Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory 2023

Results Presentation

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Executive summary

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory is a tool that aims to increase transparency and control over the company's impact on climate change, by accounting for and disclosing GHG emissions resulting from its activities. The inventory should be used as the basis for a company's Carbon Management, on which actions related to opportunities to reduce emissions and improve processes will be based.

Since 2009, B3 has inventoried its GHG emissions, and as of 2010 the data has been verified by a third party, and the company has included the document in the Public Registry of Emissions of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

In 2024, KPMG supported B3 in drawing up its inventory based on the 2023 data. The results of this inventory are presented in this report and will serve as a basis for supporting the management of the topic at B3 and directing its initiatives. In addition, from the point of view of reducing and mitigating impacts, the company has also committed to reducing 100% of scope 2 emissions by 2030, based on 2021 emissions.

B3's absolute emissions in 2023 totaled 2,679.16 tCO2e, an increase of 29.53%[1] over the previous year's emissions. Of this total, 739.48 tCO2e came from scope 1; 1,325.79 tCO2e from the scope 2 location-based approach; 259.95 tCO2e from the scope 2 market-based approach; and 1,679.73 tCO2e from scope 3. For the base year 2023, the calculation reference for offsetting and reduction actions is the total emissions calculated using the market-based approach, as categorized above.

Scope 1 emissions showed a significant increase compared to 2022, as a result of the greater quantity of refrigerant gases replaced in the HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning) system. In the case of scope 2 emissions - location approach, there was a 0.20% decrease in emissions due to a lower emission factor from the Brazilian energy network. In the case of the scope 2 - purchase choice approach there was a reduction due to the migration to the free trading environment where incentivized energy was purchased. Scope 3 emissions (indirect emissions) increased by 35.61% compared to the previous year. This figure is mainly linked to the increase in air travel by employees of B3 and its subsidiaries PDTec, BLK, Neoway and Neurotech[2].

[1] Considering emissions with the market-based approach for the year 2023.

[2] "Neurotech Tecnologia da Informação Ltda" was incorporated into the B3 subsidiaries in 2023.

Methodologies used

The methodologies, scope, calculations and assumptions used to develop this inventory are described throughout this report.

The main methodological references used as a basis for developing the calculations and allocating emissions are:

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol - A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard - Revised Edition - March 2004 - WRI/WBCSD
- 2019 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)
- Programa Brasileiro do GHG Protocol - Guia para elaboração de inventários corporativos de emissões de gases de efeito estufa (GEE) – FGV, 2009
- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report or AR5

Note: The emissions reported in this report were calculated using the tool "ferramenta_ghg_protocol_v2024_v2024.0" made available by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

Inventory boundaries

In order to determine the organizational boundaries of its inventory, the company must opt for one of the approaches presented by the GHG Protocol: Shareholding or Control (operational or financial).

B3 has opted for the operational control approach, in which the company is responsible for the emissions of the sources and activities over which it has control. Therefore, if B3 has control over a certain emission source and can deliberately implement its operational measures, this source is considered to be an integral part of the company's organizational boundary.

This Inventory included all the companies in which B3 has operational control. Therefore, the following groups were included:

- B3 S.A - Holding
- Banco B3 S.A.
- B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa Balcão UK Ltd.
- BM&FBOVESPA BRV LLC
- CETIP Info Tecnologia S.A.
- CETIP Lux S.à.r.l
- Portal de Documentos S.A. - PD TEC
- BLK Sistemas Financeiros Ltda.
- Central de Exposição a Derivativos (CED)
- B3 S.A. USA Chicago LLC
- NEOWAY TECNOLOGIA INTEGRADA ASSESSORIA E NEGOCIOS S.A.
- TOMEA S.A.
- B3 DIGITAL ASSETS SERVICOS DIGITAIS LTDA.
- B3 IP HOLDING LTDA.
- B3 Instituição de Pagamentos Ltda.
- B3 S.A. Shanghai Representative Office
- B3 S.A. Singapore Representative Office
- BSM Supervisão de Mercados
- Associação Bovespa
- Associação BM&F
- Associação Profissionalizante BM&FBOVESPA
- B3 Social
- Associação B3 Educação e Cultura (MUB3)
- Neurotech Tecnologia da Informação Ltda

Inventory boundaries

- The companies listed below are part of B3's control, however they do not have their own offices or employees linked to their structure, so for these cases, the issue was considered to be zero, given that all issues linked to the operations of these units are accounted for in B3's other existing offices:
    - B3 Inova USA LLC (“B3 Inova”)
    - BM&FBOVESPA BRV LLC (“BRV”)
    - Cetip Lux S.à.r.l. (“Cetip Lux”)
    - TOMEA S.A.
    - B3 IP HOLDING LTDA.
    - B3 Instituição de Pagamentos Ltda.
- In 2023, all the international units, Chicago, London, Shanghai and Singapore, operated in office and their emissions were mapped in this inventory.
- In 2023, the company “Neurotech Tecnologia da Informação Ltda” was incorporated into B3's inventory with structured data.

Inventory boundaries

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

Scope 1

- **Direct GHG emissions - the responsibility and control of the company.**

Scope 2

- **Indirect GHG emissions - arising from the generation of electricity or steam purchased.**
  - Location-based approach[1]
  - Market-based approach[2]

Scope 3

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

[1]**Location-based approach:** quantifies scope 2 GHG emissions using the average emissions for electricity generation in a given electricity system (grid) as the emission factor.

