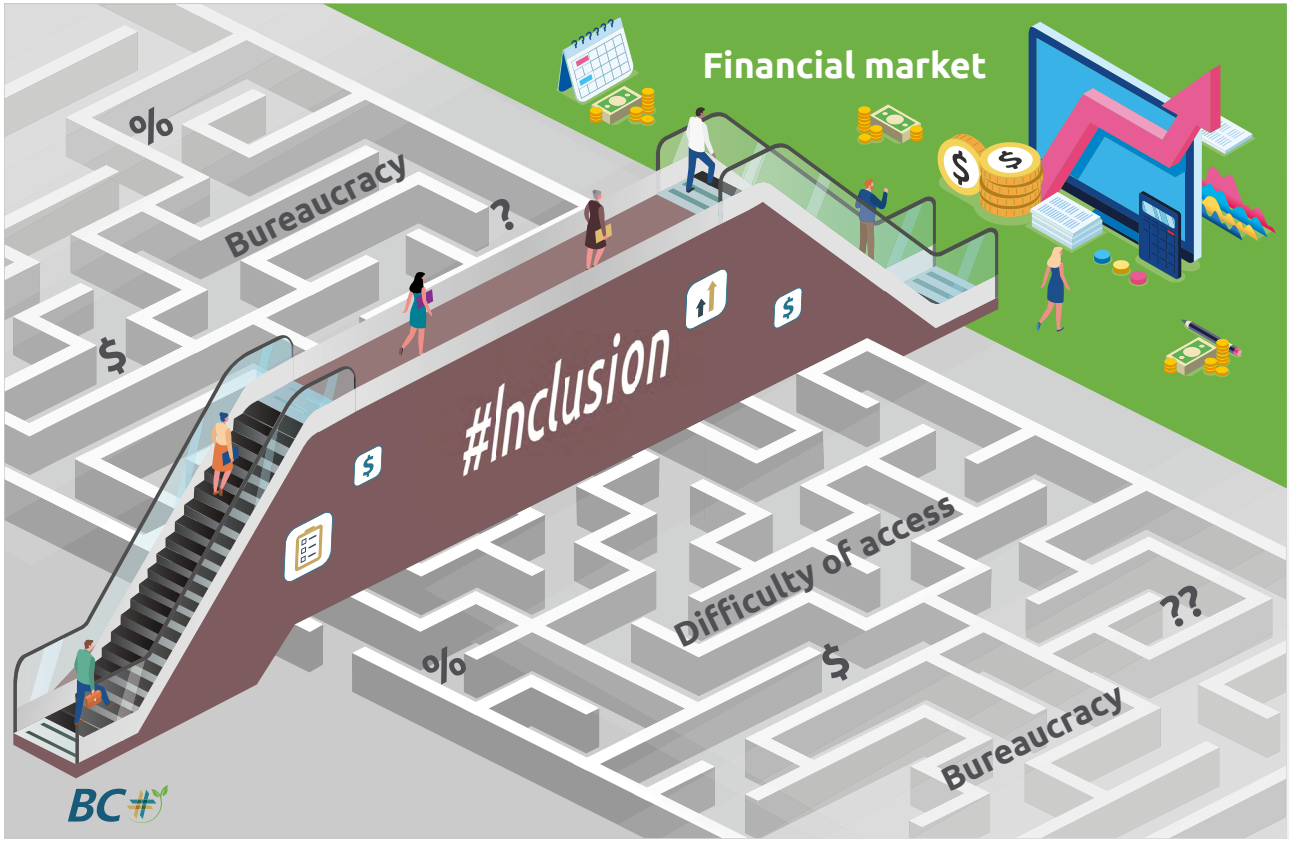
The October 2025 edition incorporated 48 new leading institutions – 5 from the prudential segment S3 and 43 from the S4 – bringing the total to 122 BCB-supervised institutions and 23 entities regulated by the CVM, Susep, and Previc, for a combined sample of 1,344 institutions, up from 1,226. The expansion aims to provide a more comprehensive view of the SFN across segments and sizes. Following a two-Comef-meeting test period to improve response quality, consolidated results from the expanded sample will be published from May 2026.

Agenda BC# encompasses the BCB's core strategic actions. Its outcomes seek to modernize the SFN, support sustainable economic growth, and advance technology-driven financial inclusion. Results are presented across six dimensions: Inclusion, Competitiveness, Transparency, Education, Sustainability, and Excellence.

3.1 INCLUSION

This section highlights the actions and outcomes to promote the strategic objective: "Facilitate access to financial markets."

Financial inclusion is the process through which individuals gain effective access to financial services – credit, savings, payments, insurance, pensions, and investments. Initiatives in this dimension focus on broadening access to financial markets for all users, investors, and borrowers, and on streamlining entry procedures for new SFN participants. **Read more**.



a) New mortgage credit model

The new mortgage credit model, established by **Resolutions CMN 5,254** and **5,255 of October 10, 2025**, seeks to broaden access to housing financing, particularly for low- and middle-income households. The model achieves this through more efficient use of savings deposits and other funding sources, such as Real Estate Credit Bills (LCIs).

Under current rules, a portion of savings deposits must be allocated by banks to mortgage financing. The new model expands this obligation and introduces a revised accounting method for compliance, which will be effective in 2027. The new model will increase credit origination. Some adjustments taking effect in 2026 will make BRL 111 billion available for mortgage credit – BRL 52.4 billion above current rules.

A separate portion of savings deposits is currently required to be held as reserves at the BCB. Under the new model, this requirement may be reduced if banks originate mortgage loans. This rule took effect in 2025, immediately releasing BRL 36.9 billion.

Under the new model, the mandatory allocation of savings deposits to mortgage credit will rise gradually from 65% to 100% by 2037. Of this total, 80% must be directed to Housing Financial System (SFH) financing, with interest rates capped at 12% p.a. Properties valued at up to BRL 1 million will carry a higher compliance weighting, incentivizing lending to lower- and middle-income borrowers.

The maximum eligible property value was also raised from BRL 1.5 million to BRL 2.25 million. This extends the model's reach to more borrowers, who may use their FGTS (Guarantee Fund for Length of Service) balance to reduce the financed amount or cover installments.

Additional measures take effect in January 2026, including the option to incorporate an additional component into amortization systems for inflation-adjusted mortgage transactions, making installments more predictable and secure for borrowers.

b) BCB consolidates rules and expands the regulatory scope for consumer finance companies

The BCB updated and unified the regulatory framework for Credit, Financing, and Investment Companies (SCFIs) through **Resolution CMN 5,237 of July 24, 2025**. Key changes include:

- revocation of outdated rules;
- incorporation of credit fintech and payment institution practices to stimulate innovation and competition;
- express authorization to act as merchant acquirers and hold equity stakes in other companies;
- inclusion of instruments for raising funds abroad; and
- consolidation of LCI and Structured Operations Certificate (COE) usage.

The update harmonizes rules across traditional and digital business models, appropriately positioning SCFIs relative to narrower-scope institutions such as credit fintechs and broader-scope institutions such as banks. The measure is expected to support sustainable credit growth, legal certainty, innovation, and competitiveness within the SFN.

c) Public consultation proposes new rules for eFX

The BCB conducted a public consultation to gather suggestions on improving the regulation of eFX, the international payment and transfer service. The service facilitates payments via internationally accepted cards and e-commerce platforms. The proposal seeks to strengthen security and transparency in its provision.

Under the proposal, eFX services would be provided exclusively by BCB-authorized institutions. Unauthorized providers would be required to apply for authorization as electronic money issuers, postpaid payment instrument issuers, or merchant acquirers within a deadline to be set by the BCB.

Authorized institutions would also be required to submit monthly transaction files under the eFX framework, improving the BCB's capacity to monitor and supervise these operations. In addition, eFX providers would be

required to notify the BCB of the commencement and termination of service provision for publication on the BCB's website, enabling public identification of active providers.

BRL amounts would be received from and delivered to users exclusively through a dedicated deposit account held by the eFX provider. Account segregation between own and third-party funds has proven to be a sound practice, facilitating anti-money laundering procedures. The proposal also extends eFX to cover fund transfers related to financial and securities market investments, domestically or abroad, capped at USD 10,000.

d) Regulation of virtual asset services and the institutions operating in this market

The BCB established rules for the authorization and provision of virtual asset services, creating Virtual Asset Service Provider Companies (SPSAVs) under Resolutions **BCB 519** and **520**, both of November 10, 2025.

The resolutions resulted from public consultations that received contributions from virtual asset market participants, BCB-regulated institutions, law firms, and entities incorporated abroad.

Resolution BCB 519 establishes the authorization rules for SPSAVs and updates authorization procedures for segments previously regulated by the CMN – including foreign exchange brokers, securities brokers, and securities dealers. It consolidates general rules common to all segments and specific provisions to ensure an orderly transition to the new SPSAV framework.

Resolution BCB 520 governs the provision of virtual asset services, defines eligible providers, and establishes the rules for the incorporation and operation of SPSAVs.

The regulation subjects virtual asset service providers to the full regulatory framework covering client protection and transparency, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, governance, security, internal controls, and information reporting obligations.

Virtual asset services may be provided by institutions authorized to operate by the BCB or by SPSAVs incorporated exclusively for this purpose.

e) Definition of virtual asset service activities included in the foreign exchange market

Resolution BCB 521 of November 10, 2025, defined the virtual asset service activities included in the foreign exchange market:

- international payment or transfer using virtual assets;
- transfer of a virtual asset to fulfill obligations arising from the international use of a card or other electronic payment instrument;
- transfer of a virtual asset to or from a self-custodied wallet; and
- the purchase, sale, or exchange of virtual assets referenced in fiat currency.

These activities must be conducted by BCB-authorized Virtual Asset Service Providers (SPSAVs) operating in the foreign exchange market from February 2026. SPSAVs must submit monthly transaction data to the BCB by the fifth day of the following month. The regulation also defined the requirements for virtual asset operations to comply with the rules on Brazilian capital abroad and foreign capital in Brazil. These requirements provide greater legal certainty and safeguard the national accounts affected by such transactions as well as ensure the high quality of Balance of Payments statistics.

f) Improvement of the regulation of interbank foreign exchange operations

The BCB modernized the rules governing interbank foreign exchange operations under **Resolution BCB 539 of December 18, 2025**. The resolution aligns the treatment of interbank operations with client foreign exchange operations regarding formalization and consent documentation. It also streamlines reporting of interbank foreign exchange transactions to the BCB, including operations involving clearinghouses and settlement service providers.

