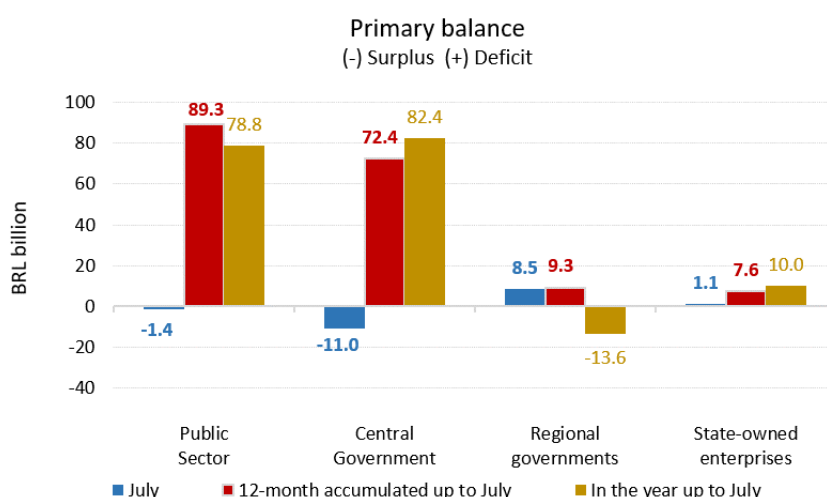


Fiscal Statistics

Press Release

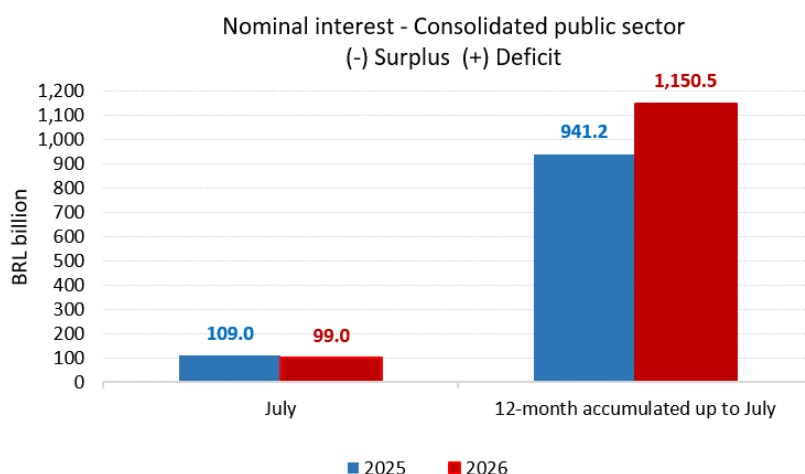
August 31, 2026

1. Fiscal balances



The consolidated public sector recorded a primary surplus of BRL 1.4 billion in July, compared with a deficit of BRL 66.6 billion in the same month of 2025. The Central Government posted a surplus of BRL 11.0 billion, while regional governments and state-owned companies registered respective deficits of BRL 8.5 billion

and BRL 1.1 billion. In 12 months, the consolidated public sector accumulated a deficit of BRL 89.3 billion, equivalent to 0.67% of GDP (0.52 p.p. of GDP lower than the deficit accumulated up to June).



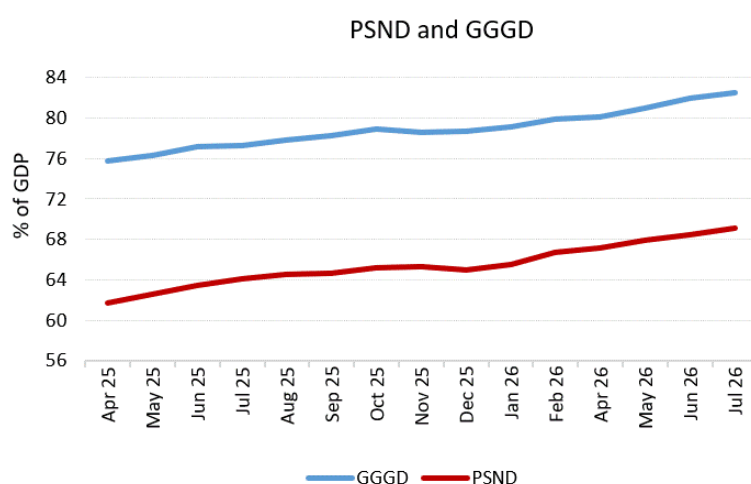
Accrued nominal interest of the consolidated public sector reached BRL 99.0 billion in July 2026, compared with BRL 109.0 billion in July 2025. This reduction was driven in part by the favorable performance of foreign exchange swap transactions in the period (a gain of BRL 12.4 billion in July 2026 and a loss of BRL

3.3 billion in July 2025). In 12 months up to July, nominal interest reached BRL 1,150.5 billion (8.67% of GDP), compared with BRL 941.2 billion (7.60% of GDP) in 12 months up to July 2025.

The consolidated public sector nominal balance, which includes the primary balance and accrued nominal interest, posted a deficit of BRL 97.6 billion in July. In 12 months, the nominal deficit reached BRL 1,239.8 billion (9.34% of GDP), falling 0.64 p.p. of GDP compared with the previous month.

2. Public Sector Net Debt (PSND) and General Government Gross Debt (GGGD)

The PSND reached 69.1% of GDP (BRL 9.2 trillion) in July, increasing 0.6 p.p. of GDP in the month. This outcome mainly reflected the impacts of the accrued nominal interest (0.7 p.p.), the 1.9% exchange rate appreciation in the month (0.2 p.p.), and the effect of the nominal GDP growth (-0.4 p.p.). In the year, the PSND increased 3.8 p.p. of GDP, reflecting, in particular, the impacts of accrued nominal interest (5.0 p.p.), the cumulative primary deficit (0.6 p.p.), the effect of the cumulative 7.7% exchange rate appreciation (0.8 p.p.), and the nominal GDP growth (-2.6 p.p.).



The GGGD – comprising the Federal government, INSS, and state and municipal governments – reached 82.5% of GDP (BRL 10.9 trillion) in July 2026, an increase of 0.6 p.p. of GDP compared with the previous month. The monthly increase mainly stemmed from the accrued nominal interest (0.8 p.p.), net issuances of

debt (0.2 p.p.), and the effect of the nominal GDP growth (-0.5 p.p.). In the year, the increase of 3.9 p.p. of GDP resulted from the incorporation of nominal interest (5.7 p.p.), net issuances of debt (1.5 p.p.), the nominal GDP growth (-3.1 p.p.), and the effect of the exchange rate appreciation (-0.3 p.p.).

3. PSND and GGGD elasticities

The following table updates the PSND and GGGD elasticities to variations in the exchange rate, interest rate, and price indexes for July 2026.

PSND and GGGD elasticities

	PSND		GGGD	
	BRL billion	p.p. GDP ^{1/}	BRL billion	p.p. GDP ^{1/}
Devaluation of 1% in the exchange rate ^{2/}	-8.9	-0.07	9.7	0.07
Decrease of 1 p.p. in the Selic rate ^{2/ 3/}	-68.9	-0.52	-63.3	-0.48
Decrease of 1 p.p. in price indices ^{2/ 3/}	-23.0	-0.17	-22.6	-0.17

1/ Impact on the PSND/GDP or GGGD/GDP ratio, as appropriate.

2/ Impacts are symmetrical in the case of currency appreciation, decrease in the Selic rate and increase in price indices.

3/ Variation maintained for twelve months.