



# Sustainability Guidelines for Credit

June / 2024





# Presentation



The Sustainability Guidelines for Credit by sector – **Agribusiness, Irrigated Agriculture, Electricity, Civil Construction, Cement, Mining, Oil & Gas, Transportation, Pulp & Paper and Steel** – seek to give visibility to the business and administrative practices adopted by BB, and have the following objectives:

- **Mitigate possible social, environmental and climate risks** in accordance with current legislations;
- **Reduce the negative impacts** of its financing and investments;
- **Potentialize the financial resources** in order to use them in projects that provide better social, environmental and climatic conditions;
- **Identify new opportunities to operate in the value chain** of sustainable businesses, based on relevant social, environmental and climate issues and strategic themes for sustainable development.
- **Engage and guide clients on risks and opportunities** related to social, environmental and climate issues.

Considering the relevance of the sectors analyzed and their importance for the country's development, Banco do Brasil, based on this document, seeks to align the sustainability precepts applicable to these segments, as well as to reinforce the importance of adopting social, environmental and climatic criteria in the process of analysis, granting and management of credit, and, thus, minimize the risk of potential negative impacts on the environment and society.

The social, environmental and climate criteria in credit analysis and the assessment of potential risks are continuously improved, in order to promote the improvement of tools for prevention, mitigation and management of social, environmental and climate risks that may eventually arise from its credit operations.

This continuous improvement allows Banco do Brasil to update and adapt its lending practices, consolidating instruments, methods and processes aimed at mitigating social, environmental and climate risks.

The results point to the Bank's ways of acting towards its clients, in order to foster the engagement of the economic sectors and present the following main results:

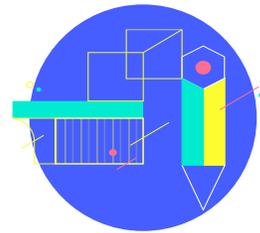
- More accurate knowledge about the risks involved in different forms of production and use of natural resources, and a greater understanding of the benefits of responsible practices that lead to sustainability;
- Increase in the supply of financial products which assist production chains in their restructuring process, in compliance with a reality based on sustainability criteria.

These Guidelines apply to Individual and Corporate Finance, according to their sector of activity.





# Strategic Drivers



Act in accordance with public policies and the commitments assumed in the pacts and agreements related to the strategic areas and contributing to comply with relevant legislation.



Improve alignment of the principles of development sustainable to the day-to-day practices of banking businesses, particularly in credit operations.



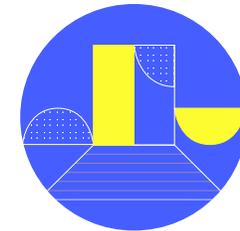
Foster sustainable business practices in the value chains of financing and investments.



Develop new products and services with a focus on social, environmental and climate issues, with particular emphasis on curbing climate change.



Disseminate information across its network of customers, consumers, suppliers, employees, and other stakeholders, to raise awareness about the Strategic Issues.



Act jointly with government, companies and society to promote sustainable development.

# Strategic Themes



The analyzed sectors are closely related to the strategic themes addressed in this document:

- Forests and Biodiversity;
- Water Resources;
- Human rights; and
- Climate Change.



## Biodiversity

One of society's greatest challenges today is to manage humanity's need for food, energy, water, housing, medicines, and raw materials, while minimizing adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Brazil is one of the most biodiverse countries and is home to the largest extension of the Amazon Rainforest in Latin America, with an area of around 5.5 million km<sup>2</sup>. The country also has vast areas of Cerrado, Caatinga, Atlantic Forest, natural fields, coastal-marine areas and flooded areas, such as the Pantanal of Mato Grosso.

We recognize the influence that economic pressures have on biodiversity and all kinds of ecosystems.

We also recognize the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems to ensure life, economic activities and human development.

We therefore adopt practices that value biodiversity and ecosystem services and avoid supporting initiatives that increase pressure on them, in line with IFC<sup>1</sup> Performance Standard No. 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources, which is part of the Equator Principles.

In compliance with the legislation in force and in line with its operational guidelines, Banco do Brasil includes social, environmental and climatic conditions in its credit agreements and periodically monitors compliance with them, the non-compliance of which may result in the early maturity of the operation, in compliance with the provisions of the agreements signed between the parties.



<sup>1</sup>IFC – International Finance Corporation, an arm of the World Bank group that supports the sustainable development of the public sector

# Water Resources

Brazil is the richest country in the world in terms of water resources, containing 13% of the planet's available fresh water, the largest continental wetland in the world (Pantanal), the most extensive flooded forests (Amazon) and an incredibly diverse aquatic fauna. Despite this, global water-related problems are also present in the country.

Issues related to the implementation of hydroelectric dams, disorderly occupations of hills and along rivers, and ill-conceived land use practices have resulted in the reduction of water flow, in addition to the degradation of drainage basins.

In 1997, the Brazilian Government instituted the National Water Resources Policy (PNRH). Law No. 9,433/97 creates a new and important structure for the management of these resources, providing for participatory processes and new economic instruments that promote the more efficient use of water.

Banco do Brasil, as a financial institution that operates strongly in agribusiness and in other water-intensive sectors, is aware of the negative externalities that the financing of these activities can cause, and as an initiative aimed at the defense of this important natural resource, it is committed to promoting awareness and seeking solutions, together with society, for the problems related to the theme and for the implementation of the PNRH.