Information reporting will follow a schedule aligned with client foreign exchange operations. Automatic settlement, amendment, and cancellation of interbank and cross-border operations are now permitted, subject to agreement between counterparties. The provisions take effect in June 2027, allowing time for system adjustments and testing by authorized institutions and the BCB.

g) Growth in the consortia market

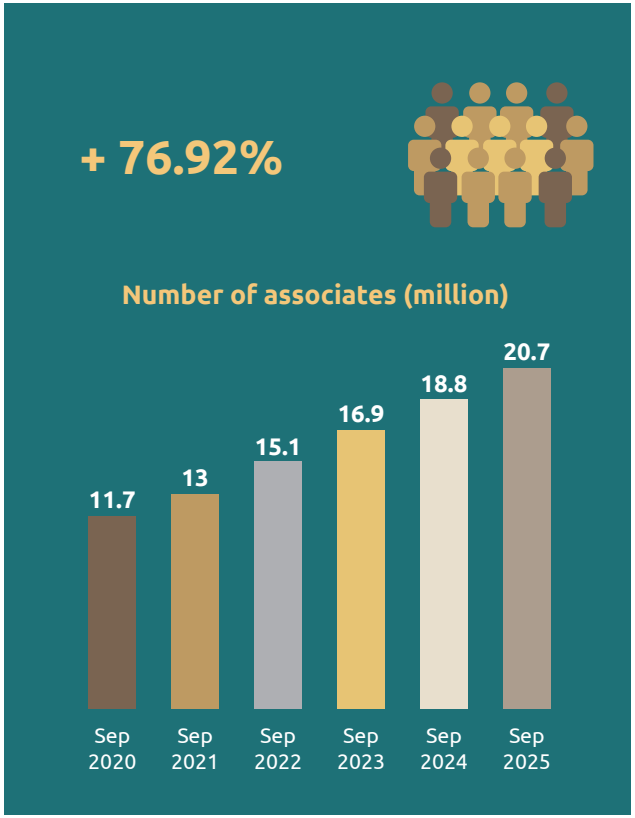
The *Panorama do Sistema de Consórcios* report, published in the second half of 2025 with reference to December 2024, reported significant sector growth. The volume of transactions totaled BRL 121.8 billion – up 20.6% year-on-year – and the total portfolio reached BRL 125.7 billion, a 17.6% increase.

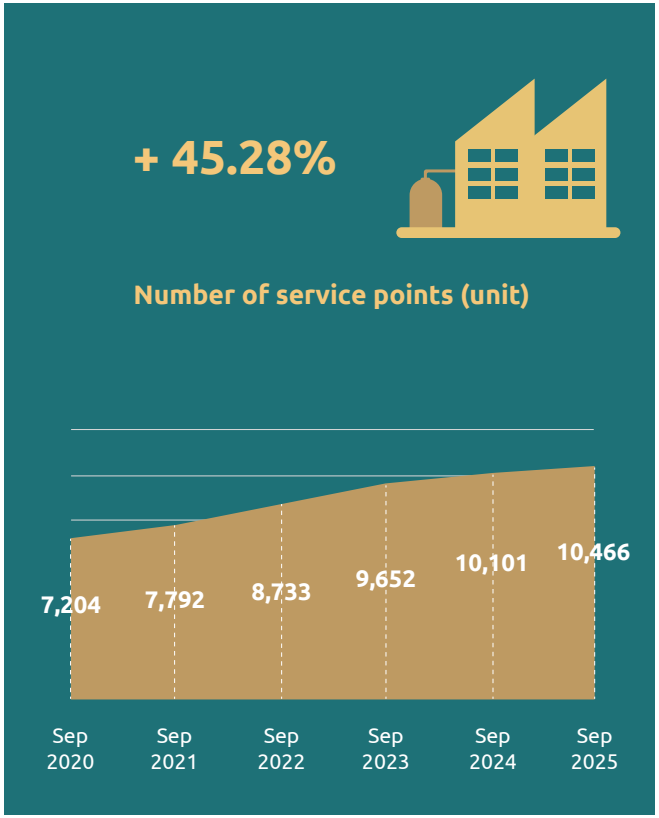
Active quotas reached 11.4 million, with 14.8% awarded during the year. The real estate segment recorded the strongest growth. Seven consortium administrators ceased operations and two new ones entered the market, bringing the total to 131 active companies at year-end.

The data confirms the continued expansion of this activity as a significant financing modality and financial inclusion instrument, particularly after the recovery from the pandemic's impacts. The report is available **here**.

h) Overview of the National Credit Union System

The *Panorama do Sistema Nacional de Crédito Cooperativo* report, published in 2025 with data as of December 2024, consolidates economic, financial, and social analyses of the cooperative credit sector. The report highlights credit unions' role as financial inclusion agents, particularly in underbanked regions, and as drivers of local development in the agro-industrial sector and among micro and small enterprises.





The cooperative credit sector is sound and innovative. Unlike traditional banks, credit unions expand their service points and municipal presence, reinforcing community engagement and democratic governance. The segment has thus filled gaps left by the conventional financial system, consolidating its role in financial inclusion and local economic development. The report is available **here**.

A credit union is a financial institution formed by an association of people to provide financial services exclusively to its members. The members of a credit union are also its owners and users, participating in its management and benefiting from its products and services.

In credit unions, members are able to find the primary services available in banks, such as checking accounts, financial investments, credit cards, loans, and financing. It is a non-profit system in which the rights and duties of all members are equal, and membership is voluntary. Credit unions can also operate in places where other financial institutions do not offer services to citizens without bank accounts.

i) New rules for controlling the allocation of Agribusiness Credit Bills (LCA) in the cooperative system

Resolution CMN 5,210 of May 9, 2025, consolidates and simplifies the BCB's rules on the use of funds raised by credit unions through LCAs, improving rural credit monitoring and encouraging LCAs as a sustainable agribusiness financing source.

Control of these resources was centralized in central cooperatives, confederations, or cooperative banks, reducing operational risks and improving efficiency. As a result:

» the number of institutions subject to these rules decreases from 127 to 28 without reducing total rural credit volumes; and

» LCA treatment is aligned with the rules applicable to demand deposits, ensuring greater regulatory consistency.

SUMMARY

WHO WE ARE

OUR STRENGTH AND OUR RESOURCES

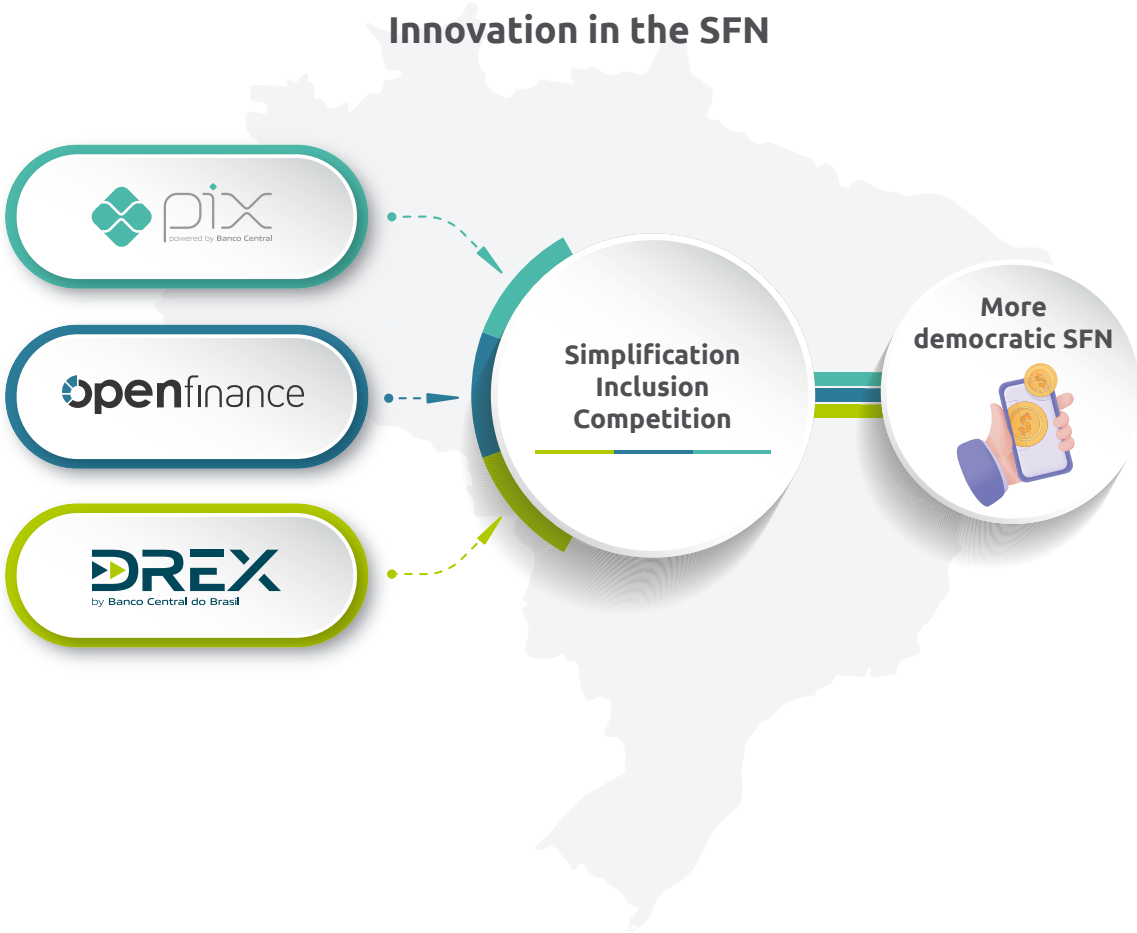
OUR RESULTS

3.2 COMPETITIVENESS

This section reports on the actions undertaken and the main results aligned with the strategic objective: “Foster competition within the Financial and Payment Systems.”

The Competitiveness dimension fosters competition within the SFN by expanding the number of participants and solutions. Developing new products and services, especially digital ones, improves quality and drives market diversification. Faster, lower-cost payment methods reduce costs for citizens, while competition drives innovation and improves market efficiency.

Some actions under this dimension also aim to facilitate government and corporate access to international credit lines and financing on better terms.



a) Pix

In 2025, Pix gained new features, detailed below.

Pix Payment System Growth

172 million people and **22.2 million** businesses use Pix.

920 million registered Pix aliases.



7.934 billion transactions in Dec/25, compared to 6.4 billion in Dec/24, **an increase of 24%**.

Sources: BCB, BIS.

b) Contactless Pix (*Pix por aproximação*)

Contactless Pix allows customers to make payments by tapping their smartphone near the merchant's terminal, reviewing the transaction details, and confirming. Customers must link their account to a digital wallet that supports the feature, though some institutions offer it directly within their own apps. The solution is currently available only on Android devices.