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

Inventory boundaries

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

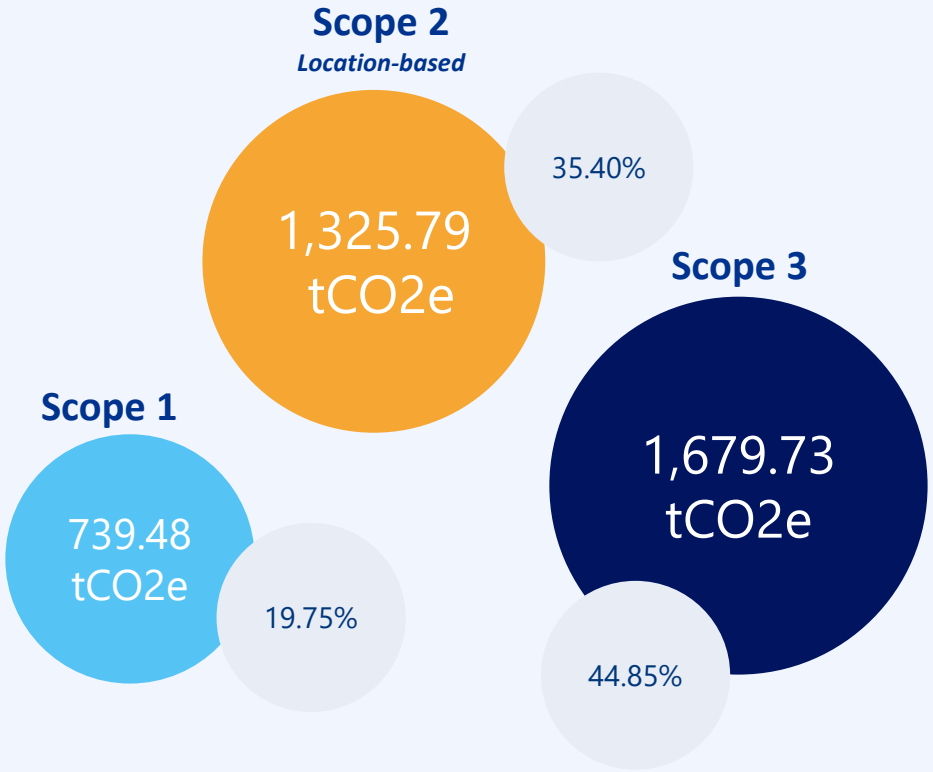
B3 emission sources		
Scope 1	Stationary combustion sources	Use of fossil fuels for energy generation and food preparation.
	Mobile combustion sources	Fuel consumption in vehicles operated by the company.
	Fugitive emissions	Escape of refrigerant gases when recharging equipment and using fire extinguishers.
Scope 2	Energy acquisition	Emissions from the generation of electricity purchased from the grid and from the use of fossil fuels for energy generation.
Scope 3	Category 1 - Purchased goods and services	Fuel consumption in vehicles operated by third parties to transport documents (motoboy).
	Category 5 - Waste generated in operations	Treatment of waste managed by third parties.
	Category 6 - Business travel	Employee air travel and taxi transportation.
	Category 7 - Employee commuting	Employee commuting.

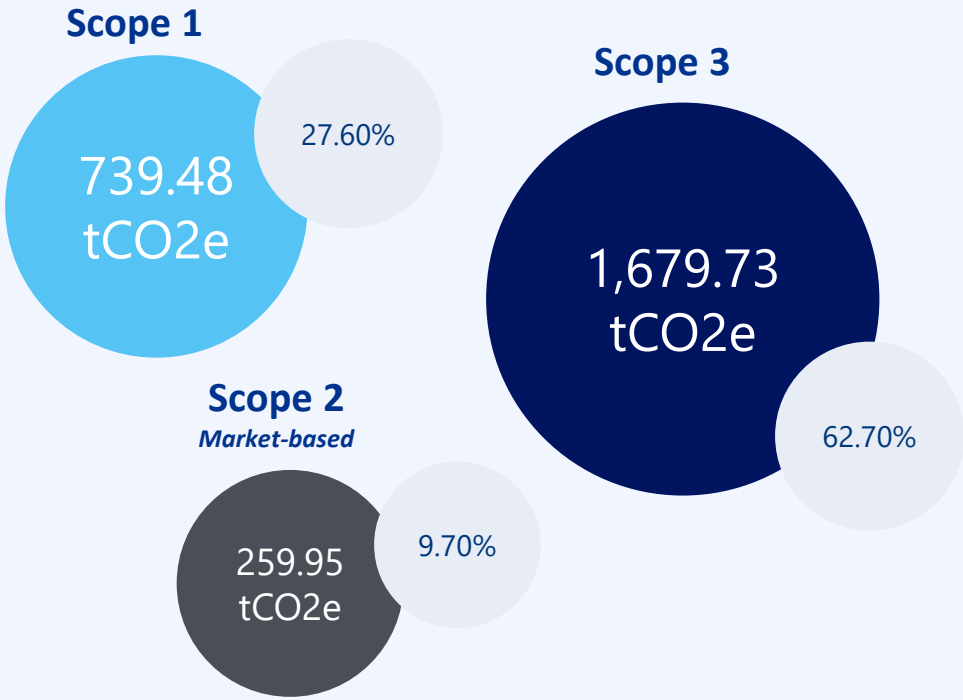
Results

This chapter presents the results of B3's 2023 base year GHG inventory, which was developed based on information collected internally and the methodologies and assumptions presented in this report.

Results: Absolute emissions

B3's absolute emissions in 2023 amounted to 3,744.99 $tCO2_e$ considering the location-based approach in scope 2 and 2,679.16 $tCO2_e$ in the market-based approach[1].



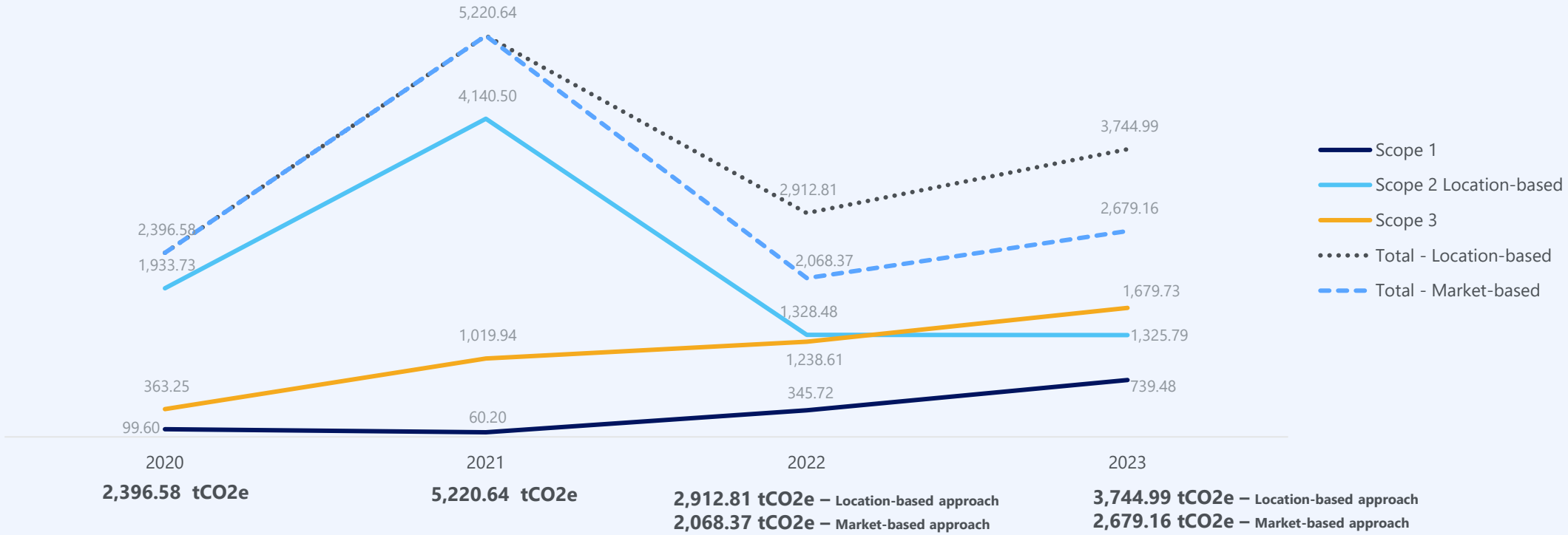


[1]Note: For the purposes of offsetting emissions, the company considers the market-based approach.