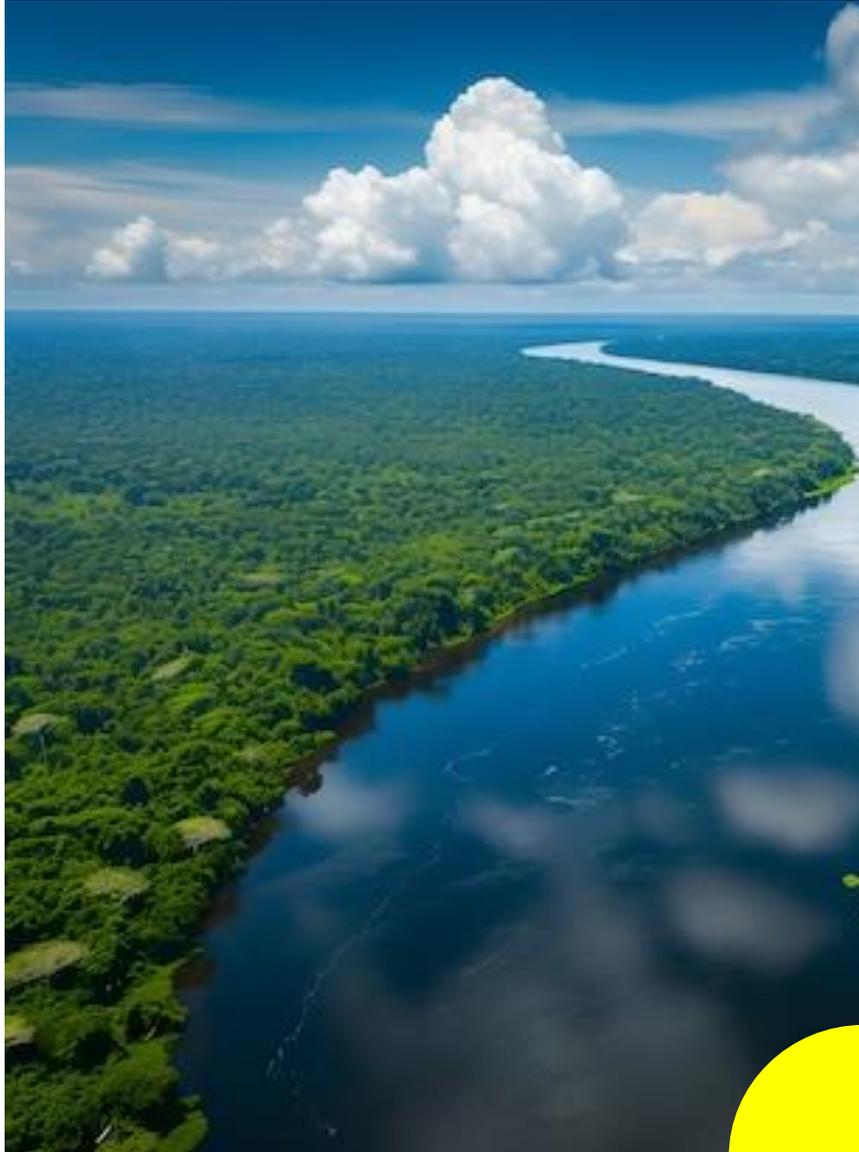
The granting of water is required in the financing of investment and costing for irrigated agriculture and for raising animals in confinement. The regulations and legislation of municipal, state and federal governments are also observed.

In addition, in the financing of hydroelectric power plants and infrastructure projects framed in the Equator Principles, Banco do Brasil requires its client to carry out an independent social, environmental and climate assessment and an action plan to mitigate the identified risks and impacts.

About the financing of activities that use water resources, BB requires the presentation of the concession by the Government of the rights of use (water concession) in cases where the activity requires:

- I. Deviation of capture of water for final consumption, including public supply or input for the production process;
- II. Extraction of water from underground aquifer for final consumption or as an input for the production process;
- III. Discharge into a water body of sewage and other liquid or gaseous waste, treated or not, for the purpose of dilution, transport and final disposal;
- IV. Exploitation of hydroelectric potential; and other uses that alter the regime, quantity, or quality of water in a glass of water.





# Climate Change

Several scientific studies indicate that climate change is due to the increase in the concentration of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in the atmosphere, resulting from human activity. Climate change affects natural resources, access to water, food production, health and the environment<sup>2</sup>. Hundreds of millions of people could go hungry, suffer from water shortages and coastal flooding due to rising global temperatures.

Economies and societies around the world will be largely affected. The climate issue began to be analyzed for its environmental dimension, and then studies were carried out on its relationship with production and consumption, including energy, until it was concluded that the transition to a low-carbon economy is essential for humanity.



Despite being a country with a clean energy matrix, investments in scientific research and an abundance of natural resources, Brazil is not exempt from the consequences of climate change.

By instituting the National Policy on Climate Change and assuming the voluntary national commitment to adopt actions to reduce GHG emissions, which became part of the country's commitments to the parties to the Paris Agreement, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, the country has been seeking ways to effectively mitigate climate change and ensure the well-being of its citizens in the long term.

Aware of the relevance and urgency of the issue and the importance of engaging the private sector in efforts to reduce GHGs and adapt communities in areas of climate vulnerability, we are committed to the transition to a low-carbon economy and to the leadership role that Brazil can assume before the international community.

<sup>2</sup>STERN N The economics of Climate change. The Stern Review. Cambridge University. Cambridge, 2006.

# Human Rights

The affirmation of human rights in the twenty-first century is intrinsically linked to their inclusion, along with environmental sustainability, as one of the paradigms for development.

The development model should encompass economic growth, social justice, inclusion and a sustainable environment in an equitable manner. Only in this way will society be able to face major global challenges such as: eradicating hunger, ending poverty, reducing social inequalities, offering equal conditions of access to health, promoting diversity and conserving biodiversity, ecosystems and natural environments.

To ensure the effectiveness of human rights, environmental issues become fundamental. Essential human rights are extremely vulnerable to environmental degradation and unjust and inadequate access to natural resources. Similarly, damage caused to the environment can lead to rights violations. Thus, the full exercise of rights such as to life, health, food, water, housing and adequate working conditions depends fundamentally on a balanced environment that supports it.

On the other hand, the conception of a sustainable environment involves the balance necessary for human development and the use of natural resources, today, to allow their maintenance in good conditions. so that the next generations can also enjoy these same conditions that are essential to their social and economic development.

Therefore, environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources should be considered an important part of the affirmation of the rights of peoples and social groups to basic conditions that allow them to obtain food and productive sovereignty, to have healthy environments for a dignified life and to maintain conditions to extract their livelihood and economic progress – that is, fight for their human rights.