Contactless Pix uses Near Field Communication (NFC) technology, requiring both the customer's smartphone and the recipient's device to be NFC-enabled. An internet connection is also required for enabling communication between institutions.

The process requires the use of biometrics or a passcode on the smartphone, ensuring that only the authorized device makes payments. Each transaction undergoes security verification and authentication, protecting the citizen against unauthorized use of the device. The current limit is BRL 500.00 per transaction, with no daily limit. The customer may set additional controls if desired.

When the digital wallet solution is used, communication between the wallet and the bank takes place through Open Finance APIs. This integration between Pix and Open Finance simplifies processes and stimulates competition within the SFN. Watch the *BC te Explica* video **#140** to learn more.

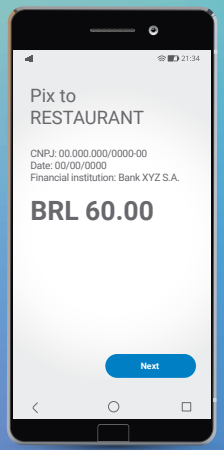
Contactless Pix

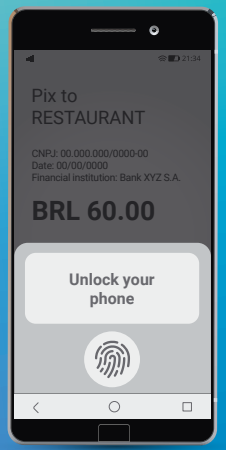
openfinance

How to pay











1

Inform the merchant that you want to pay with Pix.

2

Unlock your phone and bring it close to the payment terminal.

3

The digital wallet opens automatically and displays the payment details on your phone screen.

Review the information and then confirm using your biometrics or password.

Payment completed.

c) Pix *Automático*

Pix *Automático* allows automatic payment of recurring bills, such as electricity, water, school fees, gym memberships, and streaming services.

The user authorizes the debit once; subsequent payments are processed automatically on the due date. Authorizations may be cancelled at any time, and a maximum charge amount may be set, with full tracking available through the bank's app.

Security standards of Pix are well established. The legitimacy of all transactions is verified and authorized by Pix participants. The Special Refund Mechanism (*Mecanismo Especial de Devolução* – MED) is applicable in cases of scam or fraud. The refund is mandatory in cases of mistakes made by Pix participants in verification and authorization of transactions.

Pix *Automático* can also use Open Finance technology, allowing the product to be contracted by either the payer or the payee through a Payment Transaction Initiator – a BCB-regulated payment institution modality. It supports several authorization methods. The most common uses a QR Code, through which the payer makes a payment and simultaneously authorizes future automatic charges. Watch the *BC te Explica* video **#146** and **#147** to learn more.



How to pay with **Pix *Automático***

VIA QR CODE - IMMEDIATE PAYMENT



The payee presents a QR Code with two pieces of information:

- Immediate Payment
- \+ Pix *Automático*

At the same time, you pay the first charge and confirm the authorization for recurring Pix *Automático* payments

- Immediate Payment ✓
- \+ Pix *Automático* ✓

In your banking app, you scan the QR Code

Check the payment details

Confirm the authorization for Pix *Automático*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Once Pix *Automático* is authorized, payments are scheduled and processed automatically.

You receive a notification of the scheduled payment and can check whether the amount is correct and your available balance.

On the scheduled date, the payment is processed automatically. No forgotten payments. No delays.

d) Enhancements to Pix security

Throughout 2025, the BCB implemented a range of measures to strengthen Pix security. The Pix Penalty Manual was also revised.

i. Differentiation between receipts for completed transactions and scheduled Pix transactions:

Scheduled Pix receipts now display the label "Pix Scheduling" and a corresponding icon, while completed payment receipts carry a confirmation icon. The measure combats fake receipt fraud and helps recipients verify that a transaction has been completed.

ii. Special Refund Mechanism (MED) self-service:

Users may dispute fraud transactions directly in the FI's app, without accessing customer service channels. Both financial and payment institutions involved assess the case, and refunds are processed only upon agreement on the fraud and sufficient balance in the recipient's account. The request status can be tracked within the app. This feature does not apply to commercial disputes, sending errors, or situations involving bona fide third parties. The measure expedites the refund process, increasing the likelihood of blocking funds in the fraudster's account and returning them to the victim. Watch the *BC te Explica* video **#155** to learn more.

iii. Compliance of Pix aliases with Brazilian Federal Revenue Service databases:

Financial institutions and payment institutions must now ensure that the names associated with Pix aliases match those registered with the Federal Revenue Service. Aliases linked to irregular individual taxpayer registration numbers (CPF) or corporate taxpayer registration numbers (CNPJ) – including suspended, cancelled, null, or deceased taxpayer records – will be deleted. Verification is performed whenever an alias is registered, amended, transferred, or claimed.

iv. MED 2.0:

The Pix Special Refund Mechanism (MED) has been enhanced. Since November 2025, institutions may voluntarily trace fraudulent transactions across recipient accounts. This allows them to request blocking and refunding victims' money. Previously, only the account originally used in the fraud was blocked. Mandatory adoption takes effect in February 2026. The tool is expected to improve recovery rates and the identification of fraudulent accounts.

v. Blocking of Pix aliases involved in fraud:

The BCB no longer returns account identification information for Pix aliases flagged for fraud. As a result, fraudulent individuals and companies cannot be identified as Pix transaction recipients.

vi. Increased requirements for unauthorized institutions:

Payment institutions not authorized by the BCB that are already Pix participants must apply for authorization by May 1, 2026. These institutions, along with authorized payment institutions, must now invest funds held in payment accounts on behalf of clients. One hundred percent of net electronic money balances in payment accounts must be allocated to Federal Government securities in the Selic. From March 2026, only S1, S2, S3, and S4 institutions may grant unauthorized payment institutions access to BCB systems; credit unions are prohibited from providing this service. Finally, unauthorized payment institutions are limited to BRL 15,000 per Pix transaction – a limit also applied to authorized Pix participants that access the RSFN through IT Service Providers (PSTIs).

vii. Exclusion provision for Pix participants that fail to maintain the required minimum net worth:

Participants that fail to maintain the required minimum net worth of BRL 5 million will be excluded from Pix – replacing the previous rule, which provided only for precautionary suspension. Minimum net worth is a necessary condition for offering payment services in a robust and secure manner. Exclusion is the most appropriate measure to preserve the integrity of the Pix ecosystem by removing institutions whose financial soundness and loss-absorbing capacity fall below the required threshold.

viii. Longer waiting period for a new membership application:

The waiting period before excluded Pix participants may reapply for membership was extended from twelve to sixty months. As exclusion is reserved for high-severity breaches of the Pix Regulation, the longer period strengthens the deterrent effect of the penalty.

ix. New criteria for transaction value limits:

Pix transaction value limits previously referenced Electronic Funds Transfer (TED) parameters. Institutions now set limits based exclusively on each customer's risk and behavioral profile, drawing on their Pix transaction history. It is also now possible for (i) the customer to set a limit of zero through the Pix limit management feature in their app; and (ii) the participant to set a lower limit, including zero, if the customer's device location service is disabled.

x. Expanded precautionary blocking:

Precautionary blocking of funds in suspected fraud cases now extends to corporate accounts, not just individual accounts. This measure enhances fund recovery capacity, as corporate accounts have increasingly been used to receive proceeds of fraud.

xi. Proposal for objective criteria for classifying a transaction as "well-founded suspicion of fraud" and "suspicion of fraud":

The BCB and the Pix Strategic Security Group (GE-Seg) are developing minimum objective criteria for classifying transactions as presenting "well-founded suspicion of fraud" or "suspicion of fraud". The criteria will promote consistency across participants, facilitate non-compliance investigations under the Pix Regulation, and establish clear rules for all institutions on when transactions must be rejected versus precautionarily blocked.

xii. Daily fine:

The BCB introduced a daily fine for non-compliance with the Pix Regulation, providing an additional enforcement mechanism to ensure institutions meet BCB requirements within prescribed timeframes.

e) Launch of the dynamic payment slip (*boleto dinâmico*)

The dynamic payment slip can be used for the negotiation and settlement of debt instruments between companies, such as electronic trade receivables. It is linked to the instrument and issued digitally through BCB-authorized systems, ensuring automatic routing of payments to the correct creditor. The debtor uses the same slip, physical or electronic, to pay, eliminating the need for the financier to change payment methods upon purchasing the instrument.

The dynamic payment slip advances financial system modernization and strengthens security for companies, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises.

f) Financial risk management in payment schemes

Resolution BCB 522 of November 10, 2025, improves the regulation of payment schemes within the SPB. The measures stem from Public Consultation 104/2024 and aim to strengthen risk management, thereby ensuring the soundness and efficiency of the SFN.

The regulation reaffirms that the payment scheme owner is responsible for ensuring settlement of all transactions, including with its own funds if protection mechanisms prove insufficient. It also enhances transparency on risk management criteria and caps participants' financial liability in chargeback proceedings at 180 days from transaction authorization.

Key measures include centralized risk management, prohibition on collateral requirements between participants, honor-all-cards obligations, and enhanced oversight of sub-acquirers. The payment scheme operator becomes the sole entity responsible for risk monitoring and management.

Additional measures address interoperability, information sharing, fee transparency, and the prevention of fraud, money laundering, and terrorism financing.

Payment scheme owners have up to 180 days from the regulation's entry into force to update their rules and implement the required changes.

g) BCB consulted the public on card tokenization

The BCB conducted a public consultation process on the provision of card tokenization services – such as those offered by digital wallets like Apple Pay, Samsung Pay, and Google Pay – which function as a secure representation of users' payment credentials.