Results: Absolute emissions

As is typical of organizations in the financial and services sector, B3's direct emissions are less significant than its indirect emissions. Total emissions in 2023, considering the location-based approach for B3's scope 2, showed an increase of 28.57% and considering the market-based approach showed an increase of 29.53%, with the increase in scope 1 emissions being the main reason for this change.

Emissions history 2020 – 2023 (tCO2e)



2,396.58 tCO2e

5,220.64 tCO2e

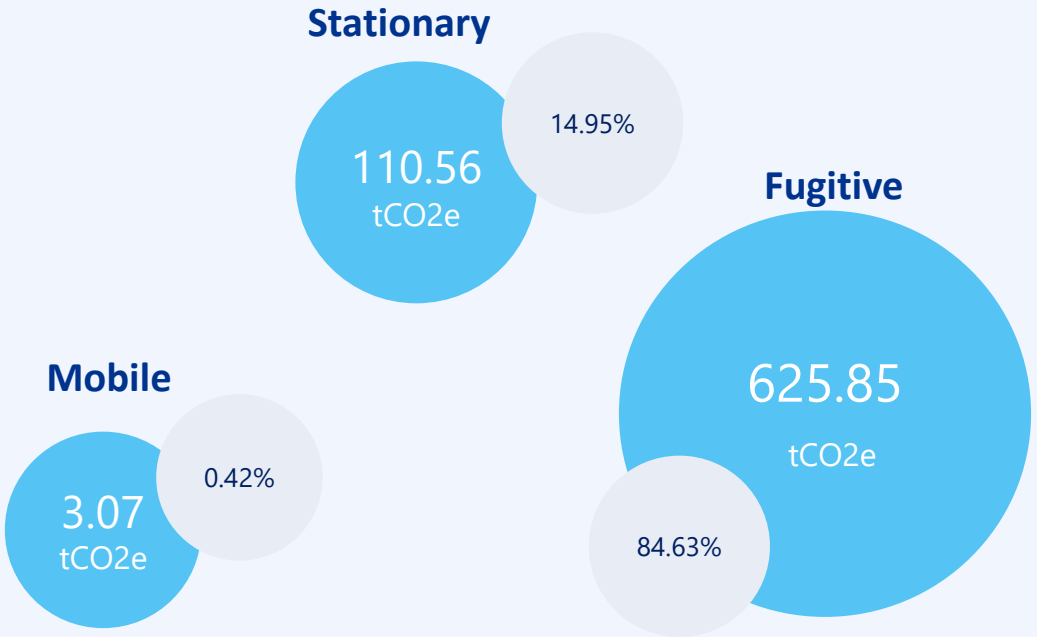
2,912.81 tCO2e – Location-based approach
2,068.37 tCO2e – Market-based approach

3,744.99 tCO2e – Location-based approach
2,679.16 tCO2e – Market-based approach

Results: Scope 1

Among the scope 1 emission sources in 2023, the most representative was the fugitive source, a consequence of the replacement of refrigerant gases in the HVAC system (heating, ventilation and air conditioning) and fire extinguishers.

When comparing the amount of carbon dioxide coming from fire extinguishers and other refrigerant gases present in the HVAC system, the amount of carbon dioxide in tons is greater. However, although the amount in tons of refrigerant gases is low (approximately 0.34 tons), their heating potential is high, so when converted to CO2e their emission becomes significant within the context of the company.



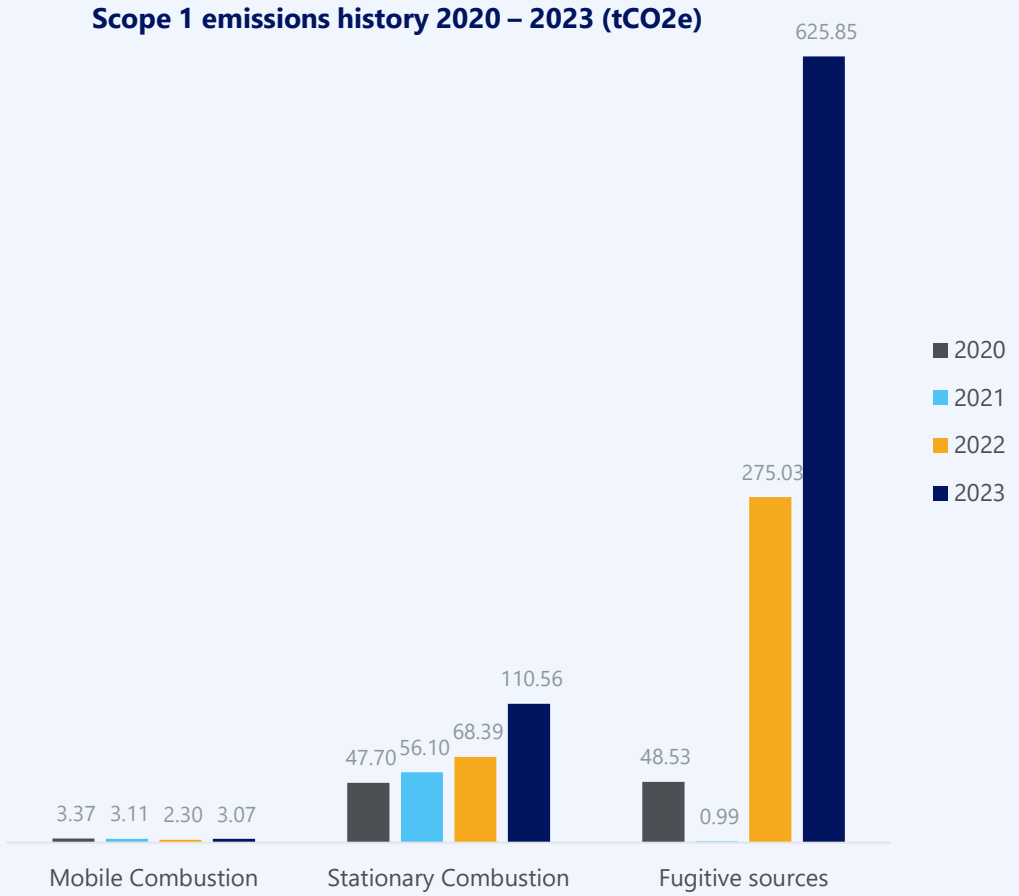
Results: Scope 1

As can be seen, the most significant emission, representing 84.63% of scope 1 emissions in 2023, is related to the category of fugitive emissions.