The exercise of rights that contribute to the development of social, environmental and climate policies must be ensured, another direct association between the guarantee of human rights and sustainability. This includes the rights to freedom of expression and association, access to information, prior assessment of environmental and social impacts, to participate in decision-making processes, prior and informed consultation, to resort to justice and legal remedies, and to independent monitoring by civil society.

Therefore, the best way to address environmental issues is to ensure the participation of all concerned citizens at the appropriate level<sup>3</sup>. The guarantee of such rights is essential for the development of environmental public policies, making them more transparent, more comprehensive and well-founded, and more adequate to the protection of human and environmental rights.

It is in this context that Banco do Brasil recognizes the challenges of promoting sustainability in business, with a view to fostering an economy free of social issues such as slave, child and degrading labor, and inducing better conditions for the participation of women and young people and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

<sup>3</sup>Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992



# Social, Environmental and Climate Overview



The Paris Agreement (COP 21) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) presented by the Brazilian Government in 2015, together with the Base Document for its Implementation and Financing Strategy, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), defined by the United Nations in 2015, are the international events with the greatest impact on economic activity in Brazil regarding social sustainability, environmental and climatic climate.

Brazil's contribution will be to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels by 2025. And by 2030, reduce emissions by 43% below 2005 levels. Regarding adaptation to the effects of climate change, Brazil's NDC indicates the priority with the social dimension, bearing in mind the need to protect vulnerable populations from the negative effects of climate change and strengthen their resilience capacity. In this context, Brazil proposes to work on the development of new public policies, with the National Adaptation Plan (PNA) as a reference.

Brazil's NDC includes targets related to the following sectors/activities



Bioenergy



Change in Forest and Land Use



Cattle Ranching



Industry



Electrical Power



Transport

It should be noted that the Sustainability Guidelines for Credit, since 2010, already included the relevant sectors for climate change mitigation, thus presenting a strong relationship with the government's actions to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement that would come in 2015.

The activities related to Land Use Change and Forests are relevant for Brazil's compliance with its NDC, as well as for the promotion of the country's sustainable development in the coming decades. Eliminating illegal deforestation is a major challenge given the scale and diverse vectors that promote, even if indirectly, the illegal conversion of forests.

This will require the improvement of policies to combat illegal deforestation, the creation of economic incentives that discourage deforestation and foster the positive externalities linked to forests. The focus of the governmental and private land use agenda for the coming decades is focused on economic incentives aimed at promoting the elimination of illegal deforestation; forest restoration with an economic bias when possible; discouraging the conversion of areas, especially in regions with low suitability for agriculture; and sustainable forest management.

The integrated crop-livestock-forest (ICLF) corresponds to one of the main sustainable agricultural practices of the ABC program, based on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions foreseen in the Brazilian NDC, to be carried out by 2030.



It is noteworthy that ICLF is a production strategy that can include in its conception other sustainable practices provided for in the ABC, such as the no-till system and the recovery of degraded pastures, so it has a broader scope.

With the adoption of integration systems with a forestry component, especially the silvopastoral system (IPF) and the agrosilvopastoral system (ICLF), it is possible to occupy the land 100% of the time. This is because, in addition to agricultural production, it is also possible to graze in the rainy season and in the dry season, and there is also the continuous development of trees in these systems throughout the year. As a result, income generation is increased through the diversification of activities and the improvement of environmental quality, which characterizes sustainable intensification.

In the Agriculture sector, according to the parameters used in a study by the ABC Observatory, the recovery of 15 million hectares of pasture (divided into 1.5 million ha per year over 10 years) will result in the reduction of approximately 101.7 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> e) within 10 years.

The Electric Power sector can be impacted by climate change, as hydroelectric generation has a close connection with rainfall and climate.

If climate change affects hydroelectric generation capacity, energy efficiency will be key to avoid increasing generation in thermoelectric plants, mitigating the environmental impacts of this choice.

Brazil has indicated that it aims to achieve 10% efficiency gains in the electricity sector by 2030. In the CND's base document, it was detailed how to achieve this value through improvements in the efficiency of equipment used by the three sectors of the economy, in electricity consumption habits; and public policies for energy efficiency.

The industrial sector must contribute to emission reductions of around 7% (2025) and 8% (2030) in relation to the sector's emissions in 2005, representing a ceiling of 99 million CO<sub>2</sub> and in 2030, according to the Brazilian Government.

The goals and actions proposed for the Transport sector reflect the Transport and Urban Mobility Sector Plan for Climate Change Mitigation (PSTM) and aim to contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions in the sector, using efficient public passenger transport systems and the use of new technologies.

In August 2015, the negotiations that culminated in the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were concluded at the United Nations Summit for Sustainable Development. A process initiated in 2013, following the mandate of the Rio+20 Conference, the SDGs should guide national policies and international cooperation activities over the next 15 years, succeeding and updating the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



# Analyzed Sectors



Banco do Brasil is in favor of initiatives aimed at expanding and adapting businesses in the various sectors of the economy, with attention to good agricultural practices, natural limits, integration with sectoral policies on water resources, sanitation and climate change, and the needs for human consumption.



## Agribusiness

The prospects of population growth and per capita income growth in developing countries should continue to be factors that stimulate the growth of agricultural and livestock production. In addition, encouraging the use of biomass as a source of electricity and fuel on a global scale, aiming to increase energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, puts pressure on food production.

Brazilian agriculture has the important challenge of meeting the expectation of growing global demand for food, fibers and biofuels, reconciling it with the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems that are fundamental for Brazil and for humanity.

Beyond the agricultural frontier, there is a high potential for growth in Brazilian agriculture through increased productivity, the recovery of degraded pasture areas and the adoption of techniques with a positive environmental impact.

Crop-livestock-forestry integration seeks to achieve better yields, associated with the reduction of pressure on natural ecosystems. This growth potential has already been attested by the growing agricultural harvests observed in recent years, considering the advancement of technological innovation in the field, ensuring crops that are more resistant to pests and unfavorable environmental conditions.

Projections prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) <sup>4</sup> for the next decade show an enormous potential for growth in this sector. The GDP of Brazilian agribusiness (Cepea/USP 2023) reached successive records in 2020, 2021 and 2022. This triennium was characterized as one of the best in the history of national agribusiness. In 2021, agribusiness' share of GDP was 26.6%, but in 2022, mainly due to climate problems, the share fell to 24.8%.