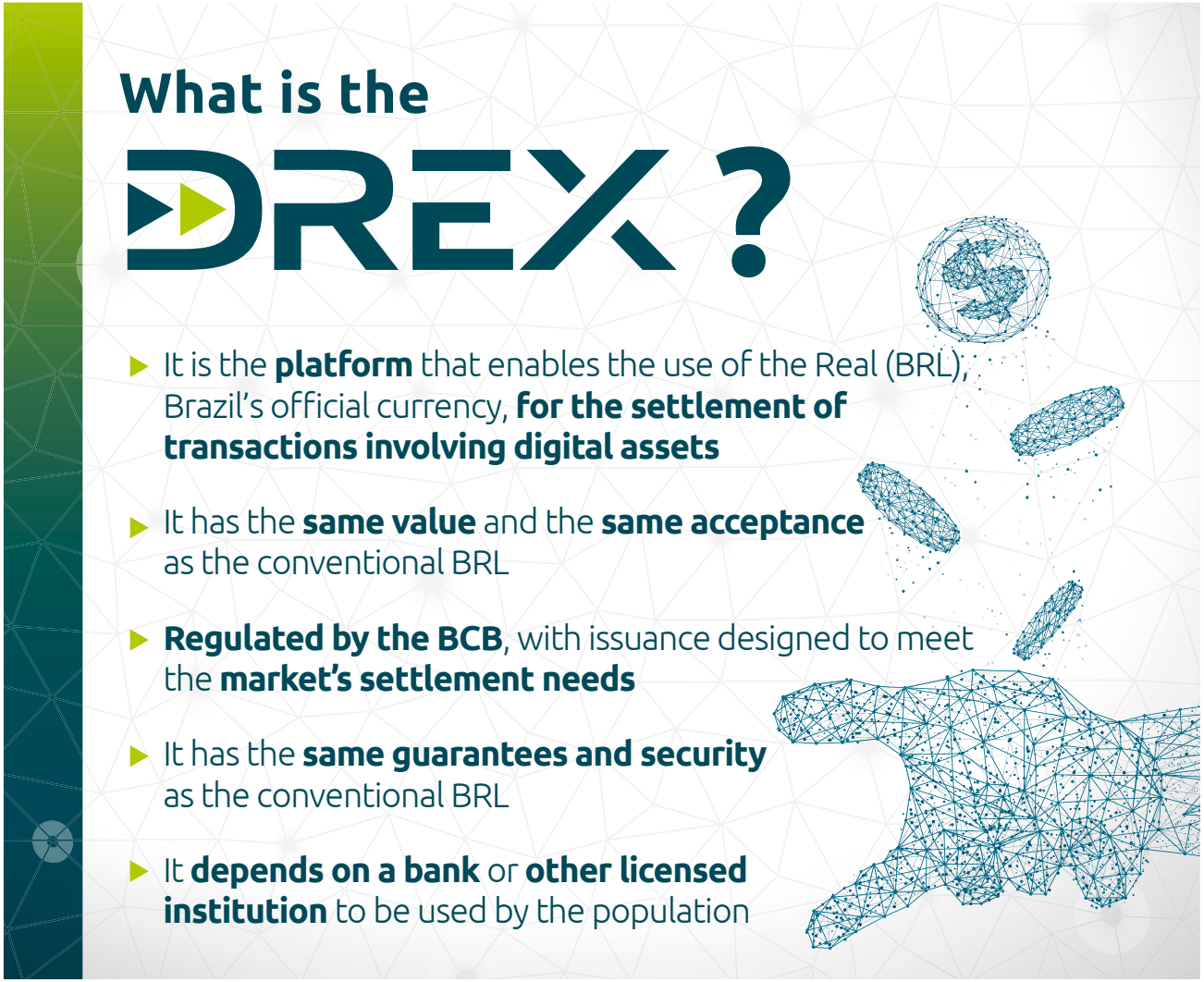
The topic has gained relevance with the significant growth of digital payments in Brazil. Token requestors have acquired significant market power, potentially raising costs for card issuers and, in turn, for end users of these payment schemes.

The contributions are being analyzed by the BCB to assess whether regulatory intervention is needed to ensure greater security and efficiency in payment transactions.

h) Drex – the BCB's platform for the settlement of transactions with digital assets

Through the Drex Initiative, the BCB maintained dialogue with academics, private sector specialists, and representatives of central banks and multilateral institutions throughout 2025. Engagement took place through workshops, virtual seminars, and primarily the second phase of the Drex Pilot.

The **Drex Platform Pilot Project** was launched in 2023 and completed its first phase in 2024. In 2025, more than seventy financial market companies formed working groups to discuss thirteen selected topics. These included: receivables assignment; collateralized credit; Bank Credit Note (CCB) transactions; debentures; agribusiness assets; carbon credits; automobiles; real estate; foreign currency; and virtual assets. The design of these transactions focused on enhancing security, transparency, and efficiency in market operations.



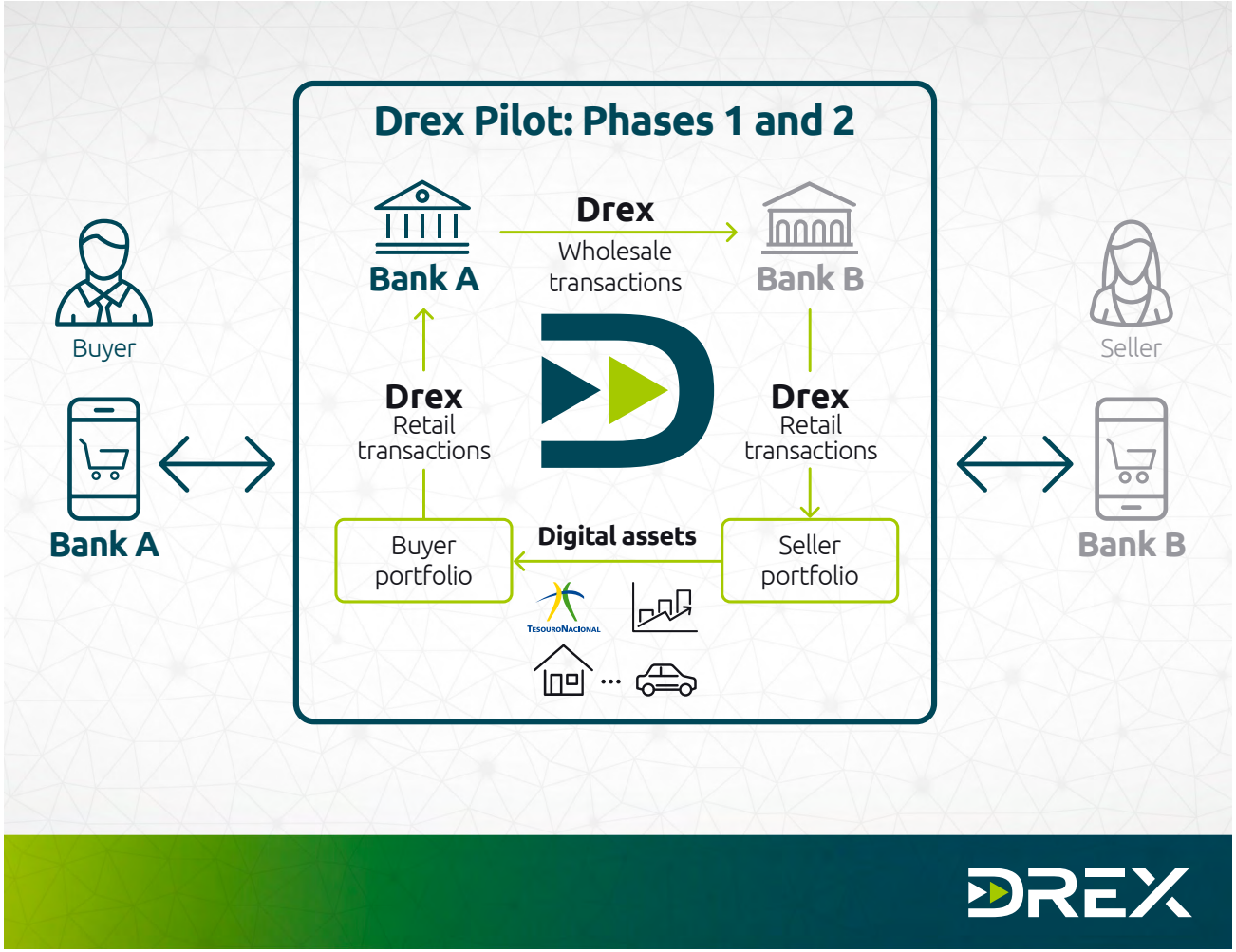
In Phase 2, participants created and tested their own services within the platform independently of the BCB. Assets not directly regulated by the BCB were also included, with oversight from the CVM and the National Operator of the Electronic Real Estate Registration System (ONR) to ensure legal certainty and regulatory compliance.

Further information is available on the **Drex page** of the BCB website and in episodes **#87**, **#88**, and **#134** of the *BC te Explica* YouTube series.

i) Selic Digital Project

The Selic Digital project assesses the use of monetary policy instruments in an environment of tokenized Federal Government securities on the Drex platform. The project developed Tokenized Federal Government Securities (TPFt) as a Drex Pilot use case, along with smart contracts capable of executing repo operations and outright purchase and sale transactions.

The project also integrated the platform with BCB's existing auction systems, allowing the settlement of their results to take place directly on the blockchain. The results of tests demonstrated the feasibility of conducting open market operations and monetary policy instruments in a decentralized environment with TPFt and digital currency. Nevertheless, significant technical challenges remain, such



as privacy, scalability, and regulatory adaptations required for future large-scale adoption. In addition, the project assessed the potential impact of this technology on the conduct of monetary policy.