There was a 127.56% increase in fugitive emissions. These emissions are variable over the years as they are directly linked to the frequency of use of the equipment and the time at which the gases are recharged in the extinguishers.

Stationary source emissions account for 14.95% of total scope 1 emissions. Mobile source emissions account for 0.42% of total scope emissions, and although there was an increase of 33.39% from the previous year, their data remained relatively stable between the years in terms of absolute emissions.

Thus, as shown above and on a consolidated basis, in 2023 there was an increase of 113.90% in B3's scope 1 emissions.



Results: Scope 1

Mobile Combustion

Scope 1 mobile combustion emissions are related to the use of the company's operational control vehicles. In the case of B3, its fleet is small, which explains the low emissions compared to stationary sources. In 2023, B3's fleet was fueled by gasoline and diesel, with gasoline accounting for around 71.11% of emissions from this source.

As can be seen in the table below, the 33.39% increase in emissions from mobile sources is linked to the 54.24% increase in diesel consumption and the 26.55% increase in gasoline consumption.

Emission source	Activity	Fuel	2022		2023		2022 *vs.* 2023 (tCO2e)
			Consumption (liters)	tCO2e	Consumption (liters)	tCO2e	
Mobile	Own fleet	Diesel	247.90	0.59	389.39	0.91	54.24%
Mobile	Own fleet	Gasoline	1,050.08	1.77	1,328.63	2.24	26.55%

Results: Scope 1

Stationary Combustion

Emissions from stationary source combustion result from the burning of fuel (diesel oil) by generators and the use of natural gas in restaurants, kitchens and heaters. It should be noted that only generators owned by B3 were considered in this scope. Any energy consumed by third-party generators is allocated to scope 2, in accordance with the guidelines of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

Stationary source emissions increased by 61.67% compared to 2022, due to the more significant increase in natural gas consumption in 2023. It should be noted that diesel consumption, which accounts for 75.77% of stationary emissions, is linked to the use of generators, with the data center and the "XV de Novembro" office accounting for most of B3's diesel consumption.

Emission source	Activity	Fuel	2022 tCO2e	2023 tCO2e	2022 *vs.* 2023 (tCO2e)
Stationary	Generator	Diesel oil	55.33	83.73	51.33%
Stationary	Restaurants, kitchens and heaters	Natural gas	12.94	26.78	106.96%

Results: Scope 1

Fugitive sources

Fugitive emissions in 2023 were concentrated in the replacement of R410A and R407C gas, which accounted for 61.93% and 37.89% of emissions in this category, respectively. Since the heating potential of these gases is high, the amount consumed, which is comparatively less than CO2 consumption, represents a significant emission within the company's context.

In 2022, emissions in this category were mainly linked to the recharging of R410A gas, while R404A and HFC-134A were also recharged. In 2023, there was no consumption of R04A and HCF-134A, but there was a recharge of R407C gas, which, compared to these two gases, has a greater warming potential, helping to explain the 127.56% increase in fugitive emissions in 2023.

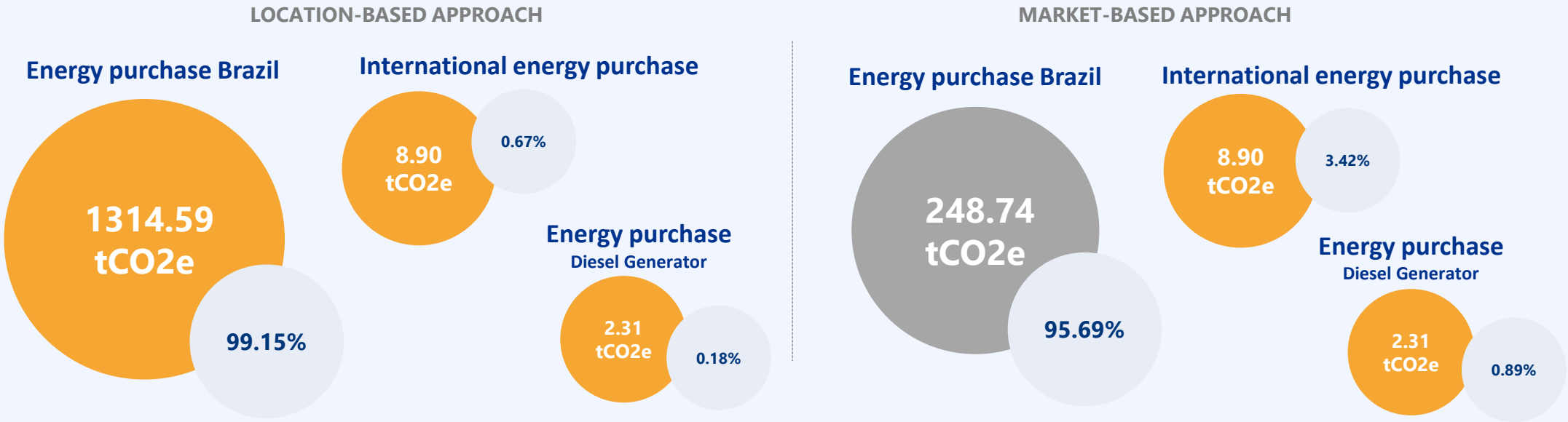
Emission source	Activity	2022		2023	
		Gas (t)	tCO2e	Gas (t)	tCO2e
Fugitive	Fire extinguishers – CO2	1.19	1.19	1.13	1.13
Fugitive	Air conditioning – R407C	--	--	0.15	237.13
Fugitive	Air conditioning – R404A	0.002	7.89	--	--
Fugitive	Air conditioning – R410A	0.10	195.24	0.20	387.59
Fugitive	Air conditioning – HCF-134a	0.05	70.72	--	--

Results: Scope 2

In 2023, B3 S.A and its subsidiaries consumed 33.99 GWh from the Brazilian electricity grid in their operations, an increase of 9.51% compared to consumption in 2022. The geographical distribution of emissions is consistent with the company's structure. As the largest group of offices is in Brazil, around 99.15% of scope 2 emissions refer to energy purchases in that country.

International scope 2 emissions in 2023 include the Chicago, London, Shanghai and Singapore offices, which represents only 0.67% of scope 2 emissions. Due to the lack of individualized electricity meters for the rooms occupied by the international offices, emissions were quantified by means of an estimate, based on the annual energy consumption per B3 employee at the offices in Brazil.