Grain production is expected to reach 389.4 million tons in the next decade. Compared to what the country produces in 2022-2023, the increase in grain production is expected to be 75.5 million tons. In relative values, it represents an increase of 24.1%. The grain area is expected to expand from the current 77.5 million hectares to 92.3 million hectares in 2032/33.

This advancement, however, will require investments in infrastructure, research, and increased productivity on a sustainable basis, weighing the potentialities and limitations of climate, soil, and other natural resources.

In addition, the expansion of the area, when it occurs, should be moderate, due to the growth pattern of Brazilian agriculture. This means that productivity and technologies work together towards more sustainable growth.

The observance of environmental legislation and the adoption of good practices, such as the proper management of soil and water, the rational use of agrochemicals and the concern with animal health, for example, are fundamental for mitigating the impact of the activity on natural resources and for reducing emissions or capturing gases, considering the trends pointed out for agribusiness.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/politica-agricola/todas-publicacoes-de-politica-agricola/projecoes-do-agronegocio/projecoes-do-agronegocio-2022-2023-a-2032-2033.pdf/view>





## Irrigated Agriculture

According to the 2023 Report on the Conjuncture of Water Resources in Brazil<sup>5</sup>, prepared annually by the National Water Agency, irrigation is the largest type of water use in Brazil and in the world, corresponding to approximately half of all water withdrawn in the country.

Irrigated agriculture uses a set of equipment and techniques to supply the total or partial deficiency of water for crops, and varies according to the needs of each crop, type of soil, relief, climate and other variables.

Normally, irrigation allows a supplementation of the rainfall regime, making it possible to cultivate in regions with more accentuated water scarcity, such as in the semi-arid region, or in places with specific periods of drought, such as in the central region of Brazil. According to the Irrigation Atlas, published by ANA in 2021, Brazil has 8.5 million hectares (Mha) equipped for irrigation.

The effective potential for expansion of the activity in Brazil, which expresses more favorable conditions for short and medium-term development, was estimated at 13.7 Mha, and is concentrated in the Midwest (45%), South (31%) and Southeast (19%).

Historically, the share of agribusiness in the Brazilian GDP has exceeded 20%. This relationship becomes increasingly challenging when the increase in agricultural productivity is associated with social, environmental and climatic aspects. The National Irrigation Policy (Law 12,787/13 and amendment – Law 13,702/18) establishes, among its objectives, the incentive to expand the irrigated area and increase productivity on an environmentally sustainable basis; the reduction of climate risks inherent to agricultural activity; and competition to increase the competitiveness of Brazilian agribusiness.

The law also establishes that public and private irrigation projects may receive tax, credit and rural insurance incentives for their implementation, provided that they comply with environmental licensing requirements and have previously granted the right to use water resources.

These legal instruments can be reinforced by practices and technologies that will foster increased efficiency and the consequent reduction of water waste.

In view of the trend of increasing irrigation and since the country is one of the world's largest exporters of agribusiness, it is essential that the use of freshwater reserves for this purpose increases the efficiency of Brazilian fields.

Water demand can change due to various factors related to economic, environmental or climatic issues. One of the main aspects is related to population growth, as the increase in the number of inhabitants results in a greater need for water, either for direct use by people or to produce consumer goods.

All these movements are mitigated or intensified by climate change. The occurrence of extreme events, such as droughts, can lead to the increased need for water use, while temperature anomalies, for example, can affect the direct consumption and production of goods, especially food.

Banco do Brasil, therefore, is in favor of initiatives aimed at expanding and adapting irrigated agriculture in the country, with attention to good agricultural practices, natural limits, integration with sectoral policies on water resources, sanitation, climate change and, above all, the needs for human consumption.

## Electrical power

Data on the evolution of the installed electricity production capacity in Brazil, consolidated in the monitoring bulletins of the electrical system of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)<sup>6</sup>, show that in 2022 there was an increase of 8% or 15,367 MW in the total capacity of the system, considering all energy sources. The largest increases were due to wind and solar generation.

The migration of consumers from the regulated market tends to continue moving the Free Market, in view of the increase in energy costs in the regulated market, the relaxation of regulatory limits for adherence to the free market, as well as the appeal in terms of sustainability, with the consumption of energy from renewable wind and solar sources.

Given the revision in consumption projections, there are uncertainties about the speed of expansion of the power generation complex. In this sense, although it is possible to predict the continuity of many projects in the sector, there are still no official forecasts on the necessary volume of investments to meet the new levels of demand growth.

Therefore, in the 10-year horizon, expectations are for a moderate expansion in investments in the sector. It is important to highlight the prominence that solar, wind and biomass energy sources have gained in recent years in the Brazilian energy matrix, a movement that tends to continue expanding.

5 <https://www.snirh.gov.br/porta/centrais-de-conteudos/conjuntura-dos-recursos-hidricos/conjunturaform2023.pdf>

6 <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/secretaria-nacional-energia-eletrica/publicacoes/boletim-de-monitoramento-do-sistema-eletrico/2022/boletim-de-monitoramento-do-sistema-eletrico-dezembro-2022.pdf/view>



## Transport

Investment in transport infrastructure is essential for a country's economic development. In the case of Brazil, which has continental dimensions, the transport sector is even more relevant, considering its direct influence on the competitiveness of all sectors of the economy. The Brazilian transportation matrix presents important challenges, which generate production bottlenecks in the economy, increase product costs and cause high environmental impacts.

The biggest challenge is the increase in the participation of rail and waterway modes, notably cabotage, in the matrix that today remains concentrated in highways. In this sense, discussions are being conducted between the government and society to change regulatory frameworks and encourage the growth of the participation of these modes in the country's cargo transportation.

According to data from the National Transport Confederation (CNT)<sup>7</sup>, Brazil has 1.7 million kilometers of highways, compared to 30.5 thousand kilometers of railroads. Regarding waterway cargo transport, in 2021, Brazilian port facilities transported 1.1 billion tons, of which about 20% via cabotage and 74% long-distance. Rail transport, on the other hand, was responsible for transporting 371.4 billion tons per useful kilometer. In the airway, 968.6 million tons of cargo were transported.