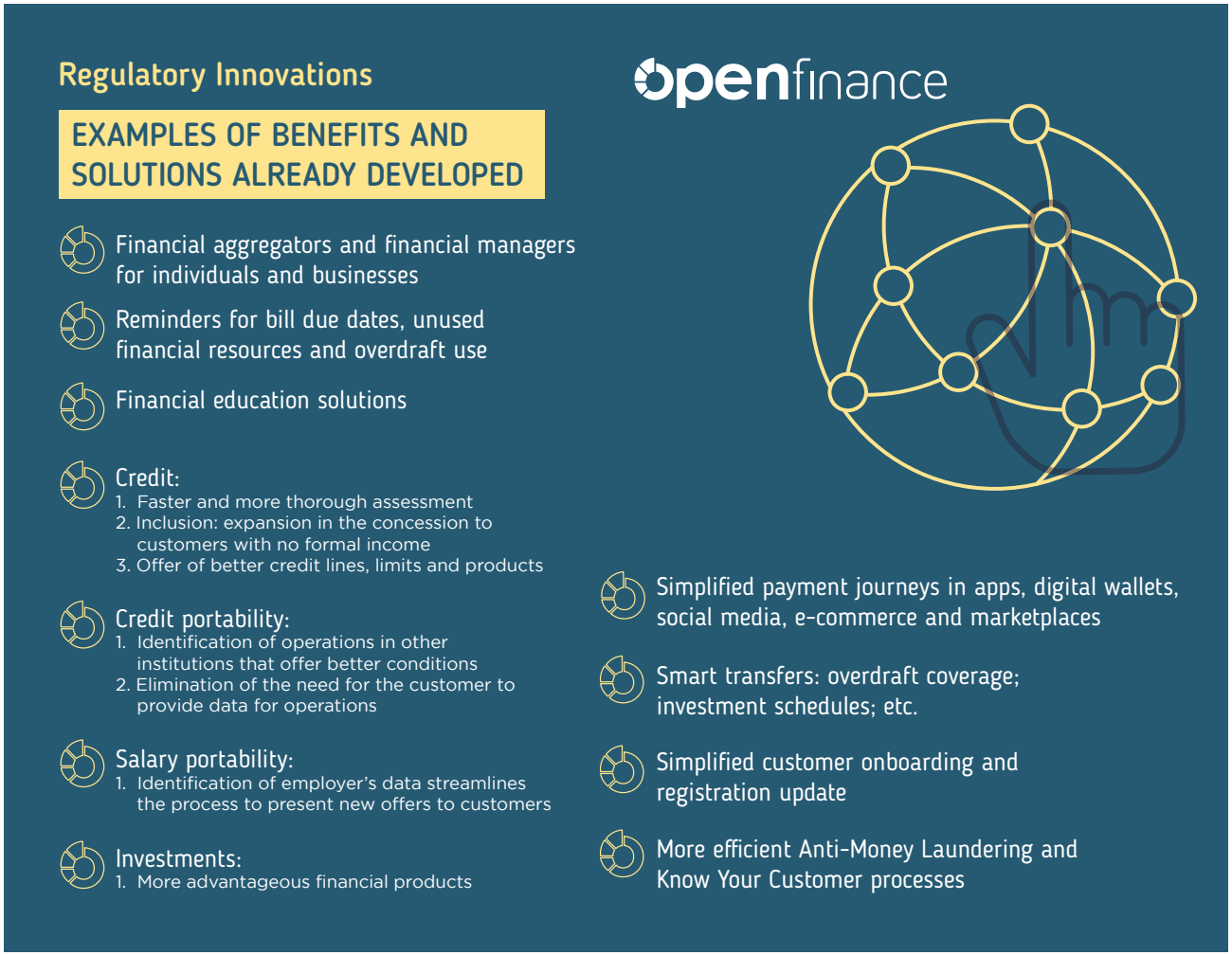
j) Open Finance completes five years

Open Finance is a standardized system for sharing customer data and services among participating institutions. Customers may authorize their data to be shared with other participants to receive offers of financial products and services.

Open Finance enables customers to consolidate financial data across institutions, facilitating personalized credit offers and integrated payment services, including Contactless Pix and Pix *Automático*.

For banks and fintechs, Open Finance drives technological modernization, more efficient data use, and lower operational costs, fostering competition, innovation, and liquidity. Watch **LiveBCB #44** to learn more.

The Open Finance deliverables under the 2024–2027 Multi-Year Plan (PPA) – Financial System of the Future – were the sharing of investment and foreign exchange data and the Redirect-Free Journey (JSR). Delivered in 2025, the JSR allows consumers to make payments directly without



being redirected to the bank's app, enabling Contactless Pix and reducing steps in online payments.

Joint Resolution BCB/CMN 15 of November 28, 2025, introduced credit portability through Open Finance. The first modality enabled is non-collateralized personal credit, with launch scheduled for February 2026 following a testing period from November 2025 to January 2026. Other credit modalities will be progressively incorporated thereafter.

The BCB defined a new governance structure for Open Finance to ensure sustainability, representativeness, and transparency. The change professionalized management, broadened participation by representative associations and institutions, and established clear responsibilities and ethical standards.

By end-2025, Open Finance had connected 96 million bank accounts, with more than 154 million active consents and billions of weekly requests – figures that surpass most comparable systems worldwide. The infrastructure processed more than BRL 15 billion in payments and transfers during the year, approximately BRL 3 billion in December alone.

From 2021 to June 2025, Open Finance supported BRL 31 billion in data-driven lending. Fintechs accounted for BRL 5.4 billion in credit extended to six million customers over the same period. **Read more**.



The BCB has defined new actions for the next two years, including faster credit, salary, and investment portability, a credit marketplace, AI integration, and tokenization to enhance transaction security.

Open Finance will continue to expand its features and governance, with a focus on security, SFN efficiency, and broader societal benefits.

k) Consolidation of the Open Finance ecosystem

Throughout the year, the BCB intensified production testing in connection with new Open Finance product launches. The BCB worked alongside supervised entities to generate evidence and resolve implementation failures for redirect-free approved Pix transactions, Pix *Automático*, new mandatory data-sharing participants, and credit portability for the Clean Personal Credit (CPC) product.

l) Use of real estate as collateral in more than one credit transaction

As of **July 2025, Resolution CMN 5,197 of December 19, 2024**, entered into force, allowing the same property to be used as collateral in more than one loan. The measure optimizes collateral use, enhances creditor security, and improves mortgage credit market efficiency while preserving soundness. Specifically, it allows:

» a property already pledged as collateral to be used in a new credit transaction before full repayment of the original;

» the new transaction to be entered into with the same or a different creditor; and

» the interest, indexation, and amortization conditions of the new transaction to differ from those of the original.

The combined outstanding balance of transactions sharing the same collateral property may not exceed 60% of its appraised value.

For loans to individuals secured by residential properties, financial institutions may require insurance covering death, permanent disability, or physical damage to the property – protecting the borrower and their family when the property serves as collateral in multiple transactions. Borrowers are free to choose their insurance policy under the same conditions applicable to home purchase financing.

These rules seek to enhance efficiency, security, and transparency in mortgage credit transactions; strengthen credit origination and contracting processes; and support the sound functioning of the SFN. Watch the *BC te Explica* video **#152** to learn more.

m) Study suggests improvements to stabilize installments in inflation-adjusted mortgage loans

The BCB published a study with proposals to improve conditions for contracting IPCA-indexed mortgage loans, with a focus on making installments more predictable and reducing default risk, particularly among lower-income households. Inflation-indexed contracts create uncertainty, as installments rise with the IPCA inflation while household income does not always keep pace. This mismatch increases payment risk, disproportionately affecting borrowers with limited savings capacity.

The study proposes adjustments to the amortization systems used in IPCA-indexed mortgage financing – including the Price system and the Constant Amortization System (SAC). The key proposal is to introduce a new installment component to absorb part of the inflationary effect, reducing payment fluctuations and improving predictability. If inflation rises, the installment increase would be smaller and spread over time.

The measure is expected to deliver greater installment stability, lower default risk, and improved financial security for lower-income households. Given these benefits, the CMN established that amortization systems for price-index-linked mortgage credit transactions may include an additional component to minimize variations in the nominal value of installments. The study was published at a time of significant transformation in Brazil's mortgage credit market. **Read more**.

3.3 TRANSPARENCY

This section reports on the actions and results that contributed to the strategic objective: “Improving the transparency, quality, and flow of information from the financial market and the BCB to the population”. Initiatives in this dimension aim to enhance access to and understanding of BCB and financial market information, enabling the public to understand the BCB’s role and the functioning of the SFN.

The initiatives also seek to strengthen the BCB’s communication, foster greater engagement with society, and promote a more transparent SFN in its interactions with clients and users.

The complexity of SFN-related matters often makes it difficult for people to understand available financial services and products. While the Education dimension of Agenda BC# addresses part of this challenge, reducing information asymmetry between customers and financial institutions is equally important. The SVR, the Contact Us channel, and Registrato are examples of initiatives that reinforce digital financial citizenship.

Public consultations are another key transparency instrument, providing society with the opportunity to contribute to regulatory decisions before they are finalized. Eleven public consultations were conducted in 2025. **Read more**.

Transparency in the relationship between customers, financial institutions, and the BCB strengthens the SFN and promotes more efficient use of public and private resources. Technology and integrated information systems enhance operational oversight, reduce costs, and can contribute to lower fees and interest rates. Clear information empowers citizens to make informed financial decisions.

#Transparency

Digital citizenship





Wider interaction with society

Unclaimed Money System





Enhancement of BCB communication initiatives

Monetary policy transparency





Increased use of social media

a) Annual BCB Conference

In May 2025, the BCB held the 3rd **Annual Conference**, bringing together academics, specialists, and financial sector representatives. Jean Tirole (Toulouse School of Economics, Nobel Laureate in Economics), Michael McMahon (University of Oxford), and Frank Smets (Bank for International Settlements – BIS) delivered keynote lectures.

During the academic sessions, 42 papers–selected from 330 submissions–were presented, covering core areas such as sustainability, macroeconomics, technology, and digital currency. The event gathered representatives from 31 institutions across 13 countries: Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

b) Research Agenda

In December 2025, the BCB launched the **2026–2029 Research Agenda**, defining priority themes to guide its scientific output over the next four years. Developed in light of the BCB's institutional mission and strategic objectives, the Agenda reinforces the commitment to technical excellence, innovation, and transparency. It incorporates the challenges of a more dynamic and interconnected economic environment, encourages cooperation with universities and research centers in Brazil and abroad, and reaffirms BCB's standing as a national and international reference in applied policy research.

The Research Agenda covers two interdependent areas:

- Macroeconomics and Finance – studies on monetary policy, macroeconomic modeling, transmission channels, fiscal and exchange rate policy, finance, and capital markets, with an emphasis on big data, artificial intelligence, and machine learning; and

- National Financial System – topics related to financial stability, efficiency, and financial citizenship, including systemic risks, sustainability (ESG), technological innovation, tokenization, Open Finance, fintechs, inclusion, and financial education.

The new Agenda succeeds the **2021–2024 cycle**, which produced 217 publications, including Working Papers, scientific articles, and report boxes. The overall **assessment** of that cycle highlighted the impact of the BCB's research on key economic policy themes.

c) Nomenclature and public presentation of BCB-authorized institutions

The BCB and the CMN published **Joint Resolution 17 of November 28, 2025**, governing the nomenclature and public presentation of BCB-authorized institutions and their contracted or partner entities. Institutions must use terms that clearly indicate their operating modality and authorization status. The nomenclature covers legal name, trade name, brand, and internet domain; the use of terms suggesting unauthorized activities is prohibited.

Institutions belonging to prudential conglomerates may use terms that refer to the authorized activity or modality of other institutions within the group. Authorized institutions are also prohibited from maintaining contracts or partnerships with unauthorized entities that use denominations indicating activities subject to BCB authorization.

The measure ensures that users can correctly identify the type of institution they interact with and the providers responsible for the products and services used.

d) My BCB logged-in area and Authorization Center – a simple, comprehensive, and secure tool

Since June 2025, the BCB's website has featured a logged-in area – My BCB – consolidating key confidential financial information available to citizens and reinforcing digital financial citizenship.