In addition to the purchase of energy, scope 2 also considers the use of generators to generate energy that is not owned by the company, which represents a low share of the scope's emissions. Generators owned by B3 were considered as 'stationary combustion' within scope 1.



Results: Scope 2

Emissions related to energy purchases are based on specific emission factors in line with each country's energy matrix. Thus, although emissions in Brazil are the most significant due to the number of units and absolute energy consumption, their emission factor (tCO2e/MWh) is lower when compared to units abroad, as they have a predominantly renewable energy matrix.

Emissions Factor	tCO2e/MWh	MWh – 2023
International energy purchase - London	0.20	22.66
International energy purchase - USA	0.47	22.66
International energy purchase - Shanghai	0.48	11.33
International energy purchase - Singapore	0.41	11.33
Energy purchase Brazil	0.038	33,993.22

The Brazilian GRID's emission factor is linked to the use of thermoelectric plants during the year (when hydroelectric plants are not enough to meet the population's demand, more thermoelectric plants are fired up to meet that demand) and this consequently leads to variations in greenhouse gas emissions. In 2023, the national GRID's emission factor fell by 9.59% compared to 2022, due to the greater availability of renewable energy.

	Energy consumption in Brazil (MWh)	Emission factor (annual average tCO2/MWh)
2022	31,042.78	0.0426
2023	33,993.22	0.0385
Variation	**9.51%**	**-9.59%**

Results: Scope 2

In 2023, scope 2 emissions by location-based approach decreased by 0.20% due to the decrease in the Brazilian GRID factor of 9.59%.

The increase in emissions from international energy was due to the increase in energy consumption from the electricity grid (an increase of 9.51%), which is the basis for this calculation. There is also the fact that in 2023 all international offices will be operating in person, while in 2022 some offices will be operating remotely, with no electricity consumption.

With regard to emissions by market-based approach, there was a 46.30% decrease due to the migration to the free trading environment where incentivized energy was purchased.

	Emissions 2022 (t CO2e)	Emissions 2023 (t CO2e)	2022 vs. 2023 (tCO2e)
International offices	6.19	8.90	43.78%
Generator - Brazil	2.03	2.31	13.79%
Brazilian energy (location-based approach)	1,320.25	1,314.59	-0.43%
Brazilian energy (market-based approach)	475.85	248.74	-47.73%
Scope 2 total – location-based approach	1,328.48	1,325.80	-0.20%
Scope 2 total – market-based approach	484.04	259.95	-46.30%

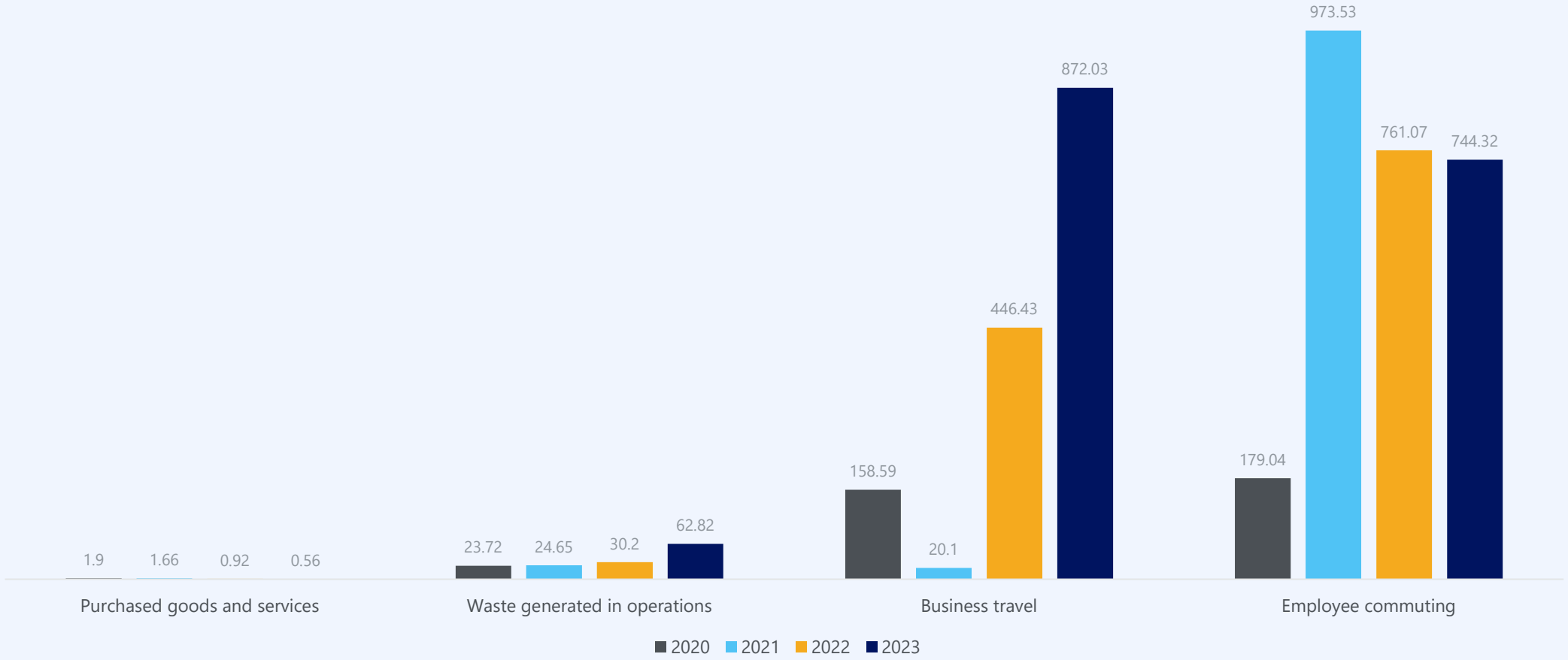
Results: Scope 3

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

* Scope 3 categories were considered, as defined by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

Results: Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions history 2020 – 2023 (tCO2e)



Results: Scope 3

Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

This category includes emissions relating to document transportation services by motorcycle courier. In 2023, there was a reduction in mileage traveled, associated with the use of bicycles for short journeys, which resulted in a decrease of approximately 0.36 tons of CO2e.

Category 5 - Waste generated in operations

Category 5 shows emissions linked to the final disposal of waste generated by B3's operations. Emissions from effluent treatment are only from part of B3's operation, which is located in an outsourced building that has its own treatment plant.

In 2022, a portion of the waste was sent for incineration, but in 2023, all the waste was sent to landfills with appropriate prior treatment according to the needs of the type of waste.

Destination	2022 (tCO2e)	2023 (tCO2e)
Landfill	29.65	62.61
Incineration	0.02	--
Effluent treatment	0.64	0.21

Results: Scope 3

Category 6 - Business travel

Category 6 (business travel), in 2023, represented the largest source of emissions in B3's scope 3. This category analyzes air travel and car travel, which includes travel by cab and apps such as Uber.

In 2023, business travel emissions showed an approximate increase of 95.30%, mainly due to the 41.44% increase in the distance traveled by air, which represents 96.19% of the category's total emissions.

Business travel	2022 (tCO2e)	2023 (tCO2e)	Variation (tCO2e)
Car travel	16.79	33.18	97.62%
Air travel	429.70	838.82	95.21%

Type of trip	2022 (km)	2023 (km)	Variation (km)
Short trips	703,020	778,113	10.68%
Medium trips	1,366,664	2,353,370	72.20%
Long trips	2,231,440	2,952,096	32.30%
Total	**4,301,123**	**6,083,579**	**41.44%**

Results: Scope 3

Category 7 - Employee commuting

In 2023, emissions related to employee displacement represented the second largest source of scope 3 emissions. The data for calculating emissions in this category was quantified by means of an internal survey considering only B3 employees, whose percentage of valid responses was 39%. For non-respondents (61%), the data was extrapolated by calculating the average emission per employee responding to the survey and multiplying this value by the number of employees not responding to the survey. In the end, the category had a total emission of 744.32 tCO2e, approximately 2% less than the previous year.

The emissions resulting from the survey correspond to 40.99% of the category's total emissions, amounting to 305.28 tCO2e. Within these emissions, the most representative modes are the 'car' with a 53.42% share and the bus with 43.90%. The emissions resulting from extrapolating the results total 439.51 tCO2e, representing 59.01% of the category's total emissions.

	Emissions (tCO2e)	%
Car[1]	163.07	53.42%
Metro Rail	2.52	0.82%
Motorcycle	5.08	1.66%
Bus	134.03	43.90%
Eletrical[2]	0.58	0.19%
Emissions resulting from research	305.28	40.99%
Results extrapolation emissions	439.51	59.01%
Total Emissions	744.32	100%

[1] In the "Car" modality, the use of own cars, taxis and transportation apps such as Uber was taken into account.
[2] In the "Electrical" modality, the emission of electric cars and buses was considered

Results: Neutral emissions

The emissions resulting from the combustion of biofuels have their own peculiarities, which is why they have been treated differently from those from fossil fuels. Biomass fuels have neutral CO2 emissions. This premise is adopted because it is considered that the CO2 released in the combustion of biomass is equal to the CO2 removed from the atmosphere during the photosynthesis process, so it can be considered a neutral emission. On the other hand, CH4 and N2O emissions cannot be considered neutral because these gases are not removed from the atmosphere during the biomass life cycle. In this case, CH4 and N2O emissions were included in scope 1.

In the case of Brazil, all diesel sold contains a fraction of biodiesel (Law No. 11,097 of January 13, 2005) and all Brazilian gasoline also has a variable fraction of biogenic fuel, in this case anhydrous ethanol. Therefore, in order to account for diesel and gasoline consumption, it was necessary to segregate the fossil fraction from the renewable fraction.

In 2023, gasoline and diesel oil produced in Brazil had, on average, 27% anhydrous ethanol and 12% biodiesel in their composition, respectively. Therefore, the GHG emissions relating to these percentages of biomass fuels were duly discounted from the company's total emissions.

Results: Neutral emissions

The following table shows the emissions considered "neutral" for scopes 1, 2 and 3, arising from the burning of biomass fuels in B3's activities in 2023.

Scope	Emissions source	Neutral emissions (tCO2e)
Scope 1	Stationary combustion sources	10.09
	Mobile combustion sources	0.66
Scope 2	Energy acquisition (generator)	0.28
Scope 3	Category 1 - Purchased goods and services	0.14
	Category 5 - Waste generated in operations	0.001
	Category 6 - Business travel	8.09
	Category 7 - Employee commuting	244.49

GHG emissions performance

This chapter presents five indicators to assess B3's GHG emissions performance for the base year 2023

- Emissions intensity per headcount;
- Intensity of direct emissions per electricity consumption;
- Emissions intensity per gross revenue;
- Emissions intensity per volume traded:
    - Trading volume - Bovespa segment
    - Daily average number of contracts - BM&F Segment

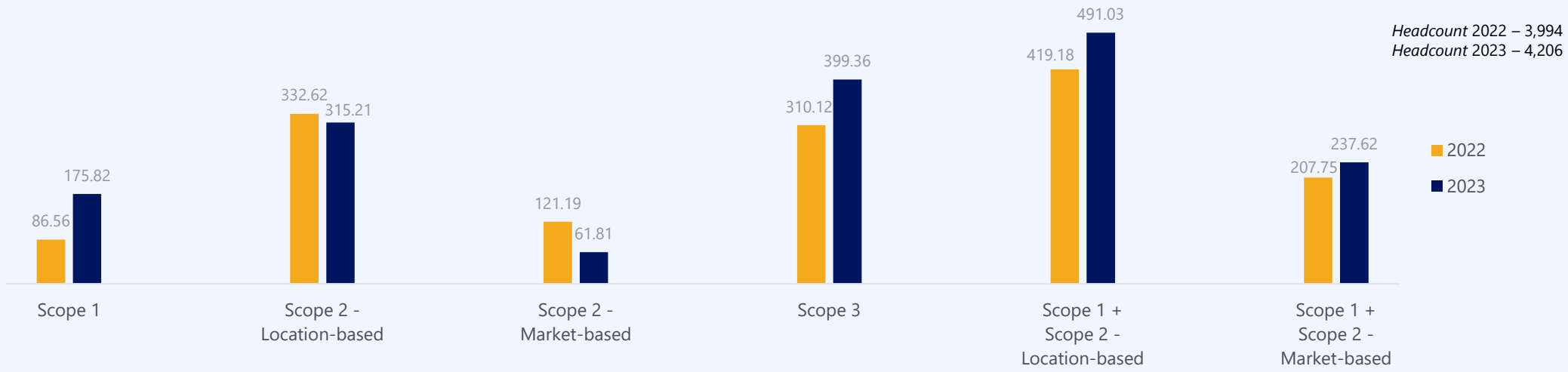
Performance

Intensity: emissions kg CO2e/*headcount*

The emission intensity per headcount is obtained by dividing the inventory emissions by the number of employees of all the companies that make up the emissions inventory. In addition, the rate of the company's direct emissions (represented by the sum of scope 1 and scope 2) by the number of employees is also calculated. This data indicates the company's emissions per human capital. Keeping the rates low, despite the increase in operations, which is often indicated by the increase in headcount, is a way of showing the development of carbon management.

B3 showed an increase in intensity in scope 1 and 3, of 103.11% and 28.78% respectively. In these scopes, due to the increase in headcount (5.31%), the increase was lower than the increase in absolute emissions. In relation to scope 2 in the location-based approach, there was a 5.23% reduction in intensity, as a result of the increase in headcount linked to the reduction in the scope's emissions. When we compare the intensity using the market-based approach, we see a more significant reduction of 49.00%, also linked to the increase in headcount and the reduction in scope emission.

Performance by kg CO2e/*headcount*



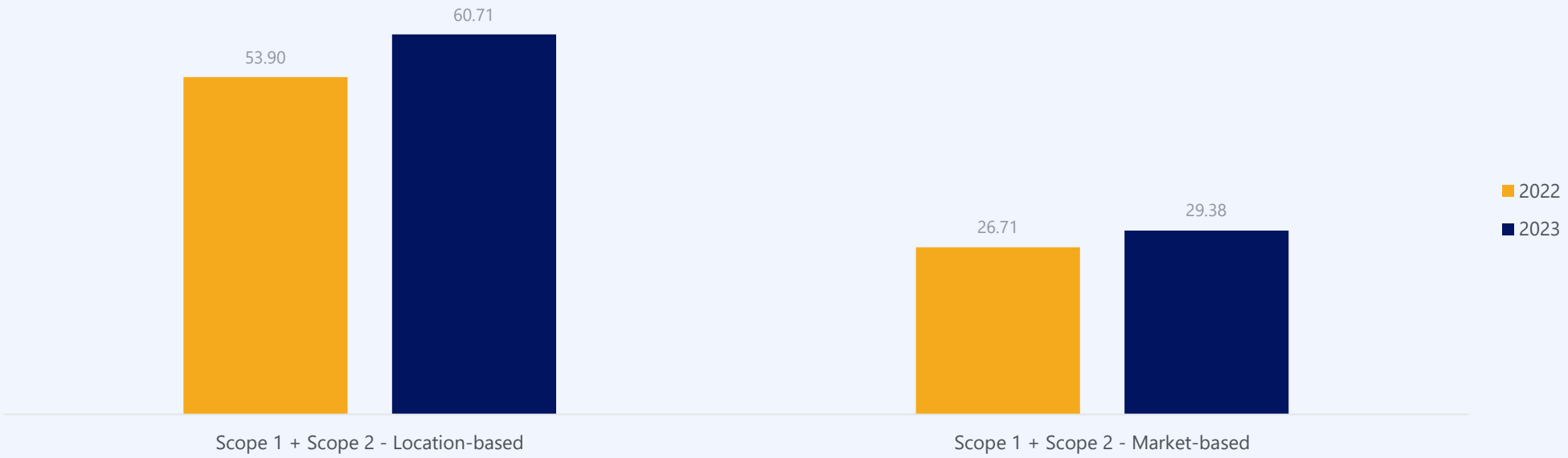
Performance

Intensity: emissions kg CO2e/*MWh*

The emission intensity per MWh is obtained by dividing the company's direct emissions (scope 1) plus scope 2, by the amount of energy consumed by the company, which takes into account the energy from the Brazilian grid and the energy consumed by the international offices. Scope 3 emissions were not taken into account as they are indirect emissions from the company, so energy consumption by the company is not considered for these emissions.

Despite the reduction in scope 2 emissions and the increase in energy consumption in 2023, the results obtained show an increase compared to last year, of 12.65% for the location-based approach and 9.99% for the market-based approach respectively, due to the increase in scope 1 emissions (113.90%).

Performance by kg CO2e/*MWh*



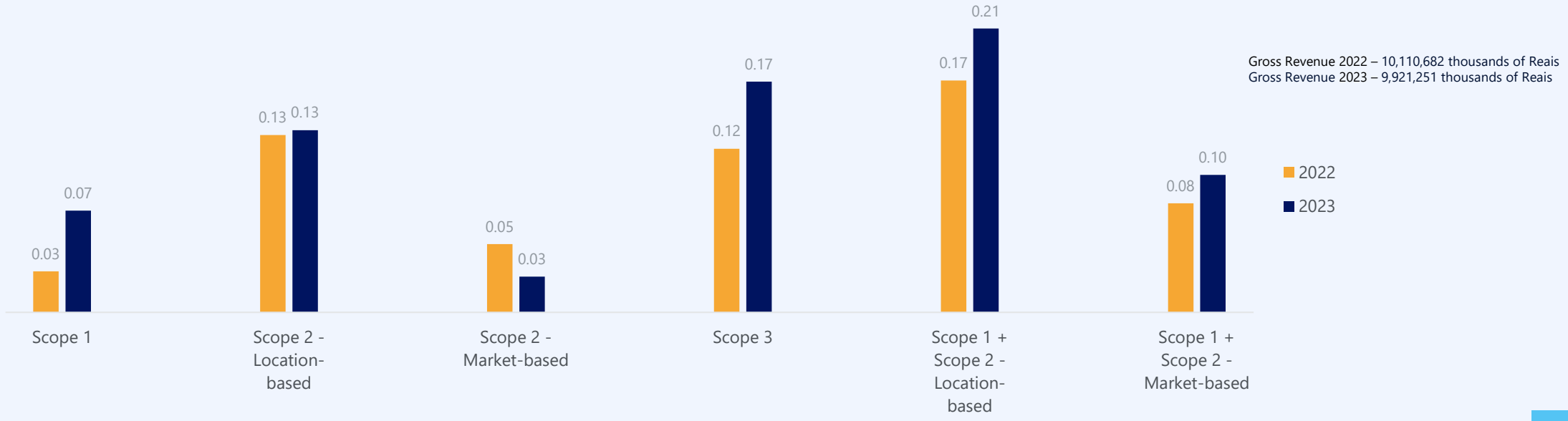
Performance

Intensity: emissions kg CO2e/*gross revenue*

The intensity of emissions per gross revenue was calculated based on the total emissions per scope reported and B3's consolidated gross revenue, indicating how much emissions per scope are linked to the revenue generated by B3. In addition, intensity was also calculated, considering only the company's direct emissions (represented by the sum of scope 1 and scope 2).

B3 showed an increase in intensity per gross revenue in scope 1 and scope 3, due to the increase in emissions from these scopes and a 1.87% decrease in gross revenue compared to last year. In relation to scope 2, in the location-based approach, there was a slight increase (2.79%) due to the fall in revenue; and in the case of the market-based approach, there was a decrease of 47.60% due to emissions having fallen by 46.30% from 2022 to 2023.

Performance by kg CO2e/thousands of Reais



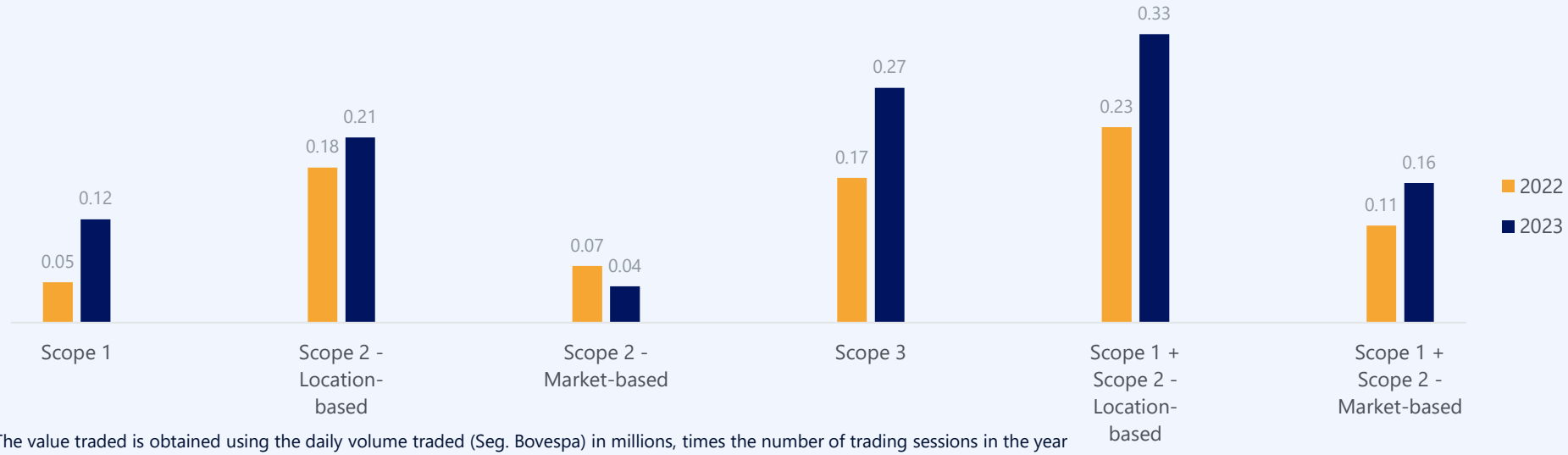
Performance

Intensity: emissions kg CO2e/volume traded (Bovespa)

The assessment of intensity by volume traded is quantified in two different ways, one using the value in millions of the volume traded (Bovespa segment)[1] and the other using the number of contracts traded in the year (BM&F segment)[2].

In relation to the volume traded in the Bovespa segment, there was a reduction of 16.38% compared to 2022. Along with this reduction in the denominator, there was an increase in scope 1 and scope 3 emissions, so the intensity increased from 2022 to 2023. In the case of scope 2, in the location-based approach, there was a small increase due to the reduction in the volume traded and in the market-based approach, there was a 46.30% reduction in emissions, which was greater than the reduction in the volume traded, explaining the decrease in intensity in this scope.

Performance by kg CO2e/million of R$ (Bovespa)



[1] The value traded is obtained using the daily volume traded (Seg. Bovespa) in millions, times the number of trading sessions in the year

[2] The number of contracts traded (Seg. BM&F) in the year is obtained using the daily average of contracts traded, times the number of trading sessions in the year

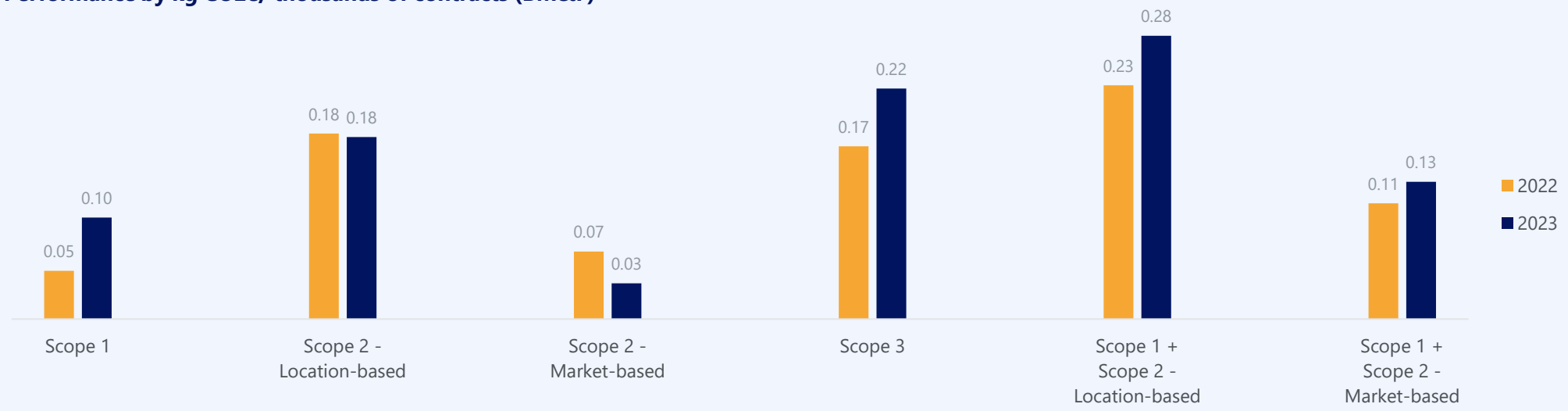
Performance

Intensity: emissions kg CO2e/volume traded (BM&F)

The evaluation of intensity by volume traded is quantified in two different ways, one using the value in millions of the volume traded (Bovespa segment)[1] and the other using the number of contracts traded in the year (BM&F segment)[2].

In relation to the number of contracts traded in the year in the BM&F segment, there was an increase in the number of contracts of 1.72%. For scopes 1 and 3, this increase in the denominator did not outweigh the increase in issuance for each scope, so the intensity increased in these cases. For scope 2, in both approaches, in addition to the increase in the number of contracts, there was also a decrease in emissions, thus reducing the intensities for the location-based and market-based approaches.

Performance by kg CO2e/ thousands of contracts (BM&F)



[1] The value traded is obtained using the daily volume traded (Seg. Bovespa) in millions, times the number of trading sessions in the year

[2] The number of contracts traded (Seg. BM&F) in the year is obtained using the daily average of contracts traded, times the number of trading sessions in the year

Note: An adjustment has been made to the 2022 figures for the indicator

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Contact B3
Sustainability Superintendence
sustentabilidade@b3.com.br