Among the main problems identified by the National Logistics Plan (PNL, 2018) is the high participation of road freight transport in the country's logistics matrix (64%), which should be reduced to 50% by 2025. On the other hand, the guidelines established to improve the country's transport infrastructure include the increase in the share of rail freight transport, from 18% to 31%. To cope with this planning, the PNL highlights the need for massive investments in the sector over the next few years.

## Construction

The Civil Construction sector, an important vector of growth in economic activity, involves an extensive production chain, direct and indirect, and is composed of building construction activities, infrastructure works, real estate segment, among others, including civil construction inputs.

In the face of the Covid19 pandemic, as occurred in several other economic sectors, civil construction was impacted, with works paralyzed, sales booths closed, purchasing decisions postponed/canceled, due to the scenario of deterioration of employment and due to the uncertainties in the economic environment and the health crisis that hit Brazil and the world.

The pandemic was a moment in which, in Brazil, families redefined the value of home ownership. Thus, after the period of greatest impact, real estate launches and sales grew, bringing greater dynamism to the sector's activity.

According to the document General Overview of Civil Construction in Brazil (Nov/22)<sup>8</sup>, prepared by the Brazilian Chamber of the Construction Industry (CBIC), Civil Construction had been growing for eight consecutive quarters and the figures of the formal labor market revealed that in 2022 all segments of the sector (construction of buildings, specialized services and infrastructure works) showed positive results.

## Mining

The Mining sector has relevant importance for the Brazilian economy, due to the direct and indirect generation of jobs, income, investments, and inputs for the national and international base industry. The balance of trade in the mineral sector in 2023 was US\$ 8.64 billion, which is equivalent to 32% of the Brazilian trade balance, with the generation of more than 208 thousand direct jobs.

According to the Brazilian Mining Institute (IBRAM)<sup>9</sup>, in 2023 there were US\$ 42 billion in exports and 380 million tons handled in Brazilian ports.

<sup>7</sup> <https://anuariodotransporte.cnt.org.br/2022/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://cbic.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/panorama-construcao-nov-2022-3.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.gov.br/cetem/pt-br/assuntos/VI-Seminario-Brasileiro-de-Terras-Raras/20231107\\_CETEMCenariodaminerao.pdf](https://www.gov.br/cetem/pt-br/assuntos/VI-Seminario-Brasileiro-de-Terras-Raras/20231107_CETEMCenariodaminerao.pdf)



The sector's revenue, estimated at BRL 53 billion, fell by 29% compared to the same period in 2022, due to the reduction in production, mainly, and fluctuations in commodity prices.

### Mineral sector - 1st Half of 2023 Critical Minerals

Brazil is among the main producers of critical minerals essential for genetic transition;

We are among the top 10 producers for 09 of these minerals;

According to international surveys, there are approximately 15 critical minerals;

In addition to iron ore, we produce more than 40 million tons of these minerals per year;

Highlight for the increase in Lithium revenue.

It is important to note that, in the event of a retraction in the supply of the commodity, it can be compensated by higher prices.

Despite the importance of the sector in the economy, the practice of mining generates social and environmental impacts and, sometimes, serious accidents of major proportions and with long-term consequences can occur in certain regions and their population.

To minimize such impacts, investments must be made, the current legislation on the subject must be observed, good practices must be complied with, and continuous inspection, especially of ore tailings dams.

## Steel

The national steel sector has the presence of major players and plays a relevant role in the economy, providing inputs to a vast chain of demanding sectors, such as: vehicle assemblers, manufacturers of machinery and equipment (including agricultural), household appliances, civil construction, shipbuilding, etc.

The social and environmental impacts of the steel industry are relevant and, according to the Sustainability Report published by the Brazil Steel Institute, several actions have been carried out by companies to minimize these damages, namely: compliance with the concept of circular economy, enabling the reuse of waste, raw materials and inputs, thus reducing the consumption of energy and materials in the steelmaking process; investment for the steel industries' own generation of energy, for example through the reuse of gases generated in the process; water recirculation with a reduction in water withdrawal from external sources; among others.

In addition, the Report informs that "companies in the sector are signatories to several pacts and voluntary initiatives of society and the business community, which aim to promote sustainable development".

In this context, the importance of complying with good practices, standards and legislation in force is reinforced, as well as investments that are economically viable and aligned with the precepts of sustainability throughout the chain of the steel process.

## Pulp & Paper

The Pulp & Paper sector is characterized by a high degree of investment and the integration of stages in the production process (forestry and industrial), increments associated with greater removals and GHG emissions (transportation, forest management and fertilizer use).

On the industrial component, there is most of the sector's GHG emission sources, usually coming from the burning of fossil fuels to generate thermal energy in the form of heat and steam.

The sustainable consumption of energy and water, as well as clean production systems and treatment of effluents generated in the process, have been the focus of action of the largest companies. Although the sector is energy-intensive, corporations have sought to improve techniques for the use of land, water, energy and other resources, reconciling sustainable production.

With the growth of the green economy, products originating in the forestry sector, which are reusable, recyclable and, many of them, biodegradable, gain space in the industry and in people's daily lives.

According to the Annual Report of the Brazilian Tree Industry (Ibá) <sup>10</sup>, forest-based companies produced 25 million tons of pulp, 11 million tons of paper, the highest figures ever recorded by the entity's yearbook, in addition to 8.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of wood panels. Preserving its position as the world's largest pulp exporter, Brazil broke an export record, with 19.1 million tons. The sector also sold 1.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of wood panels and 2.5 million tons of paper in the foreign market, the highest numbers ever recorded. The sales generated foreign exchange in the amount of US\$ 14.3 billion to the country, another record according to the historical series of the sector.



The pandemic imposed new habits, which last to this day, such as online shopping and food delivery, which have positioned paper packaging in the spotlight in everyday life.

Consumer Day. In this scenario, green solutions, such as paper packaging, have gained even greater space. Today, they account for 34% of the market and have a high rate of recyclability: 75.8% of all packaging paper consumed in the country has been recycled.

In addition, the sector conserves another 6.73 million hectares of native forest, an area larger than the state of Rio de Janeiro, an increase of about 10% compared to the previous year.

In this sense, forest certification (FSC or Cerflor) stands out as the main mitigation mechanism, as it enables buyers of wood products to guarantee that the production process took place in a sustainable manner, through traceability and management mechanisms.

Such certification tends to grow and consolidate, considering that it is no longer a differential, and is now a requirement for exports with greater importance in the domestic market.

## Oil & Gas

The crisis scenario triggered by the pandemic forced oil companies to reduce costs, cut investments and focus efforts on more profitable assets. Brazilian oil production, which had been showing consistent growth, started to decelerate.

In 2023, according to data from the National Petroleum Agency (ANP)<sup>11</sup>, the average annual production of oil and natural gas in Brazil was a record, with 4.344 million barrels of oil equivalent per day (bpe/d), about 11.69% above the previous record, reached in 2022, and placing Brazil as the 8th largest oil producer in the world. It was the first time that the national average annual production reached a mark above 4 million boe/d.

There was also a record in separate oil production in the year, with 3.402 million barrels per day (bbl/d), 12.57% above the value of 2022 (which had been 3.022 million bbl/d); and natural gas, with 150 million cubic meters per day (m<sup>3</sup>/d), about 8.7% higher than that observed in the previous year (138 million m<sup>3</sup>/d). The average volume produced in the Pre-Salt in 2023 was also the highest ever recorded, with 3.304 million boe/d, which represented, on average, 75.18% of the national production.

In the face of the retraction of the domestic market, exports stood out, with an increase of 26.8% in the first six months of the year, compared to the same period last year. Chinese demand grew significantly with the resumption of activities in the second quarter, increasing oil demand. The contractionary effect on the economy should also affect the demand of the Petrochemical segment, especially those products correlated with the level of activity, as is the case of plastic materials. The increase in production capacity and the expansion of world supply exert pressure on prices and spreads in the sector.

Despite the growth horizon of Brazilian oil and gas production, mainly from the pre-salt, it is expected that the country will continue to expand the participation of renewables in the energy matrix, with a view to:

- 1) investments in hydro, wind and solar generation;
- 2) supply of sugarcane biomass and biodiesel; and
- 3) reduction in the supply of coal.

The importance of the oil and gas sector in the global context requires adjustment to new social, environmental and climatic conditions, and the search for expansion of areas of operation or new models of economic development. In the context of the transition to a low-carbon economy, it is worth highlighting the potential to expand the participation of natural gas in the energy matrix, based on the guidelines of the new gas market. This is because natural gas is the fossil fuel with the lowest emission of pollutants and can take up space from the most polluting ones such as gasoline, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and diesel.

Given the relevance of the decarbonization process, which can be understood as the reduction of emissions in relation to GDP and, consequently, the development of the low-carbon economy, changes in market conditions should impact the various productive links of the oil and gas sector in the long term.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.gov.br/anp/pt-br/centrais-de-contenido/publicacoes/boletins-anp/boletins/arquivos-bmppgn/2023/encarte-boletim-dezembro.pdf>



# Sustainability Guidelines for Credit



The Sustainability Guidelines for Credit by sector, presented below, are Banco do Brasil's commitment to improve its financing practices considering social, environmental and climate aspects.

## Customers:



Individuals



Corporate

## Sectors:



Irrigated Agriculture



Agribusiness



Construction



Electrical power



Oil & Gás



Transport



Pulp & Paper



Steel



Cement



Mining

## Guideline

1. Use socio-environmental criteria in the processes of analysis, granting and conducting Credit, considering its potential impacts and risks and the adoption of mitigating and compensatory measures;



## Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human rights

## Guideline

2. Support the adoption of practices that enable adaptation to climate change, such as: the improvement, development and diversification of production systems, the management of water resources, the contracting of insurance and the opening of new markets;



## Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

## Guideline

3. Support the expansion of the irrigated area with a view to increased productivity and efficiency in bases environmentally sustainable;



## Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

4. Support the environmental regularization of rural properties, as defined by the Forest Code, and offer credit lines for the recovery of Legal Reserves and Permanent Preservation Areas;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

7. Provide credit lines for enterprises that preserve resources and/or reduce risks to the environment and that use clean technologies, innovative and more efficient production processes and arrangements;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

5. Support the national strategy to reduce deforestation rates through government plans to combat deforestation: Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon; Plan to protect and combat fires and deforestation in the Cerrado Biome, among others;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

8. Support projects that contribute to the conservation of Water Resources; water storage; water, waste and effluent treatment; reduction; recycling, reuse, and monitoring of water use;

- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

6. Support projects that are aligned with the treaties and agreements in force in the country and with the best national and international practices, especially regarding the environment, territorial management, Climate Change and Human Rights;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

9. Support companies that adopt good governance practices;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights



#### Legenda clientes:



#### Legenda Setores:





### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

10. Support projects that adopt sustainable agricultural production practices, such as: organic agriculture, agroforestry systems, Integrated Agricultural Production System (PI Brazil) and Animal Welfare;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

13. Support customers who adopt responsible consumption policies and practices, aiming at eco-efficiency and innovation in the use of inputs, minimizing and correctly disposing of waste and rejects;

- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

11. Support the modernization and strengthening of cooperativism, through participation in the development of specific programs and the provision of products and services appropriate to the sector;

- ❖ Human Rights



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

14. Support customers who adopt more energy-efficient systems, including through the use of by-products of the industrial process for energy generation and cogeneration;

- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

12. Support, through credit and financial advice, projects that contribute to the development of a low-carbon economy, especially financing for low-carbon agriculture, energy efficiency, renewable energy (wind, photovoltaic, biomass and small hydroelectric plants), among others;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

15. Support clients who take actions to minimize or compensate for social and environmental damage;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights



#### Legenda clientes:



#### Legenda Setores:





### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

16. Consider in the analysis of irrigation projects the conditions established in the Irrigation Plans provided for in the National Irrigation Policy (PNI), when they exist;

- ❖ Water Resources



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

19. Require the maintenance of relationship channels with the surrounding communities in support of large investment projects;

- ❖ Human Rights



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

17. Support investment projects that include the implementation and adaptation of multimodal transport structures;

- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

20. Encourage companies to prioritize the acquisition of products and services from suppliers that have a mechanism for managing their environmental impacts;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

18. Support project proposals that include water risk analysis and environmental impact mitigation in the river basin(s) where they are located, when applicable;

- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

### Strategic Themes

21. Require environmental regularity during the term of the operation through clauses in the credit instruments that establish the prerogative of the early maturity of the operations in the case of revocation, suspension or cancellation of environmental licenses, or, still, for noncompliance with socioenvironmental requirements;

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights



#### Legenda clientes:



#### Legenda Setores:





### Guideline

22. Apply mechanisms that encourage the recovery of degraded areas, Legal Reserves, and Permanent Preservation Areas as defined by the Forest Code and the use of clean technologies;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

25. Require evidence of environmental regularization, environmental licensing and water granting of Bank-financed activities and ventures, when applicable;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

23. Support the reduction and absorption of greenhouse gases in support of the Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture (ABC Plan) and the Brazilian government's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the parties to the Paris Agreement;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

26. Require compliance with the recommendations and restrictions of the Agroecological Zoning, Agricultural Climate Risk Zoning and Economic Ecological Zoning (ZEE) in the granting of rural credit, when available;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

24. Require proof of the legal and sustainable origin of the products used in the financed projects, when applicable;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

27. Require, when applicable, proof of the adoption of measures to mitigate and compensate for socio-environmental impacts and monitor their compliance;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

#### Legenda clientes:



#### Legenda Setores:





### Guideline

28. Establish partnerships to guide and support rural producers who adopt water and soil conservation practices;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

29. Promote the biofuel industry and the cogeneration of energy with sugarcane bagasse;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

30. Promote the increase in the productivity of livestock, and its integration with crops and/or forests, as a strategy to reduce the pressure for opening new areas/deforestation;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

31. Promote practices related to certification focused on Good Agricultural Practices in agricultural and forestry production;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

32. Support the adoption of sustainable practices with its clients involved in the value chain of agricultural, forestry, timber and non-timber products, and other raw materials that have direct and indirect impacts on Water Resources, ecosystems and biodiversity;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change



### Guideline

33. Strengthen family farming through the transfer of resources to finance sustainable production practices and ensure food security for family farmers;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Human Rights



### Guideline

34. Encourage afforestation, reforestation and forest management activities in order to supply the timber industry and reduce pressure on native vegetation areas;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Climate Change



#### Legenda clientes:



#### Legenda Setores:





### Guideline

35. Encourage the adoption of differentiated production models including crop-livestock-forest integration, agriforestry or agroforestry pasture systems, no-till planting and the reduction of nitrogenated fertilizer use;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

38. Include in the financing contracts of large-scale projects, when applicable, a clause where the entrepreneur undertakes to decommission the facilities;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights

### Guideline

39. Support companies that present forms of control and new technologies that reduce, eliminate and offset the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

36. Observe the proper management of water, energy, materials and waste through PBQP-H or ISO 9001 Certification when contracting real estate credit operations, as the case may be;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

40. Consider proposals from companies that have the capacity to implement actions to prevent and prepare for a national response to incidents of pollution and/or contamination by oil and its derivatives;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights

### Guideline

37. Consider the existence of mitigators for environmental impacts in the credit analysis of refineries and oil and gas transportation pipeline projects;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

41. Support proposals from companies that have actions aimed at reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, such as: emissions inventory, analysis of reduction alternatives, implementation of offset projects, adaptation and use of low GHG emission vehicles, among others;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Climate Change

#### Legenda clientes:

- Individual
- Corporate

#### Legenda Setores:

- Irrigated Agriculture
- Agribusiness
- Construction
- Electrical power
- Oil and Gas
- Transport
- Pulp & Paper
- Steel
- Cement
- Mining



### Guideline

42. Support enterprises that observe the appreciation of the work of women, people with disabilities and minority groups;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Human Rights

### Guideline

43. Support projects that comply with the guidelines of the Urban Mobility Plan (PMU);



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Human Rights

### Guideline

44. Prohibit the granting of credit to customers when it is intended to finance activities carried out by third parties on indigenous lands;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Human Rights

### Guideline

45. Prohibit the granting of credit to customers who subject workers to degrading forms of work or conditions analogous to slavery, the sexual exploitation of minors and child labor, or who are responsible for intentional damage to the environment;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights

### Guideline

46. Encourage, when used in the production process, the adoption of charcoal produced from reforestation wood;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Climate Change

### Guideline

47. Support enterprises that adopt procedures to enhance the interests, culture, customs, values and heritage of local communities and traditional populations;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Human Rights

### Guideline

48. Support companies that present proposals to generate value for society and the environment based on the business model, recognizing organizations that contribute to the social, environmental and climate development of communities and income generation;



### Strategic Themes

- ❖ Forests and Biodiversity
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights

#### Legenda clientes:



#### Legenda Setores:





**Guideline**

49. Support companies and enterprises that adopt health and safety practices, policies and systems to promote a safe and healthy work environment for their own employees and third parties;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Human Rights

**Guideline**

50. Consider, in credit analyses, the existence of mining tailings dams without a declaration of positive stability condition;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ Human Rights

**Guideline**

51. Prohibit financing to clients who incur crimes arising from practices of discrimination based on race or gender;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Human Rights

**Guideline**

52. Promote, through contractual clauses, the fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and corruption;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Human Rights

**Guideline**

53. Prohibit financial support to companies or investment projects aimed at the extraction of coal or the generation of thermoelectric energy from coal, except when the purpose is the transition of their activities to a low-carbon economy or energy efficiency;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Climate Change

**Guideline**

54. Paying special attention to clients considered vulnerable in the treatment;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Human Rights

**Guideline**

55. Offer products and services tailored to the needs, interests and objectives of customers and users in each market segment;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Human Rights

**Guideline**

56. Adopt financial education actions that can contribute to customers properly managing their resources and the conscious use of financial products and services;

**Strategic Themes**

- ❖ Human Rights

Legenda clientes:



Legenda Setores:



Sustainability Guidelines for credit



## Guideline

57. Provide clear, reliable and timely guidance and information, including rights and duties, responsibilities, costs or burdens, penalties and any risks that may exist in the execution of operations and in the provision of services to allow customers to make the best business decision, considering their profile and consumer behavior;

## Strategic Themes

❖ Human Rights



## Guideline

58. Respect the wishes of customers with an interest in the termination of the contractual relationship related to products and services or in the transfer of the relationship to another institution;

## Strategic Themes

❖ Human Rights



## Guideline

59. Encourage the communication of customers and users with the Company and consider their manifestations in the development and improvement of solutions in products, services and relationships, providing the convergence of interests and the consolidation of an institutional image of credibility, security and competence;

## Strategic Themes

❖ Human Rights



## Guideline

60. Seek the proper identification and qualification of clients and users, both at the beginning and in the maintenance of the relationship with the Institution.

## Strategic Themes

❖ Human Rights



### Legenda clientes:



### Legenda Setores:





# Restrictive List and Exclusion List



Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (RSAE) at Banco do Brasil is a transversal aspect of the management of its business and processes. We believe in the feasibility of reconciling the interests of shareholders with socially and environmentally sustainable businesses by establishing ethical and responsible relationships with the various stakeholders.

We understand that social, environmental and climate responsibility provides positive, recurring and sustainable results over time. The more efficient use of resources can impact cost reduction; better governance has a positive impact on productivity; environmental, safety and health rules reduce negative externalities; and innovation in sustainable products can attract new customers.

For Banco do Brasil, it is relevant to consider the risks of social, environmental and climate impacts resulting, directly and/or indirectly, from its own or public administrative and business practices related to its operations.

Our commitment to social risk. Environmental and climate issues can be observed in the pacts and commitments to which we are signatories together with some of our related entities, such as the Equator Principles, Principles for Sustainability in Insurance (PSI),

Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), among others. In addition, BB's Credit Policy provides for the observance of social, environmental and climatic criteria in the analysis and conduct of loans and financing granted.

With these good practices, we seek to mitigate risks to the environment and society and reduce business impacts, as well as identify new opportunities to act in the value chain of sustainable businesses, based on relevant social, environmental and climate issues and Strategic Themes for sustainable development.

From this perspective, our Sustainability Guidelines aim to publicize the practices adopted by Banco do Brasil in the analysis and granting of credit for matters considered controversial due to their specific characteristics, reinforcing compliance with internal regulations and current legislation, and in compliance with the principles of social, environmental and climate responsibility contained in our general and specific policies.

Below, we present two distinct lists of activities considered restricted or excluded.



# Restrictive List



We consider restricted activities to be those in which the Bank assumes credit risk under certain conditions. Among the documents required for the assessment of specific social, environmental and climatic constraints are, for example, but not limited to, Environmental Impact Studies and their associated documents, Ecological-Economic Zoning, Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Analysis in credit limits and projects when applicable, Granting of Right to Use Water Resources and Forest Origin Document, where applicable, without prejudice to other additional requirements necessary to ensure compliance with the Sustainability Guidelines and the Credit Policy of Banco do Brasil.

## Restrictive Activities

- Energy and Fossil Fuels;
- Mining and Mineral Resources Extraction;
- Sugar-Energy sector;
- Agrochemicals and Pesticides;
- Agricultural and Livestock Activities in the Amazon Biome;
- Fishing;
- Activities subject to Environmental Licensing;
- Activities that require EIA / RIMA;
- Activities subject to the Granting of Rights to Use Water Resources (Water Grant);
- Activities that use wood of Native Forest Origin for Commercial and Industrial purposes;
- Third-party activities on indigenous lands;
- Third-party activities on lands occupied by remaining groups of quilombo communities.

# Exclusion List



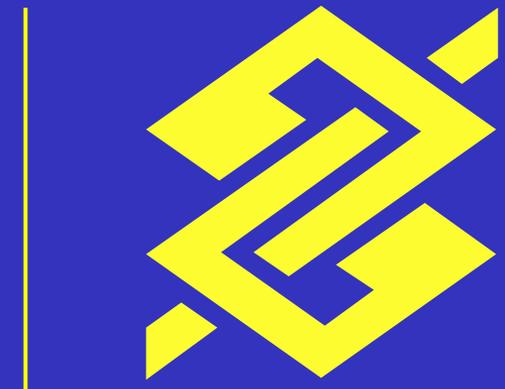
Excluded activities are those in which the Bank does not assume credit risk due to legal impediments or because they are not in line with BB's Guidelines.

## Excluded Activities

- Unregulated Gambling or Wagering;
- Sexual Exploitation;
- Hazardous Substances (Amianto and Asbestos);
- Religious Entity;
- Political party;
- Football Corporation, Club, Federation and Professional Sports Confederation;
- Activities in Embargoed Rural Properties;
- Production or commercialization activity, directly or indirectly, of firearms and ammunition;

- Mineral Coal Extraction;
- Thermoelectric Power Generation from Mineral coal;
- Illegal activities;
- Human Trafficking;
- Landmines;
- Weapons of mass destruction;
- Unconventional Oil & Gas:
  1. Tar Sands;
  2. Shale Oil & Gas; and
  3. Arctic Oil & Gas – hydraulic fracturing and drilling;
- Violation of Human Rights:
  1. Forced Labor/Analogous to Slavery: characterized by degrading working conditions, exhausting hours, forced labor, and debt bondage. There is a predominance of occurrences in economic activities developed in rural areas, such as livestock, charcoal production and agricultural crops, but it can also be present in urban centers, such as in the textile industry and the construction sector, among others.
  2. Child Labor – according to the International Labor Organization, "child labor" is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and is detrimental to their physical and mental development. In Brazil, work is prohibited for people under 16 years of age. Work as an apprentice is only allowed from the age of 14. Night, dangerous, unhealthy work or activities on the TIP (worst forms of child labour) list are prohibited until the age of 18. Brazil has a risk of child labor in activities such as commerce, maintenance, industry, and agriculture.
  3. Race and Gender Discrimination – based on article 3, item II, of Law No. 9,029/95.

# Sustainability Guidelines for Credit



June / 2024