Available services include:

- Registrato, providing access to financial reports on loans and financing, accounts and banking relationships, Pix aliases, foreign exchange, and returned cheques, with an authorization feature allowing report sharing with trusted persons;

- tracking of BCB requests and complaints against financial institutions;

» the SVR, including an automatic redemption option;

» rural credit operations queries (CACR); and

» a Citizen's Financial Calculator.

Watch the *BC te Explica* video **#148** to learn more.

e) BC PROTEGE+

BC PROTEGE+ was launched in December 2025. The tool reinforces security against identity fraud. It allows individuals and companies to notify the SFN that they do not wish to have accounts opened or to be registered as account holders or representatives in third-party accounts.

Citizens' protection preferences are flagged in the database. Prior to opening an account or adding a holder or representative, BCB-authorized financial institutions must query the system to verify whether the protection is active. Watch the *BC te Explica* video **#161** to learn more.

The automatic redemption request for unclaimed funds in the SVR was launched in May 2025.

More than 1.2 million people had opted in to automatic requests by December 31, 2025. Under this option, 301,298 requests have already been processed, totaling more than BRL 15.4 million.

Other notable transparency advances include:

1. Revision of the BCB's Transparency Policy under **Resolution BCB 531 of December 11**, 2025: the policy, aligned with an action defined by the BCB's Integrity Committee, updates institutional transparency guidelines with a focus on proactivity, timeliness, and transparency by design, along with periodic surveys on data and information of greatest public interest.

2. Conduct of the **Active Transparency Survey**: a biennial Ombudsman's Office initiative aimed in particular at: i) gauging public and opinion leader perceptions of BCB transparency across its main activities; and ii) gathering suggestions on databases and information of public interest for potential proactive disclosure through the Open Data Portal. The "Accountability" topic – covered by this Annual Report – was positively highlighted for the greater visibility of the report, performance indicators, and explanations provided to citizens. The survey aims to keep the BCB aligned with society's expectations while ensuring compliance with legal confidentiality requirements.

Total unclaimed funds amount (BRL)

Reference date: 12/2025

Receivable amount + Received amount (BRL)
23,620,130,549.79

Total receivable (BRL)	Total received (BRL)
10,267,136,491.06	13,352,994,058.73

Type of account	Receivable amount (BRL)	Number of beneficiaries
Natural person	7,970,004,280.87	49,593,605
Legal entity	2,297,132,210.19	5,026,847

Type of account	Received amount (BRL)	Number of beneficiaries
Natural person	9,838,724,287.97	33,246,064
Legal entity	3,514,269,770.76	3,818,387

3.4 EDUCATION

In 2025, the BCB delivered 45 financial education lectures, including those about the *Aprender Valor* Program, reaching 20,800 people.

Digital channels extended the financial education initiative's reach significantly: the *Gestão de Finanças Pessoais* (Personal Finance Management) course and the "*Formação de Multiplicadores da Série Eu e Meu Dinheiro*" (Train the Trainer Course for the "Me and My Money" series) course together recorded 7,300 completions, while the *Aprender Valor* Program registered 20,200 completions. BCB financial education web pages were accessed by 391,700 people. YouTube content generated 168,600 views, and the *Museu de Valores* (Money Museum) content, available on the BCB website and Google Arts & Culture, recorded 53,126 visits.

The new *Aprender Valor* program consolidates materials and tools in one place, extending access beyond public schools to private schools and the general public.

The **Program** currently operates in more than 27,600 schools, covering 67% of Brazilian municipalities. Coverage will be extended to high school students in 2026. To support this expansion, the BCB developed in 2025 the new *Aprender Valor* **Financial Literacy Competencies Framework**, defining financial education learning standards for both elementary and high school levels. The framework also serves as a reference for the *Na Ponta do Lápis* **Program** – a Ministry of Education initiative, with the BCB on its strategic committee, promoting financial, fiscal, social security, and insurance education in public schools.



The BCB also regulates and supervises financial education measures promoted by financial institutions. **Joint Resolution BCB/CMN 8 of December 21, 2023**, established the financial education policy framework for financial institutions, with the primary objectives of preventing over-indebtedness and promoting personal and household financial planning.

Financial institutions and other authorized institutions must maintain a financial education policy grounded in ethics, responsibility, transparency, and due diligence, and must promote savings, financial resilience, and credit default prevention.

In 2025, the BCB conducted the first inspection at six financial conglomerates encompassing the five largest banks and the largest payment institution, with a combined customer base of 625 million. The inspection assessed policy alignment with each institution's business model, size, and product complexity; the existence of monitoring and control mechanisms; and the extent to which policies address the various phases of the institution's relationship with customers and users. Results will inform future supervisory priorities for financial education policy enforcement.

Going forward, the BCB will assess the effectiveness of the financial education policy by defining indicators and targets, establishing criteria to identify customer financial education profiles and needs, and integrating RC8-compliant measures into product and service review procedures. The BCB also plans to extend assessments to the credit union segment.

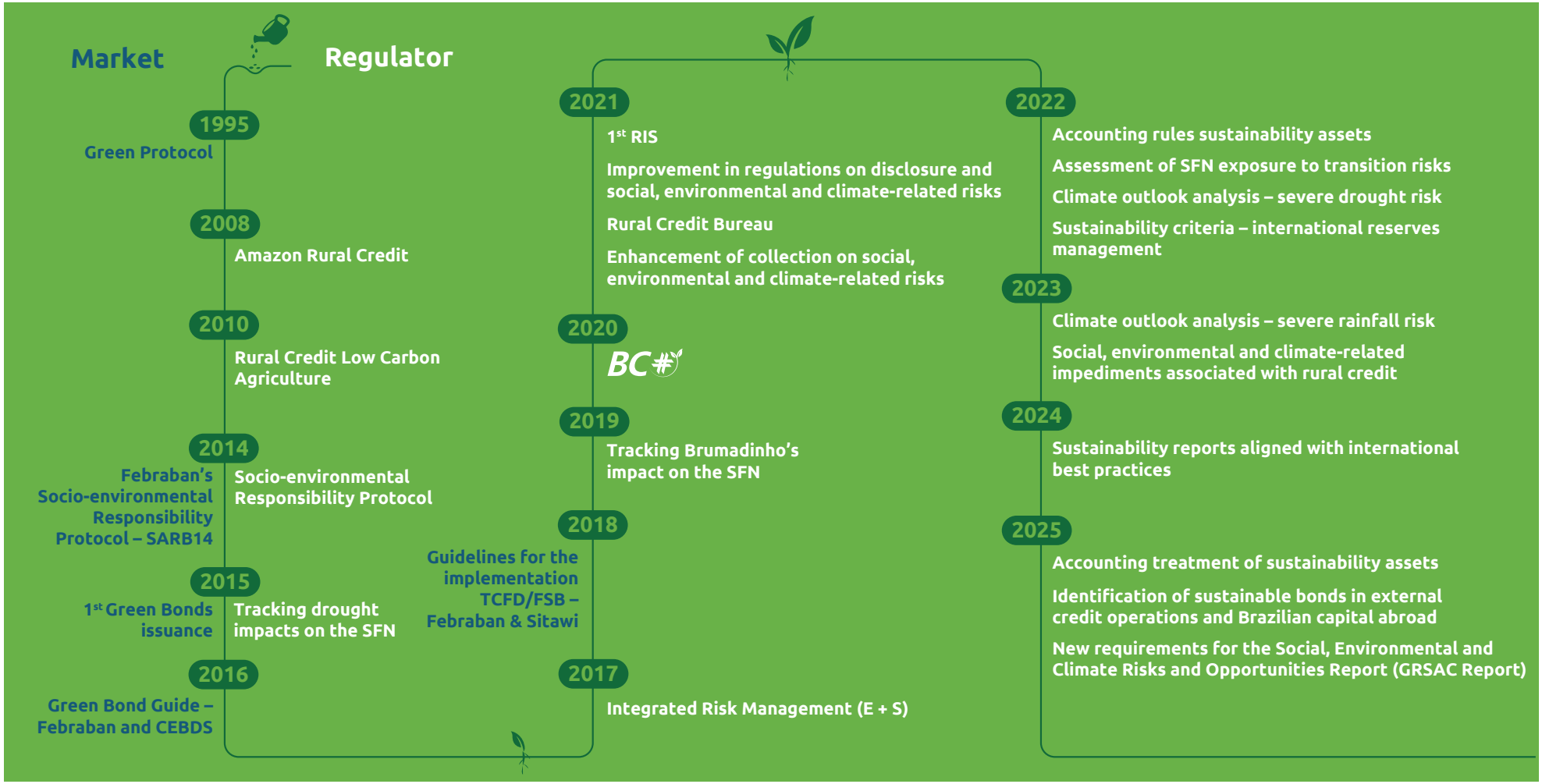
3.5 SUSTAINABILITY

This section reports the actions and results that contributed to achieving the strategic objective: "Promoting sustainable finance and contributing to reducing social, environmental, and climate risks in the economy and the Financial System."

These initiatives advance sustainable finance and address social, environmental, and climate risks in the economy and the SFN. They cover the BCB's areas of competence, involve multiple stakeholders across the financial system, seek to expand funding for sustainable projects, promote knowledge exchange, adopt international best practices, and align the SFN with the global sustainability agenda.

Climate events such as droughts and floods can impact prices and inflation, as well as challenge financial stability. To address these challenges, the BCB has been working on multiple fronts coordinated by the Sustainable Economy Committee (Ecos).

The BCB also publishes the Social, Environmental, and Climate Risks and Opportunities Report (RIS), which highlights actions taken to address environmental, social, and climate risks as well as opportunities within the institution, across the SFN, and throughout society. In 2025, the BCB released the **fifth edition of this report**, covering the period between July 2024 and June 2025, highlighting its role in advancing the sustainability agenda under Brazil's G20 presidency, recent studies on the challenges posed by climate change, and regulatory innovations.


Market
Regulator
1995
Green Protocol
2008
Amazon Rural Credit
2010
Rural Credit Low Carbon Agriculture
2014
Febraban's Socio-environmental Responsibility Protocol – SARB14
Socio-environmental Responsibility Protocol
2015
1st Green Bonds issuance
Tracking drought impacts on the SFN
2016
Green Bond Guide – Febraban and CEBDS
2017
Integrated Risk Management (E + S)
2018
Guidelines for the implementation TCFD/FSB – Febraban & Sitawi
2019
Tracking Brumadinho's impact on the SFN
2020
BC#
2021
1st RIS
Improvement in regulations on disclosure and social, environmental and climate-related risks
Rural Credit Bureau
Enhancement of collection on social, environmental and climate-related risks
2022
Accounting rules sustainability assets
Assessment of SFN exposure to transition risks
Climate outlook analysis – severe drought risk
Sustainability criteria – international reserves management
2023
Climate outlook analysis – severe rainfall risk
Social, environmental and climate-related impediments associated with rural credit
2024
Sustainability reports aligned with international best practices
2025
Accounting treatment of sustainability assets
Identification of sustainable bonds in external credit operations and Brazilian capital abroad
New requirements for the Social, Environmental and Climate Risks and Opportunities Report (GRSAC Report)

a) Pre-COP30

The BCB and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) worked to bring central banks closer to the COP30 agenda. Three priority messages were developed:

1. the high economic costs of climate inaction and the need for public and private sector mobilization;

2. the urgent need to scale up global climate finance – particularly from private sources – to close the implementation gap; and

3. the imperative to strengthen adaptation efforts, given that some climate damage is already unavoidable.

To discuss the short-term risks of delayed climate action based on NGFS scenarios, the BCB organized the panel "No Time to Delay: The Economic Imperative for Scaled-Up Climate Finance and Action" at the CVM event "Capital for Climate: Harnessing Taxonomies and Interoperability," held during pre-COP30 week.

b) BCB's engagement at COP30

In 2025, Brazil chaired the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30). The BCB played an active role in the mobilization agenda, sharing solutions and advancing its sustainability priorities across national and international forums.

To coordinate COP30-related actions, the BCB established an interdepartmental working group around three strategic fronts:

» leading central bank engagement with COP discussions and disseminating the NGFS Declaration on the Economic Cost of Climate Inaction;

» contributing to the COP30 Circle of Finance Ministers report and to the development of Brazil's first Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB), in coordination with the Ministry of Finance; and

» participating in events throughout the year to deliver measures and advance the Agenda BC# Sustainability dimension.

Key initiatives included:

» participation in panels at national and international events, such as the seminar "Social, Environmental, and Climate Sustainability in the Brazilian Financial Sector";

» dissemination of the BCB's technology agenda in Belém, with emphasis on LIFT Data – a program to monitor and finance sustainability and climate action; and

» logistical support.

The BCB also contributed to the sustainability and green finance agenda through:

» contributions to the Roadmap for the Development of Sustainability Public Policies in Brazil (UNPRI – COP30);

» support for the Enimpacto initiative and the Impacta Brasil Portal, promoting social and environmental impact businesses; and

» participation in Eco Invest Brasil, including **Resolution CMN 5,205 of April 17, 2025**, which establishes guidelines for sustainable investments.

c) G20 statistics and workshop on green and sustainable bonds

The BCB began producing and disseminating statistics on green and sustainable bonds, covering issuance and holdings of debt securities, issued by the National Treasury and Brazilian companies in both domestic and international markets. **Resolution BCB 492 of August 14, 2025**, requires investors and external credit borrowers to report information on green and sustainable bonds in their international capital declarations. Combined with domestic market data, this information will make up the database for the compilation of such statistics.

The Thematic Workshop on Sustainable Finance Statistics, jointly organized by BCB, BIS, and ECB within the G20 Data Gaps Initiative Phase 3 (DGI-3), brought together 64 specialists from 19 G20 and FSB economies. Discussions focused on data compilation and collection methodologies for monitoring sustainable finance, covering green and sustainable bonds and equities, with a view to promoting socially and environmentally responsible investment.

d) Financial Stability Survey – Climate Risks

The Financial Stability Survey – Climate Risks assesses financial institutions' views on how climate risks may affect financial stability. In the 2025 survey, institutions highlighted the severe climate events recorded in 2024.

The number of institutions reporting climate risk materialization more than doubled, reflecting the severity of extreme events recorded in 2024, such as those in Rio Grande do Sul. Among the 84 respondents, drought remains the most relevant climate event in terms of expected impact on long-term assets.

FIs continue to identify impacts on assets, productive processes, and income as the main transmission channels from physical to financial risks, affecting credit markets and default rates. The number of respondents managing transition risks remains relatively stable; these risks would be transmitted to the SFN primarily through the higher compliance costs associated with regulations and low-carbon policies.

e) LIFT Data 2025

LIFT Data is the latest program within the Laboratory of Financial and Technological Innovations (LIFT) ecosystem, a BCB initiative in partnership with the National Federation of Associations of Central Bank Employees (Fenasbac). The program promotes the intelligent use of public data and fosters innovation in the SFN.

The inaugural 2025 edition, supported by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), was aligned with COP30 goals. Under the theme "Data to Finance and Monitor Sustainability and Climate Action," it encouraged projects focused on the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate adaptation, forest and biodiversity preservation, and sustainable rural credit.

The program received over sixty global proposals, accelerated twenty projects with specialized mentoring, and selected fifteen finalists, four of which were featured at the 3F (Future, Finance and Forests) event and at COP30. LIFT Data consolidated public data as a strategic tool for green financial innovation, positioning Brazil as an international reference in technological solutions to address the climate crisis.

f) Proagro: program modernization, improved risk allocation, and optimization of public resources

Proagro's modernization resulted in several innovations. These include measures to encourage best agricultural practices and expand family farming participation, consolidating the program as a driver of technological improvement and compliance with the Agricultural Climate Risk Zoning (Zarc). The effects were visible in 2025, with significant improvement across the Program's key parameters.

Resolution CMN 5,275 of December 18, 2025, introduced dynamic, selective, and regionalized interruptions in the eligibility of higher-risk transactions when regulatory limits are reached. The measures reduce the need for budgetary supplementation and improve risk allocation and public resource efficiency.

The BCB and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) signed a cooperation agreement to develop instruments for detecting potential irregularities in Proagro-enrolled projects. The instruments will use remote sensing, agroclimatic modeling, and integrated data sources. Artificial intelligence tools will be incorporated to refine the instruments, expanding BCB's analytical and predictive capacity and improving supervisory response timeliness.

The knowledge and methodologies developed under the agreement may also be applied to rural credit operations outside Proagro supervised by the BCB, extending the initiative's benefits beyond the Program.

g) Modernization of the rural credit supervision process

The rural credit supervision process was modernized through automated monitoring routines designed to detect irregularities such as post-contracting property embargoes, misuse of funds, Proagro fraud, and parallel credit. Since 2023, 3,605 transactions totaling over BRL 4.48 billion have been flagged, with 1,043 subsequently disqualified, representing BRL 800.8 million.

Resolution CMN 5,267 of November 28, 2025, introduced mandatory remote sensing for rural credit projects, both before contracting and throughout the transaction. The measure expands financial institutions' supervisory capacity and reduces non-compliance risks at lower compliance costs.

h) Improvements to social, environmental, and climate restrictions in rural credit

The criteria for social, environmental, and climate restrictions on rural credit were strengthened. Key advances include:

- projects involving native vegetation clearing may not be financed with directed or controlled funds;
- financial institutions must verify, prior to credit extension, whether deforestation occurred on the property after July 31, 2019, using a Ministry of the Environment database; if clearing occurred, the borrower must demonstrate its legality; and
- properties with embargoed areas may receive financing for native vegetation restoration or for activities outside the restricted perimeter, subject to environmental recovery conditions.

In 2025, these rules prevented the contracting of more than 34,000 transactions totaling over BRL 9 billion. Data quality also improved: registration attempts with inconsistencies between the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) property polygon and the project polygon fell from over 40,000 in 2024 to 12,000 in 2025.

i) Improvement in the assessment and monitoring of Social, Environmental, and Climate Risks (RSAC)

The BCB's commitment to sustainability has yielded a range of actions to mitigate Social, Environmental, and Climate Risks (RSAC). In addition to regulatory and supervisory measures, the BCB has conducted studies to assess the potential impacts of climate change on the SFN.

A key objective of these assessments is to deepen understanding of climate risk in the financial system and stimulate discussion. Given the complexity of the subject, the BCB expects to conduct further studies incorporating new methodologies and addressing broader aspects of climate risk.

The BCB has also been advancing adjustments to the Social, Environmental, and Climate Risk Document (DRSAC), submitted by S1 to S4 financial institutions, to improve data analysis and monitoring of RSAC risk management in the SFN.

j) Public consultation on improvements to the GRSAC Report

The BCB opened a public consultation to establish new requirements for the Social, Environmental, and Climate Risks and Opportunities Report (GRSAC Report). The initiative aims to improve existing qualitative tables and introduce new quantitative and qualitative tables, with proportionality criteria applied to supervised institutions.

Key improvements include tables with climate risk metrics and targets across both dimensions. On transition risk, institutions must disclose exposures to greenhouse gas (GHG)-intensive sectors, the extent to which their operations finance such emissions, and any transition plans implemented. On physical risk, institutions must disclose the sensitivity of their credit portfolio to severe rainfall and drought events.

A further improvement is the inclusion of a quantitative table on social and environmental risks, aligned with disclosures from federal bodies such as ICMBio[1] and Ibama[2], covering transactions with counterparties listed in their fines and embargo records. Institutions must also disclose exposures to counterparties responsible for tailings dams classified at emergency levels (EL1, EL2, or EL3) by the National Mining Agency (ANM).

Under the proposal, the new GRSAC Report format would take effect in January 2027, with first disclosure in 2028 based on December 2027 data, applicable to S1 and S2 institutions.

k) Climate Risk Stress Test

The November 2025 Financial Stability Report (FSR) presented a physical climate risk stress test based on an intensified El Niño scenario. The model estimated the effect of El Niño and macroeconomic variables on Problem Assets by municipality. Under the stressed scenario – the most intense El Niño of the past decade – Problem Assets would increase by a maximum of 1.5 percentage points relative to the baseline. Combined with a confidence crisis scenario, the increase would reach 2.5 percentage points. Capital impacts are limited, with most institutions holding sufficient buffers to absorb the losses. **Read more**.

l) Standardization of the accounting treatment of sustainability assets and liabilities

Resolution CMN 5,252 of September 25, 2025, and **Resolution BCB 513 of October 21, 2025**, establish the concepts and accounting criteria for the recognition, measurement, derecognition, and disclosure of sustainability assets and liabilities. The objective is to enhance transparency, comparability, and understanding of this information in financial statements. Taking effect in January 2027, the key provisions define:

- the concept of sustainability assets and liabilities;
- the classification of sustainability assets by intended use; and
- the measurement of sustainability assets and liabilities linked to sustainability assets recognized in institutions' balance sheets.

The initiative is aligned with OCPC 10 – Carbon Credits (tCO2e), Emission Allowances, and Decarbonization Credits (CBIO) – issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), with adaptations for financial institutions. The measures standardize the accounting treatment of sustainability assets and liabilities across the SFN.

m) Long-term foreign exchange hedging

In November 2025, the BCB and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed an ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) Master Agreement, a strategic step toward creating a framework for transferring long-term foreign exchange hedging instruments to the domestic market. The initiative supports projects, funds, and investors committed to sustainability and the ecological transition, expanding green financing capacity in Brazil.

n) BCB advances the climate agenda with new criteria for registering sustainable investments

Resolution BCB 492 of August 14, 2025, incorporated sustainable bonds into the reporting requirements for international capital flows.

Four categories were defined:

- green bonds (directed at projects that benefit the environment);
- social bonds (directed at projects that generate social benefits);
- sustainability bonds (which combine environmental and social benefits); and

1 *Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade* (ICMBio) is a Brazilian government agency linked to the Ministry of the Environment, responsible for managing federal Conservation Units and promoting biodiversity conservation (Law 11,516 of August 28, 2007).

2 *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis* (IBAMA) is a Brazilian government agency under the Ministry of the Environment responsible for environmental enforcement, licensing, monitoring, and the protection of natural resources.

» sustainability-linked bonds (used freely, but with clear commitments to improve the environment or social conditions).

o) Social Sustainability Seminar

On June 24–25, 2025, the BCB held a seminar on social, environmental, and climate sustainability in the financial sector in São Paulo, in partnership with GIZ under Project FiBraS II. The event highlighted the importance of RSAC management in financial institutions and promoted dialogue, regulatory alignment, and best practice sharing.

Panels addressed two themes: the implementation of the Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC), covering greenwashing, sustainable taxonomy, and financial education; and RSAC management, featuring experience sharing, BCB studies, and debates on data, metrics, and indicators.

p) Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy

The Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB), established by **Decree 12,705 of 2025**, classifies activities, assets, and project categories that contribute to social, environmental, and climate objectives in order to direct capital flows toward sustainable finance.

Under the TSB, an activity is considered sustainable if it: i) substantially contributes to at least one defined objective; ii) does not cause significant negative impacts on the other objectives; and iii) complies with minimum safeguards and ethical and legal standards. Notable features of the Brazilian version include the inclusion of the extractive and mining industries and the incorporation of social objectives.

The TSB was developed through a broad multi-stakeholder process and submitted to public consultation prior to adoption.

Implementation will be phased and gradual, covering: the detailed methodology for key performance indicators and reporting models; the mapping and adaptation of regulations that may be linked to the TSB; and the structure and governance of the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) portal.

The initiative's international relevance is already recognized. Brazil advanced to the consolidated level in Pillar 3 of the 2025 Sustainable Banking and Finance Network report, linked to the International Finance Corporation (IFC), which evaluates regulatory and voluntary efforts to direct capital toward climate, social, and green economy goals.

3.6 EXCELLENCE

This section reports the actions and results that contributed to achieving the strategic objective: "Enhancing the BCB through innovation, technology, efficient use of resources, and alignment with international best practices."

The Excellence dimension encompasses four themes grouping the main actions for modernizing people management, staff careers, and administrative management.

The first theme, Career Enhancement, covers the main actions for modernizing the BCB specialist career, including professional development programs, remuneration policies, and benefits to support work-life balance.

The second theme, Institutional Strengthening, groups actions aimed at enhancing BCB's capacity to address administrative matters and people management issues requiring greater attention.

The third theme, Risk Management, seeks to align the BCB's balance sheet risk management with best practices observed at autonomous central banks.

The fourth theme, Enhancement of the BCB's Prudential Supervision, aims to strengthen the SFN.

a) Datathon

The highlight of the 2nd Knowledge Week was Datathon 2025, a data analytics competition that brought together seven teams from fourteen departments. Their mission: to develop indicators measuring financial system efficiency from a Financial Citizenship perspective. Over three days, participants collaborated to propose innovative solutions to concrete BCB challenges.

b) Mentoring Program

In 2025, the BCB launched a Mentoring Program through its Leadership School to strengthen managerial competencies under the Management and Performance Program (PGD) and support the development of new managers.

The pilot cohort brought together seventeen pairs – strategic managers (unit heads and deputies) as mentors and operational managers (coordinators) as mentees – creating a rich environment for experience sharing and professional development.

A specialized firm supported the pilot's implementation. Participant engagement stood out, with mentees taking ownership of their development. The cohort's overall evaluation at the cycle's end will inform the expansion of the program to other coordinators and tactical-level managers, further strengthening the BCB's leadership culture.

c) Policy for the Prevention and Combating of Moral Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and All Forms of Discrimination

Resolution BCB 511 of October 8, 2025, established the Policy for the Prevention and Combating of Harassment and All Forms of Discrimination (PEAD-BCB), setting out guidelines, principles, procedures, and responsibilities for preventing harassment and discrimination, supporting affected individuals, systematizing data, investigating complaints, and holding violators accountable.

The Resolution also establishes the Harassment and Discrimination Combating Committee (CEAD-BCB), a collegial body responsible for implementing the PEAD-BCB action plan and monitoring compliance.

The PEAD-BCB required ongoing coordination across organizational components and collegial bodies to ensure comprehensive and cross-cutting implementation across its four areas: prevention, reception, complaint investigation, and data management.

In November 2025, the BCB designated the CEAD members and established the Support Commission for Reception and Monitoring in Situations of Conflict, Harassment, and Discrimination (CAAD).

The PEAD-BCB was developed in compliance with the applicable federal legal and regulatory framework governing the prevention and combating of harassment and discrimination in the public administration.

d) Labeling of Digital Documents and Emails

Resolution BCB 532 of December 11, 2025, established a labeling process for digital documents and emails within the BCB, aligned with the Information Security Policy (**Resolution BCB 287 of January 24, 2023**).

The Resolution defines principles, responsibilities, and procedures for assigning labels – internal, public, or restricted – to information objects produced or held by the BCB. The mechanism ensures appropriate protection levels, reinforcing transparency where applicable and confidentiality where legally required.

e) Diversity

The BCB established an interdepartmental working group (GTI) to develop an institutional policy and action plan on diversity, equity, and inclusion. The initiative complements the efforts of the Diversity and Inclusion Program (PDI) and broadens the discussion through the participation of specialists and affinity group representatives.

The group operated in a propositional and advisory capacity, producing a report with three main deliverables: a proposed institutional diversity, equity, and inclusion policy; an action plan with targets, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms; and a proposed governance structure to ensure the continuity of initiatives.

The Diversity GTI marked a milestone in the BCB's commitment to a more equitable and inclusive organizational culture aligned with international practices. The initiative resulted in the approval of the **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy (PDIBC)** and the creation of a subcommittee to monitor its implementation and ensure the agenda's continuity.

4.1 CORPORATE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Corporate programs and projects translate BCB's strategic guidelines into concrete results, driving continuous improvements in public services and delivering measurable benefits to society.

The corporate portfolio comprised 28 active projects at the start of 2025. Seven additional projects were approved in the first quarter, reaffirming BCB's commitment to innovation and public value delivery.

Many Agenda BC# actions are implemented through corporate projects, underscoring the central role of project management in driving meaningful change for the institution and society.

The Project Management Office (PMO) plans, monitors, and oversees these initiatives, ensuring alignment with the BCB's strategic objectives. This governance structure maximizes results, manages risks effectively, and ensures each project delivers its expected benefit. **Read more**.

4.2 ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION SECURITY AND CONTROL POST

In 2025, the BCB advanced the digital modernization of its processes, focusing on mitigating financial and reputational risks from sensitive data breaches. The Control Post (PCBC) became operational, raising standards for the protection and handling of classified information. A new portal was also launched for the secure and traceable submission of documents to high-level collegiate bodies served by the BCB.

These initiatives reinforce BCB's commitment to information integrity and security, consolidating its standing as a benchmark for innovation in public administration.

4.3 BCB'S 60th ANNIVERSARY

BCB's 60th anniversary was marked throughout 2025 by integrated initiatives to preserve the institution's historical record and engage both internal and external audiences, including a major celebratory event bringing together former Governors and government authorities.

A highlight of the celebrations was the Conversas Presidenciais (Presidential Conversations) video series, in which the BCB's Governor interviewed ten former Governors – Wadico Bucchi, Gustavo Loyola, Pedro Malan, Pérsio Arida, Gustavo Franco, Armínio Fraga, Henrique Meirelles, Alexandre Tombini, Ilan Goldfajn, and Roberto Campos Neto – on their experiences leading the institution and on current challenges facing the BCB.

The celebrations also included the virtual exhibition Banco Central, 60 anos – História, Cultura e Arte (Central Bank, 60 Years – History, Culture, and Art), hosted on the Google Arts & Culture platform by BCB's Museu de Valores (Money Museum). The exhibition brought together pieces spanning six decades of BCB's institutional and monetary history, reinforcing BCB's role as custodian of Brazil's monetary heritage.

4.4 AWARDS RECEIVED IN 2025

Global Finance Magazine recognized BCB's Axis application as one of the leading financial innovations in Latin America in 2025. Axis uses artificial intelligence – specifically Large Language Model (LLM) technology – to analyze independent audit reports on the financial statements of BCB-supervised entities. It processes unstructured documents and extracts twelve relevant regulatory data points, including the auditor's opinion category and the existence of an emphasis-of-matter paragraph.

Axis achieves an accuracy rate of 98%, processing approximately 1,400 financial statements in around two hours. This enables comprehensive supervision and frees resources for direct supervisory activities, reinforcing BCB's commitment to innovation and strengthening financial system stability and resilience.

Axis also received second place in the Gartner Eye on Innovation Awards 2025 in the category of innovative government solutions for the Americas, recognizing the pioneering use of generative AI in financial supervision.

In 2025, the Department of Professional Conduct (Coger) ranked in Category 1 of the Federal Executive Branch Internal Affairs ranking, as measured by the Corrective Activity Performance Index (Idecor). Launched in October 2024, the index assesses institutional maturity across governance, competency formalization, transparency, investigation performance, and decision effectiveness. Of 173 units evaluated on a 1-to-5 scale, only seven achieved Category 1.

SUMMARY

WHO WE ARE

OUR STRENGTH AND OUR RESOURCES

OUR RESULTS



- Global Finance – Financial Innovations
- Gartner Eye on Innovation Awards – 2nd place, Innovative Government Solutions in the Americas
- BCB Department of Professional Conduct ranked in Category 1 among the Internal Affairs Offices of the Federal Executive Branch



BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL

