SICOOB

Combined Financial Statements

Sistema de Cooperativas de Crédito do Brasil- Sicoob

June 30, 2025

Contents

Management Report

Six-month period ended June 30, 2025

To the Managers and Members of Sicoob

We are pleased to present the Combined Financial Statements of Sistema de Cooperativas de Crédito do Brasil – Sicoob as at June 30, 2025, which discloses the highlights of its performance and the significant events during the period.

Macroeconomic scenario

In the first half of 2025, the persistence of a global environment characterized by low growth and high interest rates in major economies, combined with the appreciation of the U.S. dollar, led to greater volatility in international financial flows, requiring resilience from emerging markets. In Brazil, inflation continued to decelerate and is projected to reach around 5% for the year, while the Selic rate remained at 15% p.a., constraining credit expansion but increasing the attractiveness of financial investments. Brazil's GDP is expected to grow by approximately 2.5% in 2025, supported by the agribusiness and services sectors, as well as by strong domestic demand.

Against this backdrop, we strengthened our performance across three key fronts:

Protection and solidity: We maintained a prudent approach to lending, prioritizing portfolio quality and preserving sound liquidity ratios.

Support for members: We expanded our range of fixed-income and diversified investment products, providing security and consistent returns in a high-interest rate environment.

Fostering development: We continued to extend productive and specialized credit, particularly to small and medium-sized enterprises and the agribusiness sector — both strategic to the communities we serve.

The second half of the year is expected to bring a more balanced economic outlook, although fiscal risks and the direction of global monetary policy will remain sources of concern. Inflation in Brazil is projected to remain at a moderate level, supported by a stable labor market and sustained domestic consumption.

In this context, Sicoob will continue focusing on strengthening member trust by delivering client-oriented services and financial solutions tailored to individual needs, while accelerating and simplifying operations to extend its reach in a safe and efficient manner. We will also reinforce our socioeconomic commitment by enhancing our role as a cooperative financial institution that promotes inclusion, generates positive local impact, and contributes to the country's sustainable growth.

The second half of 2025 will bring both challenges and opportunities. We are ready to move forward with responsibility, closeness, and a forward-looking vision, ensuring financial strength and reaffirming our purpose of improving our members' lives and fostering the development of the communities where we operate.

Management Report
Six-month period ended June 30, 2025

Sicoob

Sicoob is part of the National Financial System and one of the largest credit union systems in Brazil, with over 8,996,882 members and 4,685 service units spread throughout the Brazilian territory. The system is comprised of credit unions and supporting companies, which, together, provide Sicoob members with services related to current account, credit, investment, credit card, social security, consortium, insurance, bank collection, and acquiring operations by electronic payment means. Despite not being a bank, Sicoob provides the same services as banking networks, operating as a financial credit union owned by the clients themselves, who therefore, share the results, either direct or indirectly, since part of the earnings is earmarked for community projects.

Fitch Rating

In October 2024, Sicoob had its credit rating upgraded to "Triple A" (AAA) by Fitch Ratings, which corresponds to the highest level of confidence assigned by one of the three largest credit rating agencies. This rating reflects Sicoob's financial strength, efficient management, and institutional responsibility, which reinforces Sicoob's credibility with its members and the market.

Sicoob's solid financial indicators, as well as the stability and sustainability of its operating environment were key factors for the rating upgrade. Fitch highlighted the cooperative model as the strategic competitive advantage driving growth, stable deposit funding, and strong earnings. The analysis considered key aspects such as the Institution's liquidity, governance, and risk management capabilities.

With a Triple A rating, Sicoob has confirmed its position as one of the leading players in the financial market, supported by effective capital management and risk mitigation strategies that enhance its ability to adapt, innovate, and respond to the demands of an increasingly competitive environment.

The report featuring Sicoob's analyses is available at Fitch Ratings website.

Performance

a. Total assets

At June 30, 2025, total assets reached R$ 398.9 billion, up 10.9% compared to December 31, 2024, an increase mainly driven by lending operations, short-term interbank investments, and payment transactions.

b. Loan portfolio

The loan portfolio, net of provision, reached R$ 190.3 billion, a significant increase of 4.7% in relation to the end of 2024. Loans and discounted bills grew by 6,4%, with a total portfolio of R$ 121.0 billion. Financing increased by 3.0%, totaling R$ 28.4 billion. The balance of rural and agribusiness financing totaled R$ 55.3 billion, an increase of 6.9% at the end of the first half of 2025 compared to December 2024.

Expected credit losses increased by 26.0%, reaching R$ 15.5 billion, mainly due to the implementation of CMN Resolution 4.966/2021, which modified the methodology for calculating expected losses. The adjustments arising from this change, totaling R$ 1.26 billion and corresponding to the effect of the standard's initial adoption, were recognized on January 1, 2025, in equity, under accumulated surpluses.

c. Expanded loan portfolio

At June 30, 2025, the expanded loan portfolio, which includes credit card operations, sureties and guarantees honored, receivables for sales of assets and other receivables, totaled R$ 240,0 billion, net of provision, increasing by 9.11% in relation to December 31, 2024.

d. Credit cards

Banco Sicoob's card issuance segment, comprising cards from Sicoob and other credit union systems, ended the period with 13.31 million cards issued. The expansion of the card base through partner credit union systems accounted for approximately 18.42% of total operations.

The volume of purchases with cards during the period reached R$ 61,56 billion. Considering only transactions carried out using the credit function, the volume totaled R$ 39.52 billion.

e. Acquiring operations

In the first half of 2025, acquiring operations, which combine the Sicoob's customer base and those of partner systems, recorded an increase of 28.83% in the number of authorized licensees of the Sipag card machine, with the accumulated volume of transactions reaching R$ 37.50 billion.

f. Funding transactions - Deposits, LCA and LCI

Total deposits amounted to R$ 248.2 billion in the period, up 7.7% when compared to the R$ 230.5 billion recorded at the end of 2024, reflecting the high confidence level of credit union members in the System's management. Time deposits (Credit Union Deposit Receipts (RDCs)) increased by 9.5%, from R$ 152.8 billion at December 31, 2024 to R$ 167.3 billion at June 30, 2025. Interbank deposits linked to rural credit grew by 18.6%, from R$ 8.7 billion at December 31, 2024 to R$ 10.3 billion at June 30, 2025.

The funds raised with Agribusiness Credit Notes (LCAs) and Real Estate Credit Notes (LCIs) reported an increase of 32.4%, from R$ 34.1 billion in December 2024 to R$ 45.1 billion at June 30, 2025. Particularly noteworthy was the 38.7% increase in LCA funding, which reached R$ 44.0 billion in the period.

g. Equity

Equity totaled R$ 58.2 billion at June 30, 2025, up 6.8% from the total recorded at December 31, 2024, mainly as a result of the increase in share capital and the recording of surplus for the period. The average annualized return on average equity was 21.48%.

h. Surplus (net result)

At June 30, 2025, surplus for the period, net of interest on capital, totaled R$ 5.1 billion, a 51.6% increase when compared to the R$ 3.4 billion recorded in 2024. The result was impacted by the increase in income from lending operations and the reduction in expenses related to expected credit losses. At the end of the first half of 2025, the Loss Given Default (LGD) of contracts secured by financial investments or by fiduciary assignments of real estate were revised, resulting in a lower need to record provisions for losses on lending operations in the period.

Increase in the number of Sicoob members

In 2025, the number of Sicoob members grew by 6%, with over 720 thousand new members, which reflects the society's interest in alternatives to the traditional banking system. The number of members that are legal entities reached 1,798,277, accounting for 20% of Sicoob's membership base.

Sicoob provides its members with a wide service network, featuring 4,685 branches in 2,452 Brazilian municipalities. It should be noted that in 415 of these municipalities, Sicoob is the only financial institution in operation, with full assistance to the general public (comfortable premises, open from Monday to Friday, offering all products and services and providing personal support). Services are also available through 7,881 Electronic Service Units (PAEs) owned by the Institution, and over 24 thousand ATMs shared with the Banco24Horas Network.

The opening of new accounts has been simplified and made available through our digital channels. New associations now benefit from a faster mechanism, which reduces the time between the application for opening an account and the full use of the new account. In the first half of 2025, Sicoob's digital channel received approximately 269,000 associations.

Information Technology and Digital Transformation

Recognizing the critical importance of investments in innovation in an increasingly connected and demanding world, Sicoob has been closely monitoring market movements and acting decisively in its digital transformation journey, guided by its Technology Plan aligned with the Systemic Strategy Pact.

A crucial challenge for our business lies in upholding, streamlining and enhancing our technological platform. In the first half of 2025 alone, more than R$ 113.6 million were invested in the maintenance and improvement of products and services automated by Sicoob's Digital Platform for Financial Services - Sisbr. These investments are essential to ensuring the sustainable growth of Sicoob's business and the continuous evolution of our services. The innovation and modernization of our systems — which drive greater operational efficiency, information security, and scalability — enable us to keep pace with market demands and deliver increasingly agile solutions tailored to the needs of our members. It is through these initiatives that we reinforce our commitment to excellence and competitiveness, further consolidating Sicoob as a leading example among credit union systems.

By focusing on business growth, operational efficiency, enhanced cybersecurity, effective risk management, and the introduction of new products and services, Sicoob aims to foster the credit unions' development to fully meet the needs of its members. This approach is significantly reflected in the figures presented.

Data for the first half of 2025 shows the huge volume of transactions carried out by members on Sisbr service channels. Over 11 billion transactions were carried out in the period, a number approximately 11% higher than in the same period od 2024. Of these transactions, 98.06% were completed through digital channels (cell phone, internet and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). Sicoob's Super App accounts for nearly 75.88% of these financial transactions and continues to gain preference among the members, as confirmed by the excellent reviews received by the online stores- rating of 4.8 on the Apple Store and *PlayStore*(Google).

Card authorization processing reached over 550 million transactions in the first half of 2025. 1.14 billion transactions were carried out through the Pix functionality, totaling approximately R$ 1.07 trillion. The contactless technology, which allows purchases to be made by simply tapping the card on a machine, has also experienced a significant growth of over 280%, with more than 278 million transactions totaling approximately R$ 43.8 billion.

In the first half of 2025, Sicoob's acquiring solution Sipag 2.0, moved R$ 42.4 billion, by processing 502 million transactions. This financial milestone was supported by ongoing technological advances that broadened our portfolio — including the acceptance of American Express (AMEX) and Ticket Refeição cards, new automation solutions for gas stations, and integration with the SiTef TEF platform. Coupled with growth, advances in back-office operations provided the credit unions with greater autonomy.

All this upward movement reinforces the belief that investments in technology, security, usefulness, and convenience are both valuable and worthwhile.

Cyber resilience and security

The infrastructure that supports the Sisbr platform and enables its significant growth is subject to continuous updating, in compliance with international standards, and subject to thorough internal and external audits. This ongoing commitment ensures the soundness, security, reliability, and resilience of our services..

In 2025, Sicoob reached a significant milestone in terms of the quality of its services, reflected in the performance of the Cyber Resilience indicator, which rose from 99.69% in 2024 to 99.74% in the first half of 2025. This achievement resulted from a strategy focused on the fundamental pillars of Availability, Performance and Quality of IT solutions. By investing heavily in the modernization of its technological architecture, the streamlining of internal processes and the launch of overt monitoring, Sicoob has not only been able to provide a more effective response to incidents, but has also improved the stability and reliability of its digital services.

The ongoing improvement of these indicators is a key priority, as we recognize that the experience of our members is directly influenced by the accessibility and performance of our systems.

MultiSicoob Network is the infrastructure responsible for connecting our credit unions to Sisbr in a private manner, i.e., preventing third parties' access to our financial platform. The Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS) seeks to standardize integrated technologies to support sustainable growth with efficiency and security.

With a consolidated footprint in more than 2,400 municipalities and around 4,700 service points, Sicoob stands out as the financial institution with the largest network of physical branches in Brazil. To keep pace with the rapid system expansion in 2025, the CCS carried out a comprehensive restructuring of the MultiSicoob Network's connectivity.

The process involved the approval of eight new telecom providers, expanding the network's ecosystem from six to fourteen partners. In addition, contracts with traditional operators in the sector were renegotiated, resulting in more advantageous conditions and annual savings estimated at R$ 10.5 million for the credit unions.

More than just a technological upgrade, this initiative reinforces Sicoob's commitment to operational efficiency, network scalability, and sustainable growth. The new connectivity structure not only strengthens cybersecurity, but also prepares the system for the challenges of digital transformation that will shape the future of financial cooperativism.

Cybersecurity presents the challenge of establishing and maintaining a proactive, continuous approach to mitigating cyber risks across Sicoob's technology environment — enabling the institution to prevent, detect, respond to, and quickly recover from security incidents.

To this end, it is essential to adopt an integrated strategy that combines multiple layers of cyber defense with a robust and effective response plan, ensuring strong protection and agile containment capabilities.

The Sicoob App Security package, which features specific functionalities for using the App and performs preventive functions against financial fraud, continues to evolve, seeking to further enhance our members' security.

In addition to the protection features already available in the SuperApp, such as safeguards against scams known as "Fake Call Center" (*Falsa Central*, a fraud scheme in which criminals impersonate bank representatives to obtain customer information) and "Ghost Hand" (*Mão Fantasma*, a type of remote-access scam that allows criminals to control a user's device), two other important features were introduced in 2025: "Guardian Mode" (*Modo Guardião*) and "Recent Account Alert" (*Aviso de Contas Recentes*). The Guardian Mode was designed to protect our members' financial transactions, especially when they are using the App outside of locations deemed safe. The Recent Account Alert generates a warning for members when they are making a transfer to a recently opened account, informing them to be careful with the transaction and that they may be the victim of a scam, as criminals often use newly opened accounts to pull off scams. As a result, the range of protections for SuperApp is becoming increasingly robust, whether used at home or not.

In 2025, we also continue to advance in the security of the entire system, which can be verified by the evolution of the IT Plan's "Cybersecurity Effectiveness Indicator," which in the second quarter of 2025 reached 98%, exceeding the 96% target set for the year. This index is comprised of several tactical indicators that monitor cybersecurity implementations and processes at the CCS and credit unions, in addition to the security of digital transactions carried out by our members.

One of the main drivers behind the evolution and continuous improvement of the security indicator is the Systemic Cyber Risk and Security Management Project, which continues to advance this year and already includes more than 68,000 devices from our credit unions protected with Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) and Unified Endpoint Management (UEM) solutions implemented and monitored 24/7 by the Security Operations Center (SOC). In addition, the project already includes the deployment and centralized management of more than 2,000 firewalls across the credit unions.

Also part of the project, intrusion tests (pentests) have been systematically carried out in the credit unions' environments, strengthening their cyber maturity and directly contributing to business continuity and resilience.

In a world in which digital transformation is expanding boundaries and the attack surface is growing exponentially, the Security Operations Center (SOC) is becoming the heart of Sicoob's cyber resilience. More than just a technological structure, SOC is a strategic combination of people, processes, and tools dedicated to continuous monitoring, detection, and response to incidents, ensuring the protection of critical assets and business continuity. Its activities involve real-time monitoring of security events, threat intelligence analysis, and immediate containment of incidents that could compromise sensitive data, operations, or corporate reputation.

In addition to its operational scope, the SOC also plays a strategic role by providing broad visibility of the environment, supporting decision-making and contributing to compliance with regulatory and legal standards, such as GDPR, CMN Resolution 4.893, Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), and other financial sector requirements. Through this integrated approach, the SOC becomes a true intelligence center, connecting cybersecurity to business strategy.

Innovation – New opportunities

As one of the most important agribusiness financing agents in Brazil, Sicoob has been implementing new technologies and guidelines to facilitate the operation of all the modules that relate to Rural Credit. These initiatives are intended to prepare the credit unions for the 2024/2025 Crop Season Plan, aiming to improve the performance of environmental compliance indicators and data linked to credit granting, enterprise control, and the use of financial resources from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), Constitutional Funds, and the ProAgro program, among others.

The figures reported by Sicoob demonstrate its importance to the national financial market. In the first half of 2025 alone, the umbrella credit limit module reached a historic milestone, exceeding R$50 billion in implemented limits, closing at R$51 billion in June.

Another relevant innovation was the feature in the Super App that allows members to increase their overdraft limit directly through the application. Since its launch in May 2025, this improvement has already enabled an increase in overdraft limits of more than R$ 25.05 million.

Our investments are not restricted to technology, but are also targeted to expand the range of new funds offered, which allows for even greater diversification of our members' portfolios. We are boosting client loyalty and long-term engagement by providing options focused on companies with smaller capitalization but great growth potential; on shares for investors who seek more consistent and secure returns or for those who value alternatives that are more sustainable, strategic, relevant and up-to-date in the money market.

The recently launched new fixed-income module ("Renda Fixa") offers a faster and more efficient product management experience, enabling operators to define rates, grace periods and intermediation options directly in the system, making the products available on the investment platform, either in the Super APP or in Sisbr 3.0, which provides more flexibility for each credit union.

In response to a long-awaited request from our members, Sicoobcard cards are now available on Apple Pay digital wallet, providing even greater convenience and security. This new feature simplifies the use of our cards, making them more accessible, and offering a cutting-edge experience that aligns with the expectations of our members, who can now make payments in a fast, secure, and contactless manner.

Open Finance and Jornada Sem Redirecionamento (JSR – Redirectless Journey)

In Open Finance, the Bank joined the select group of institutions authorized to offer Jornada Sem Redirecionamento (JSR), a “redirectless journey” model that allows members, through explicit consent given in the SuperApp, to authorize devices to carry out retail transactions more seamlessly — without the need to switch between applications during a purchase, for instance. This model brings greater simplicity, speed, and security to transactions, enhancing the user experience and reinforcing trust in the process.

Among JSR's initiatives, Sicoob has strategically made available its *Pix por Aproximação* (Pix by Proximity) feature, in partnership with Google Wallet. This feature allows Pix payments via NFC technology, directly on Android cell phones, ensuring convenience, speed, and security, and reaffirming Sicoob’s commitment to offering modern payment methods in line with market trends.

- **Sisbr – a new digital experience**

The launch of the new Sisbr app for cell phones has been a milestone in Sicoob's digital transformation journey. More than just replacing Sisbr 2.0 Mobile, the new solution offers a modern, intuitive, tailor-made, and secure experience, increasing employees' autonomy and centralizing essential services in a single environment.

Developed with innovative technology and in line with the same standard as the Sicoob Super App, the application integrates a chatbot with Alice, access to Analytical Sisbr, to the Governance Portal, to intranet, and to the Pending Issues Board. The facial recognition authorization process simplifies access and ensures security and agility.

This delivery connects technological innovation to systemic strategy while strengthening the forward-looking vision and the 2024–2026 Systemic Strategy Pact.

- **Institutional and digital relations**

MOOB is a communication platform intended to facilitate interaction between credit unions and their members, through which the credit union shares news, results, figures, event broadcasts, and topics for discussion. It has been a fundamental tool in supporting our credit unions through the process of holding meetings for accountability, disclosure of results, and voting on issues of interest to members. In the first half of 2025, during the general meeting period, 888 events were held on MOOB, with 393,741 voters, totaling 1,435,589 votes registered on MOOB, where our members' choices are secured. Over the years, MOOB has consolidated its position as the institutional channel for digital communication between credit unions and their members, now including the possibility of voting through Sicoob’s Super App.

- **Digital Service Platform (PLAD)**

The digital service platform has recently been significantly improved. Among the main deliverables are the availability of active mass messaging via WhatsApp, the creation of specialized chatbots, the redesign of the service screen, the implementation of group allocation, and the availability of management dashboards for monitoring service calls.

All these improvements, which increased operational efficiency, reinforced the customized services offered by credit unions and ensured greater transparency in managing interactions, have had a significant impact. In the last semester, the platform recorded an increase of more than 300% in the number of calls in comparison with the same period in 2024, in addition to a consistent growth in the number of new associations of credit unions. These results highlight the consolidation of the platform as a strategic relationship tool, strengthening its position as a digital pillar in supporting the units and improving client experience.

- **Certification of Terminals and Payment Means**

The certification of payment terminals and solutions is essential to ensure that the technologies used by Sicoob comply with the highest standards of security, reliability, and regulatory compliance. This process, carried out together with card brands and providers, ensures interoperability, quality, and protection in financial transactions with credit and debit cards at our POS terminals and in TEF solutions.

In the first half of 2025, the main POS terminal models—P2, X990+, DX8000, and D195— were certified, ensuring their full operation in different payment contexts. The following brands were approved: Ticket (POS), Ticket NFC (POS), Union Pay China in contact mode (POS), Alelo (POS and TEF), and Mastercard Voucher (POS and TEF). Additionally, certifications with TEF Houses SiTEF and Auttar have been achieved, covering Amex, Elo, Visa, and Mastercard.

All these important accomplishments reinforce our commitment to delivering greater security, mitigating operational and fraud risks, ensuring compliance with the technical and regulatory requirements of the industry, strengthening market reliability by expanding relationships with card brands and providers, and offering a better experience for our members, with more diversity in acceptance and fluidity in operations.

More than a technical requirement, each certification constitutes a strategic milestone in consolidating Sicoob's position as a benchmark in secure, modern, and interoperable digital payments, underpinning the ongoing evolution of our products and services

Another major focus for the CCS teams during the period was compliance with mandatory regulatory requirements, particularly Brazilian Federal Revenue Service Normative Instruction 2.229, which modifies the National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ) format to include letters in response to the market's growing demand for new registration numbers, and CMN Resolution 4.966, which introduces significant changes to the chart of accounts for financial institutions at the turn of the 2024/2025 fiscal year. The latter establishes new accounting and asset classification criteria, requiring adjustments across several Sisbr system modules, especially those related to credit products, credit risk (due to the reclassification of operations), cards, checking accounts, securities (TVM), and accounting.

Sisbr - faster, better connected, and more intelligent

At Sicoob, the use of artificial intelligence has already come to fruition! Significant effort has been devoted to researching and implementing solutions involving Artificial Intelligence. Aligned with the ongoing digital transformation, we have been actively training our staff, allocating resources to enhance existing tools, fostering knowledge sharing across teams, and collaborating to improve the experience of both our members and employees in the use of technological solutions.

This approach is currently widely applied in the business processes automated by Sisbr. Examples include processing large volumes of data, defining the different variables used to assess members' risk levels and set limits, enabling members to contract credit seamlessly and quickly both at branches and via the SuperApp, validating fraud prevention on digital channels, enhancing the intelligence of our virtual assistant Alice, and powering various co-pilots that support our solutions.

Currently, 78 digital employees perform manual labor around the clock, using complex codes that emulate human cognitive processes such as vision, hearing, and the manipulation of data input devices like a mouse and keyboard. This digital workforce is applied to repetitive, low-level intellectual tasks—mainly data entry—during work shifts that would be unfeasible for our human workforce.

Our robots extract information from documents, images, and videos, which is then used to integrate with applications that keep the business processes running, with gains in efficiency, quality, and cost reduction for the CSC and other related areas. Employees who were previously responsible for performing these time-consuming tasks, can now focus on duties that require greater intellectual input, thus making a more significant contribution to achieving better business results. Our digital employees have already replaced more than 435,000 hours of human labor since the start of their activities.

The investments made in researching Artificial Intelligence technologies, particularly Generative AI, are beginning to bear fruit. They are used in generic intelligent assistants, such as those currently available on Sisbr, but also in co-pilots that extend human capabilities in the performance of specialized tasks.

In the Super App, a co-pilot assists our members with credit simulations and contracting. Sisbr Intelligent Assistant was developed using co-pilot technology, extending the capabilities of our professionals across a range of specialized and niche applications. This translates into greater productivity and excellence—doing more, and doing it better—delivering significant benefits to the Sicoob's business areas.

In line with the trend towards an increasingly connected economy, Sicoob has enabled the generation of new digital businesses through APIs available to its members, thereby providing a fluid, fast, dynamic and secure connection for financial transactions.

This is the result of Sicoob's constant investment in technology and knowledge to fulfill its purpose of "connecting people and promoting financial justice and prosperity."

Awards

In recognition for being constantly aligned with the main industry trends and in search of innovations and technological advances to deliver greater comfort to its members, Sicoob was awarded major prizes in the first six-month period of 2025, namely:

100+ Innovative Companies in Technology - IT Forum

- For the second consecutive year, Sicoob was recognized as one of the 100 most innovative companies in Brazil by IT Forum, a leading ecosystem for content and networking in technology and business. The award is intended to acknowledge organizations that stand out for fostering innovation in a strategic way, that directly impacts their business models and users' experience. This recognition was earned thanks to Sicoob's Intelligent Assistant case study, a project that integrates generative artificial intelligence into the work environment of employees across all credit unions.

Sicoob stands out in cybersecurity at FEBRABAN TECH 2025

- Committed to digital security, Sicoob ranked second in the Capture The Flag Challenge at Febraban Tech 2025.

New agreements

In the first half of 2025, new corporate agreements for the collection of bar-coded invoices/payment slips and pre-authorized debits were signed, totaling 1,030 partnership agreements, among which: SEFAZ CE, Águas Do Piauí PI, Chapecó Tecnologia Em Telecomunicações Ltda, Patos Saneamento S.A – MG, Dmae Monte Carmelo MG, Ourinhos Saneamento SP, SAMAE Japurá PR, Municipal Government of Canela RS, Municipal Government of Marzagão GO, Municipal Government of Matupá MT, and Municipal Government of Iconha ES.

The portfolio of agreements, which is highly relevant to the National Financial System, is available to Sicoob's credit unions, as well as to other systems and banking institutions.

Citizenship and Sustainability

In the Systemic Strategy Pact (2024/2026), the "Citizenship and Sustainability" aspect reflects the challenges faced to fulfill our purpose, and to positively enhance the economic, social and environmental impact on the credit unions and the communities in which Sicoob operates, through cooperative education, financial citizenship, and sustainable development of the business and society.

To effectively address these challenges, the Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS) has established a 'Citizenship and Sustainability' department, which is responsible for managing the three agendas that are relevant to both the business and its stakeholders: Sustainability Agenda, Financial Citizenship Agenda and Strategic Social Investment/Sicoob Institute.

Sicoob Sustainability Agenda

The financial sector plays an essential role in the process of raising and allocating capital in support of a more sustainable economy. Brazilian Central Bank – aligned with the global sustainability agenda, and consistent with other central banks and best practices – has included the topic in its strategic agenda as one of the five dimensions of the BC# Agenda. In recent years, it has also issued a series of specific measures and standards, notably CMN Resolution 4.945/2021[1], BCB Resolution 139/2021, and more recently, BCB Resolution 5.185/2021.[2] [3]

The Sicoob Sustainability Agenda, a corporate project aimed at fostering sustainable practices in the organization, was established in order for Sicoob to comply with its role as a promoter of sustainable practices. Within the scope of the project, significant deliveries have been made since 2022, such as, for example, the creation of the Sustainability Committee; preparation of the Sustainability Plan; publication of Commitments with Sustainable Development; and publication of the Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy – PRSAC (CCS Resolution 125/2022).

In 2023, Sicoob implemented the Sustainability Plan in all central credit unions and the Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS). This initiative, which aimed to foster engagement and commitment to the Plan, was conducted through workshops coordinated by the Citizenship and Sustainability department, in partnership with the Finance and Integrated Risk Management departments. These events were also meant to raise awareness about sustainability among the leaders and professionals of the central credit unions. Afterwards, the credit unions received individual guidance on how to improve the Plan drawn up at the workshops.

Sicoob has developed two essential internal documents that underpin the Sustainability Plan and Materiality, namely: 1) Practical Guide to the Sustainability Plan: sets out the Plan's objectives and background, and describes the process of its development and implementation in detail; 2) Guide to Sustainability Materiality: provides both concepts and practical applications of materiality, examining the topic in a general context and within the specific reality of Sicoob.

[1] Provides for the Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC).
[2] Provides for the disclosure of the Report on Social, Environmental and Climate-related Risks and Opportunities (GRSAC).
[3] Provides for the preparation of financial information reports related to sustainability.

With the aim of aligning the Sustainability Plan with best market practices, a proposal to update the document started to be drafted in the first half of 2025. The new version, scheduled for release by August 2025, reduces the program's scope to facilitate its management and prioritizes actions of a more strategic and systemic nature, designed to generate benefits for both the central and individual credit unions.

With a view to providing transparency to the strategies and actions taken to manage these risks, Sicoob has also published the Report on Social, Environmental and Climate-related Risks and Opportunities (GRSAC), available on Sicoob website (sicoob.com.br)

In 2024, we reached an important stage in our sustainable journey by launching the "Sicoob's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Project", an initiative that is being gradually implemented in the entire System, covering emissions scope 1, 2, and 3, including those from financed operations. Currently, all CCS entities and eight central credit unions offices take part in the administrative inventory - Sicoob Central SC/RS, Sicoob Central Unicoob, Sicoob Central BA, Sicoob Nova Central, Sicoob Central Rondon, Sicoob Central Cecremge, Sicoob Central ES, Sicoob SP, and Sicoob Crediminas – in addition to all individual credit unions and service points of Central Unicoob, that participate as pilots for the implementation phase at first-level credit unions. Banco Sicoob, Sicoob DTVM, and Sicoob Previ are included in the scope of financed emissions.

In order to keep central and individual credit unions informed about new developments related to sustainability, 32 editions of the monthly newsletter "*Papo Sustentável*" [Sustainable Chat] were published.

And for the second consecutive year, Sicoob's Sustainability Report was given special recognition by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), in collaboration with the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) and the Report Group. In addition to improving its score from the previous edition, Sicoob was highlighted in Reporting Matters Brasil 2024 as a best practice in the "Engagement with Stakeholders" criterion, which reflects the organization's commitment to sustainability and its endeavor to build transparent and supportive relationships with its stakeholders.

System-based Financial Citizenship Agenda

Sicoob's Financial Citizenship Agenda has the purpose of monitoring the activities related to financial education and inclusion carried out by the credit unions, in an integrated manner with Sicoob's Systemic Strategy Pact, BCB Communiqué 34.201, of 9/12/2019, as well as CMN-BCB Joint Resolution 8, of 12/21/2023, and any subsequent guidance from these regulatory bodies.

By fostering financial education, Sicoob contributes to the soundness and efficiency of the National Financial System (SFN), providing benefits for both the institutions operating in the financial sector and the citizens. Such is the importance of this aspect that the Brazilian Central Bank's strategic agenda includes Education as a topic that "aims to raise awareness so that everyone becomes a market participant and develops the habit of saving."

The relevance of this issue has gained prominence in recent years with the enactment of laws that guarantee access to financial education. In 2021, the Over-indebtedness Law [4] updated the Consumer Defense Code[5], granting consumers the "right to responsible credit practices, financial education and prevention of over-indebtedness". In 2023, the "*Desenrola Brasil*" [6]Law requires financial institutions to "adopt financial education measures for their consumers in order to prevent the default of operations and avoid the over-indebtedness of individuals".

In compliance with the provisions of the "*Desenrola Brasil*" Law, as well as following up on the work started in Communiqué 34.201, of 9/12/2019, the National Monetary Council, together with the Brazilian Central Bank, published Joint Resolution 8, of 12/21/2023, which provides for financial education measures to be adopted by financial institutions, payment institutions and other financial institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank. Among these measures, the following stand out: the establishment of a financial education policy (Art. 3, CMN-BCB Joint Resolution 8-2023) and monitoring and control mechanisms (Art. 4, CMN-BCB Joint Resolution 8-2023).

In turn, on December 21, 2022, the CCS Board of Directors approved the strategic project "Structuring the Systemic Financial Citizenship Agenda," which was completed in June 2025.

The commitments set forth in the scope of the project were completed as shown below:

- Establish Sicoob's Financial Citizenship Policy. Evidence of completion: Document published by CCS Resolution 162 of April 25, 2023.
- Preparation of a plan for monitoring and assessment of results. Evidence of completion: Document presented at the CCS Board of Directors' meeting on June 21, 2023.
- Establish Sicoob's Commitments to Financial Citizenship. Evidence of completion: Document presented at the CCS Board of Directors' meeting on June 21, 2023.
- Dashboard and analytical report on financial education and inclusion initiatives carried out with Sicoob members and non-members. Evidence of completion: Panel published by CCS Internal Communication Notice (CCI) 94 of January 18, 2024.
- Establish relationship guidelines, including leads for financial education initiatives. Evidence of completion: CCS CCI 553 of April 25, 2024.
- Development of the financial education score methodology for Sicoob members. Evidence of completion: CCS CCI 303 of February 24, 2025.
- Provide a model for analyzing Sicoob members' financial behavior data. Evidence of completion: Report attached, signed by Matheus Rocha Capanema and Kenniston Arraes Bonfim, delivered on June 27, 2025.

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[4] BRAZIL. Law 14.181, of July 1, 2021. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14181.htm. Access on: 1/11/2024
[5] BRAZIL. Law 8.078, of September 11, 1990. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l8078compilado.htm. Access on: 1/11/2024
[6] BRAZIL. Law 14,460 of October 3, 2023. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/L14690.htm. Access on: 1/11/2024

The Financial Citizenship Agenda contributed to bringing together the Financial Education solutions developed by various areas of the Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS) (e.g., Citizenship and Sustainability, Corporate Education, and Information Technology) into a single ecosystem: the Financial Education Ecosystem. This approach enabled the promotion of financial education initiatives by Sicoob 's credit unions, which became aware of all systemic solutions, as well as of the respective proposals of value and target audience (e.g., employees, members, young people, people in debt, etc.). At the conclusion of the project, 99.7% of Sicoob credit unions were already working with some of the Financial Education Ecosystem solutions.

Through a coordinated action, Sicoob has gained visibility on the issue, both nationally (e.g., Febraban Tech 2023-2025) and internationally (e.g., CIBP), in addition to contributing directly to discussions on the subject with regulatory bodies (e.g., BCB, CVM, SUSEP) and other institutions in the sector (e.g., OCB's Financial Education Chamber, Febraban's Financial Education Squad). An example of Sicoob's leading role in this area was the publication of its Financial Citizenship Policy by Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS) Resolution 162, on April 25, 2023, months before the publication of CMN-BCB Joint Resolution No. 8, dated December 12, 2023, which required all financial institutions to have their own policy to address this issue. Another example was the recent contact from the Brazilian Central Bank to donate books from the "*Financinhas"* Collection to more than 2,000 schools served by the Central Bank's program "*Aprender Valor*".

In addition, the Financial Citizenship Agenda Assessment and Monitoring Plan, as well as the corresponding panel (in Sisbr Analytics), allowed Sicoob to monitor the behavior of members who have already completed a solution from the Sicoob Financial Education Ecosystem. When the panel was launched, in January 2024, only 31,721 members had completed some module of Financial Education, which represented 0.5% of the portfolio of individual members at that time. At the conclusion of the project, a total of 154,907 members had completed some part of the Financial Education program, representing 2.1% of the portfolio of individual members. From then on, certain behaviors were identified when comparing the groups of members who had completed some part of the Financial Education program with those who had not:

- **Among compliant payers**, the group of members who completed some Financial Education solution shows, on average, an *INAD15 (2.8%) and INAD90 (1.4%) below the average of the group of members who did not complete it (6.3% and 3.6%, respectively). * ["INAD15", short for '*inadimplência*', is a default indicator used by the Sicoob system, and "15" represents the number of days past due.] Source: Financial Citizenship Agenda Panel, April 2025.

- **Primacy**, the group of members who completed a financial education solution has an *IAP (5.1) above the average of the group of members who did not complete it (2.3), and they are also more strongly represented in quadrant Q2 (50.7%) of the Relationship Matrix, compared with the group of members who did not complete it (18.2%). * Product Utilization Index (*Índice de Aproveitamento de Produtos* – IAP)" Source: Financial Citizenship Agenda Panel, January 2025.

- **New businesses**, 5,178 individuals who completed some Financial Education module became Sicoob members afterwards. Source: Financial Citizenship Agenda Panel, May 2025.

The initial hypothesis was that the financial literacy of credit union members would be associated with their financial behavior, particularly in respect of the timely payment of their borrowings (Murta and Gama, 2022; Lusardi, 2019; Lusardi and Tufano, 2015; Lusardi and de Bessa Scheresberg, 2013; Arrondel et al., 2013; Disney and Gathergood, 2013; and Gathergood, 2012).

In turn, the member's Financial Health Score, launched in February 2025 (in the Sicoob app, *Minhas Finanças* module), made it possible to measure the member's financial health, which also considers financial literacy. A preliminary exploratory analysis was performed using this data, which confirmed the initial hypothesis and provided evidence of an association between members' Financial Health Scores and their financial behavior.

The topic remains relevant to Sicoob, which continues to monitor—on a monthly basis—the percentage of members who have completed some type of systemic Financial Education solution.

Strategic Social Investment / Sicoob Institute

Sicoob Institute, a private non-profit institution deemed of public utility, is the Sicoob's strategic social investment agency. It was founded in 2004, for the purpose of developing and sharing social methodologies by means of programs, projects and other initiatives aimed at increasing Sicoob's positive social impact on the communities where it operates.

Headquartered in Brasília (DF), the Institute operates in close collaboration with Central Credit Unions, Individual Credit Unions, and entities that make up the Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS). The integration across all levels and the system-based alignment create a broad interactive and operational network that enables the Institute's initiatives to be implemented on a large scale in all the regions where Sicoob is present.

The Governance Framework of Sicoob Institute is based on the best practices of cooperative governance and on governance principles applicable to Third Sector organizations. The Institute's architecture includes both executive and non-executive bodies that combine the necessary skills, resources, and tools to maximize the positive impact of its activities on the communities.

The Institute's actions are driven by the mission of spreading the cooperative culture and contributing to the sustainable development of communities. The scope of its activities is grounded on the 5th and 7th principles of cooperative systems, namely, education, training and information, and interest for the community, respectively, as well as on the Regulatory Bodies' strategic agenda, particularly in relation to the Financial Education Strategy (ENEF) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development promoted by the United Nations.

Sicoob's entities, comprising central and individual credit unions, have been working under the coordination of Sicoob Institute on national campaigns such as National Financial Education Week, Global Money Week, and World Investor Week, reaching more than 10 million people in 2024.

The Institute's core activities were defined based on the alignment between the social return of the business and the challenges that credit unions face in promoting social justice and financial inclusion. Its portfolio of programs and projects comprises initiatives that are integrated across the following themes: Cooperativism and Entrepreneurship, Financial Citizenship, and Sustainable Development.

Social Actions - Highlights

	Note	June 30, 2025
Number of people reached*	(a)	R$ 7.3 million
Number of people benefited*	(b)	R$ 1.4 million
Registered volunteers		13,019
Dedicated volunteer hours		52,361

(a) number of people reached through communication actions (information published in the press - radio, TV and newspaper) and/or social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.).
(b) total number of people directly benefited by the program and/or action.

In 2025, the Sicoob Institute's portfolio of initiatives — together with activities such as Global Money Week and National Financial Education Week — reached and benefited 1.4 million people.

Guarantor Credit Union Fund (FGCoop)

Deposits in credit unions are protected by the Guarantor Credit Union Fund (FGCoop), which guarantees deposits and credits maintained in individual credit unions or cooperative banks in the event of intervention or out-of-court liquidation of these institutions. Currently, the ceiling value of this protection is the same of that in force for depositors of other financial institutions covered by the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC).

Code of ethics

All members of Sicoob signed up to the Code of Ethics proposed by the Siccob Cooperative Center, a commitment also assumed by all new employees who join the System.

Institutional policy for social and environmental responsibility

This policy introduces the principles and guidelines that govern Sicoob's social and environmental actions in the conduction of its business and relations with stakeholders, aiming at contributing for the effective implementation of cooperative activities supported by sustainable development.

Ombudsman

The Sicoob Ombudsman channel serves as a communication vehicle between the credit unions and the users of their products and services, intended for those who are not satisfied with the solutions provided through the regular client service channels. Regulated by CMN Resolution 4.860/2020, CVM Resolution 43/2021 and CNSP Resolution 445/2022, its structure is centralized at Banco Sicoob and shared by Sicoob entities.

Based on the outcome of the situations that have been monitored, Sicoob's ombudsman function presents, every six months, suggestions to improve the routines and procedures developed by the management areas of Sicoob Cooperative Center and the credit unions, in line with the interests and satisfaction of the members.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank our members, the central and individual credit unions, and Sicoob Confederation for their collaboration towards the achievement of the System's goals; our external partners for their trust in the solutions offered by Sicoob; and all our employees for their dedication and commitment.

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Independent auditor's report

To the Management and Members
Sistema de Cooperativas de
Crédito do Brasil - Sicoob

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of Sistema de Cooperativas de Crédito do Brasil - Sicoob ("Sistema Sicoob" or "Institution"), consisting of the entities listed in Notes 2.5 and 2.6, which comprise the combined balance sheet as at June 30, 2025 and the combined statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the combined financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above were prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation of combined financial statements established by Resolution No. 4,151 of the National Monetary Council CMN, dated October 30, 2012, and the additional regulations in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN), whose main criteria and accounting practices are described in Notes 2 and 3.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the combined financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Institution and its subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements established in the Code of Professional Ethics and Professional Standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of matter

- **Basis of preparation of the combined financial statements**

  We draw attention to Note 2 to the combined financial statements, which describes that the Institution's combined financial statements were prepared by management in order to meet the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,151/2012, as well as BACEN's additional regulations. Consequently, our report on these combined financial statements was prepared, exclusively, to meet these specific requirements and, therefore, may not be suitable for other purposes. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

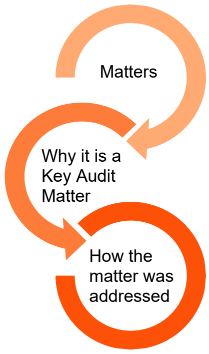
PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda.
SHS Quadra 6, Cj. A, Salas 801 a 811, Bloco C,
Ed. Business Center Tower, Brasília, DF, Brasil, 70322-915
T: +55 (11) 4004-8000

- **Comparative figures**

  We draw attention to Note 2.2.2 to the combined financial statements, which describes that these statements are in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation of combined financial statements established by Resolution No. 4,151 of the National Monetary Council CMN, dated October 30, 2012, and the additional regulations Brazilian Central Bank (BCB), which consider the exemption from presenting comparative figures in the combined financial statements for six-month period ended June 30, 2025, as provided for in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council and in Resolution No. 352 of the Brazilian Central Bank. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the combined financial statements of the current six-month period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the combined financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk (Notes 3.9 and 9)	
Resolution No. 4,966/21 of the National Monetary Council (CMN), effective as of January 1st, 2025, replaced Resolution No. 2,682/99 of the Central Bank of Brazil, establishing new requirements for classification, measurement, recognition, and derecognition of financial instruments, as well as for the establishment of provisions for losses associated with credit risk.	In accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, we evaluated the procedures adopted by the Sicoob Combinado Management in implementing aforementioned regulation. Given that risk management is centralized, the established policies and manuals developed are, in general, also considered to the entire Combinado system.
The measurement of the provision for expected credit losses, whether on an individual or collective basis (considering the portfolio characteristics), involves a high level of judgment by Management, taking into account the risk of operations and their deterioration over 12 months and throughout their lifetime, in order to classify them into stages. This process also involves the use of assumptions and variables that consider internal and external factors, both qualitative and quantitative, such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentration, collateral, renegotiation policies, and macroeconomic factors.	We obtained an understanding of and tested relevant internal controls related to the calculation and recognition of losses associated with credit risk, covering the following processes: (i) the models and assumptions used by Management in determining this provision; (ii) credit granting and renegotiated operations; (iii) processing and accounting of provisions; (iv) reconciliation of accounting balances with analytical positions; (v) existence and measurement of collateral considered in determining the provision; and (vi) preparation and disclosure of explanatory

Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Therefore, this area remained a focus of our audit.	notes, in accordance with the level of detail required by the standard. We performed tests on the approval process of the models applied in determining the provision for expected credit losses associated with credit risk. Additionally, for Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. and other entities within the Sicoob System, considered on a sample basis, and with the support of our specialists, we tested the aforementioned models, taking into account the developed parameters as well as the accuracy and integrity of the database used in the calculations. We also performed tests regarding the classification of credit exposures in the stages established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966. We consider that the criteria and assumptions adopted by Management for determining and recording the provision for losses associated with credit risk, as disclosed in the financial statements, are consistent with the information analyzed during the audit procedures performed.
Provisions for contingent liabilities (Notes 3.21 and 23)	
The institutions comprising the System Sicoob are party to tax, labor and civil proceedings, at the administrative and judicial levels, resulting from their normal course of business. The determination of the likelihood of loss involves judgment by management, which counts on the support of its internal and external legal advisors. In general, these proceedings are only concluded after a lengthy period and involve not only discussions on merits, but also complex procedural aspects, in accordance with applicable legislation.	Our audit procedures included, among others, the updating of our understanding and tests related to the identification, the recognition of contingent liabilities, and their disclosures in the explanatory notes to the combined financial statements. Additionally, we performed confirmation procedures with the legal advisors responsible for accompanying the judicial and administrative proceedings, on a sample basis, to confirm the assessment of the loss prognosis, including considering the main new events that occurred in the period, the completeness of information and the value of provisions, comparing with the analytical reports that originate the accounting balances.

Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
The decision to recognize a contingent liability and the measurement bases require the judgment of management, which is periodically reassessed, including when preparing the financial statements, and considering new events. Under these circumstances, this matter remained an area of focus in our audit.	We consider that the criteria and assumptions adopted by management to determine and record the provisions for contingent liabilities are reasonable and consistent with the information analyzed in our audit.
Information Technology Environment	
Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. has a business environment that is highly dependent on technology, requiring a complex infrastructure to support the high volume of transactions processed daily by its several systems. The risks inherent to Information Technology, associated with the processes and controls that support the technology systems, in view of the legacy systems and existing technology environments, may result in the incorrect processing of critical information, including those used for the preparation of the Combined financial statements. This matter remained an area of focus in our audit.	With the assistance of our system experts, we reviewed our evaluation of the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls related to the management of the Information Technology environment. Our audit procedures comprised a combination of control tests of the key processes related to information security, the development and maintenance of systems, and the operation of computers related to the infrastructure that supports the Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. and its subsidiaries. As a result of our work, we consider that the technology environment processes and controls provided a reasonable basis to determine the nature, period and extent of our audit procedures for the financial statements.

Other information accompanying the combined financial statements and the auditor's report

The Institution's management is responsible for the other information that comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the combined financial statements does not cover the Management Report, and we do not express any form of audit conclusion thereon.

In connection with the audit of the combined financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether this report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the combined financial statements

The Institution's Management is responsible for the preparation of the combined financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the combined financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Institution, as a whole, to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Institution or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Institution's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the combined financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Institution and its subsidiaries.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Institution to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the combined financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institution to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the combined financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current six-month period and are therefore the Key Audit Matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Brasília, November 14, 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP000160/F-5

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Contador CRC 1MG070614/O-5

Combined balance sheet

As at June 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Assets	Note	6/30/ 2025
AVAILABLE FUNDS	**5**	**2,246,182**
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		**385,544,188**
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST		**362,773,197**
Short-term interbank investments	6	55,640,198
Marketable securities	7	55,311,353
Compulsory deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank	8	7,841,785
Interbank accounts		2,880,445
Lending operations	9.1	190,296,371
Other receivables	9.2	29,143,799
Payment transactions	9.3	20,964,729
Other financial assets	10	694,517
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME.		**13,277,816**
Marketable securities	7	13,277,816
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		**9,493,175**
Marketable securities	7	9,493,175
OTHER ASSETS	**11**	**4,571,635**
CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	**12**	**1,082,351**
EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES, AND OTHERS	**13**	**788,592**
Subsidiaries and associates		761,216
Investment properties		8,629
Other investments		18,747
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	**14**	**4,146,782**
Property and equipment in use		7,193,601
(-) Accumulated depreciation		(3,046,819)
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**15**	**477,868**
Right of use of software		1,311,905
Other intangible assets		24,826
(-) Accumulated amortization		(858,863)
TOTAL ASSETS		**398,857,598**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Combined statement of comprehensive income

As at June 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

LIABILITIES	Note	6/30/2025
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		**329,767,798**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST		**329,765,176**
Deposits	16	248,226,767
Funds from acceptance of bills of exchange, real estate and mortgage notes, debentures and the like	17	45,149,425
Repurchase agreement obligations	18	399,277
Borrowing and onlending obligations	19	15,185,438
Payment transactions	20	17,219,176
Other financial liabilities	21	3,585,093
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**7.6**	**2,622**
Derivative financial instruments		2,622
PROVISIONS	**22**	**1,296,164**
Provisions for contingencies	22.1.2	743,941
Provisions for guarantees	22.2	552,223
TAX LIABILITIES	**23**	**422,697**
Current taxes		414,444
Other deferred tax liabilities		8,253
OTHER LIABILITIES	**24**	**9,177,142**
Social and statutory obligations	24.1	3,074,050
Tax and social security obligations	24.2	366,348
Other payables	24.3	5,736,744
TOTAL CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**340,663,801**
EQUITY	**25**	**58,193,797**
Share capital	25.1	28,513,024
Capital reserves	25.2	1,038
Revenue reserve	25.3	23,911,587
Revaluation reserves		135
(-) Treasury shares		(406)
Accumulated surplus		4,454,721
Other comprehensive income	25.9	17,182
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**25.11**	**1,296,516**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**398,857,598**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Combined statement of income

Six-month period ended June 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

	Note	6/30/ 2025
INCOME FROM FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		**28,350,558**
Gains on lending operations	9.7	20,229,278
Gains on short-term interbank investments	6.4	2,919,776
Gains on marketable securities	7.4	4,987,198
Gains on derivative financial instruments	7.4	76,061
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	9.7	19,216
Gains on compulsory investments	8.2	119,029
EXPENSES FOR FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		**(14,360,385)**
Expenses for money market funding	16.2	(13,809,138)
Borrowings and onlendings	19.2	(465,832)
Lease operations	19.3	(30)
Expenses for disposals or transfers of financial assets		(85,385)
EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES		**(2,956,336)**
Expected losses on lending operations	9.6	(2,960,250)
Expected losses on short-term interbank investments, marketable securities, and other assets		3,914
GROSS PROFIT FROM FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		**11,033,837**
OPERATING INCOME	**26**	**4,878,049**
Income from services rendered	26.1	3,042,907
Income from banking fees	26.1	707,878
Equity in the results of associates and subsidiaries	13	205,517
Other operating income	26.2	921,747
OPERATING EXPENSES	**27**	**(9,394,586)**
Personnel expenses	27.1	(4,135,560)
Administrative expenses	27.2	(3,210,071)
Tax expenses	27.3	(237,307)
Other operating expenses	27.4	(1,811,648)
PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES		**(134,023)**
Provisions for contingencies		(52,054)
Provisions for guarantees	22.2	(81,969)
OPERATING RESULT		**(4,650,560)**
NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)	**27.5**	**(16,614)**
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION AND PROFIT SHARING		**6,366,663**
INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION		**(382,507)**
Provision for income tax		(214,873)
Provision for social contribution		(140,647)
Deferred taxes		(26,987)
STATUTORY PROFIT SHARING	**29.4**	**(212,830)**
NET SURPLUS FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD		**5,771,326**
INTEREST ON CAPITAL	**25.5**	**(683,187)**
NET SURPLUS FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD AFTER INTEREST ON CAPITAL	**25.8**	**5,088,139**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Combined statement of comprehensive income

Six-month period ended June 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

	6/30/ 2025
PROFIT FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD	**5,771,326**
ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**11,539**
Mark-to-market adjustments of securities	18,188
Tax effects on mark-to-market adjustments	(6,649)
Cash flow hedge	
Own portfolio	**(18,451)**
Hedge	(33,547)
Hedge - tax credit	15,096
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD, NET OF TAXES	**(6,912)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD	**5,764,414**

Combined statement of changes in equity

Six-month period ended June 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

	Note	Share capital	Capital reserves	Revaluation reserve	Revenue reserves	Adjustment to market value	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Non-controlling interests	Total
At December 31, 2024		**27,074,791**	**2,670**	**137**	**23,602,994**	**24,094**	**2,500,169**	**(289)**	**1,258,547**	**54,463,113**
Profit for the six-month period		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,771,326**	**-**	**-**	**5,771,326**
Carrying value adjustments - financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	11,539	-	-	-	11,539
Adjustments for cash flow hedges		-	-	-	-	(18,451)	-	-	-	(18,451)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6,912)**	**5,771,326**	**-**	**-**	**5,764,414**
Adjustment for the initial adoption of CMN Resolution 4.966/21/BCB Resolution 352/23	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,262,791)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,262,791)**
Prior year's allocations:										
Allocations to reserves:										
Reserves for contingencies	25.3	-	-	-	124,760	-	(127,545)	-	-	(2,785)
Reserve fund	25.3	-	-	-	252,944	-	(252,944)	-	-	-
Reversal of prescribed capital	25.3	-	-	-	4,565	-	-	-	-	4,565
Other reserves		-	100	-	-	-	(100)	-	-	-
Reversal of reserves		-	-	-	(225,635)	-	225,635	-	-	-
Surplus/apportionment to be distributed	25.10	-	-	-	-	-	(62,212)	-	-	(62,212)
Distribution to members	25.10	-	-	-	-	-	(525,178)	-	-	(525,178)
Reversal/realization of Funds		-	-	-	-	-	(100)	-	-	(100)
Reversal of capital	25.1.3	(35,132)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,132)
Other allocations/utilization		-	(1,732)	-	(13,578)	-	684,908	-	-	669,598
Absorption of losses		-	-	-	60,472	-	125,269	-	-	185,741
Capital units payable		(4,773)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,773)
Proposed dividends from previous years	25.4	-	-	-	(562,250)	-	-	-	-	(562,250)
Capital increase	25.1.1	2,428,884	-	-	-	-	(1,441,940)	-	-	986,944
Balances of credit unions merged	25.12	124,835	-	-	159,863	-	(46,776)	-	-	237,922
Return of capital	25.1.2	(1,105,927)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,105,927)
Credit unions excluded from the System	25.13	(15,849)	-	-	(9,213)	-	(3,349)	-	-	(28,411)
Realization of revaluation reserve		-	-	(2)	-	-	2	-	-	-
Share buyback		-	-	-	-	-	-	(117)	-	(117)
Proposed allocations:										
Reserves		-	-	-	289,054	-	(289,054)	-	-	-
Proposed dividends	25.4	-	-	-	21,008	-	(21,008)	-		-
Interest on capital, net of income tax	25.1.1 and 25.5	46,195	-	-	206,603	-	(796,819)	-	-	(544,021)
FATES	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	(22,774)	-	-	(22,774)
Non-controlling interests	25.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,969	37,969
At June 30, 2025		**28,513,024**	**1,038**	**135**	**23,911,587**	**17,182**	**4,454,721**	**(406)**	**1,296,516**	**58,193,797**
Changes in the period (1/1/2025 to 6/30/2025)		**1,438,233**	**(1,632)**	**(2)**	**308,593**	**(6,912)**	**1,954,552**	**(117)**	**37,969**	**3,730,684**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Combined statement of cash flows

Six-month period ended June 30, 2025

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Cash flows from operating activities	Note	June 30, 2025
Adjusted profit		**10,111,462**
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		6,366,663
Adjustments to profit		
Provisions for expected credit losses	9.6	2,960,250
Expected losses on short-term interbank investments, marketable securities, and other assets		(3,914)
Expected losses on guarantees provided	22.2	81,969
Provision for losses on assets held for sale	11	354,588
Depreciation and amortization	28.2	376,673
Equity in the results of subsidiaries	13	(205,517)
Loss on sale of non-financial assets held for sale		1,677
Provision for tax, labor and civil contingencies		52,054
Other adjustments		127,020
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Compulsory deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank		(3,518,333)
Financial assets		
Decrease in federal government securities		2,161,524
Decrease in private securities		24,059,247
Decrease in investment fund shares		41,263
Increase in derivative financial instruments		(1,527)
Increase in short-term interbank investments		(1,247,574)
Increase in lending operations		(11,006,232)
Other assets		
Current and deferred tax assets		(192,173)
Increase in other assets		(36,761,926)
Financial liabilities		
Increase in deposits		17,753,825
Decrease in repurchase agreement obligations		(2,600,786)
Increase in funds from acceptance of bills of exchange, real estate and mortgage notes, and debentures		11,048,305
Increase in borrowings and onlendings		3,204,530
Increase in derivative financial instruments		2,568
Other liabilities		
Increase in other liabilities		5,612,563
Net cash provided by operating activities		**18,666,738**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of equity interests		(208,178)
Acquisition of property and equipment		(469,409)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(129,282)
Disposal of property and equipment		5,385
Net cash used in investing activities		**(801,484)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends received from associates and subsidiaries		37,000
Share buyback		(117)
Capital increase		2,397,187
Write-offs of capital		(1,105,927)
Dividends paid		(561,895)
Distribution of surplus		(525,178)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**241,070**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**18,106,323**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the six-month period	5	33,299,185
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the six-month period	5	51,405,508

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Note 1 – Operations

Sistema de Cooperativas de Crédito do Brasil - Sicoob ("Sicoob" or "System") is composed of 323 first-level individual credit unions, affiliated with 14 central credit unions, and a network of 4,685 branches and 610 correspondent banks, in addition to 8,505 Electronic Service Units (PAEs), serving more than 8.9 million members. The System also includes Banco Cooperativo do Brasil S.A ("Banco Sicoob" or "Bank"), Confederação Nacional das Cooperativas do Sicoob ("Sicoob Confederation"), Sicoob Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. (Sicoob DTVM), Sicoob Administradora de Consórcios Ltda. (Sicoob Consórcios), Administradora de Consócios Unicoob Ltda. (Unicoob Consórcios), Sicoob Soluções de Pagamento Ltda. (Sicoob Pagamentos) and other companies controlled by the Bank or by credit unions that, together with the entities listed above, offer a range of products and services to the credit union members.

Banco Sicoob is controlled by the following 14 central credit unions: Sicoob Central ES, Sicoob Central BA, Sicoob Central Crediminas, Sicoob Nova Central, Sicoob Central SC/RS, Sicoob SP, Sicoob Norte, Sicoob Central Cecremge, Sicoob Central Cecresp, Sicoob Central NE, Sicoob Central Rondon, Sicoob Central Unicoob, Sicoob Uni, and Sicoob Unimais Rio.

Banco Sicoob is a multi-service bank established pursuant to Resolution 2.788/2000, which revoked CMN Resolution 2.193/1995, and the controlling shareholder of Sicoob Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários (Sicoob DTVM), Sicoob Administradora de Consórcios Ltda. (Sicoob Consórcios), Sicoob Pagamentos Ltda., which is responsible for processing Sicoob's credit cards, and Sicoob Participações em Seguridade S.A. (Sicoob PAR), holder of 50% equity interest in Sicoob Seguradora.

Sicoob Confederation is a third-level entity, established by the central credit unions, engaged in the provision of representation and oversight services, standardization of operational procedures, implementation of the internal control system, and information technology services to the System credit unions. Sicoob Confederation became an institution supervised by the Brazilian Central Bank, pursuant to CMN Resolution 5.061/2023, from October 21, 2024.

Sicoob also manages Fundação Sicoob Previ ("Sicoob Previ"), a closed private pension entity established in November 2006 for the purpose of offering the participants and their dependents pension benefits that supplement those provided by the government's social security system.

Note 2 - Presentation of the combined financial statements

2.1. Preparation of the combined financial statements

These combined financial statements ("financial statements") are the responsibility of Sicoob's Management, and have been prepared based on the individual financial statements of the Institutions that comprise the System. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of presenting, in a single set of accounting statements, the combined position of all balances representing the activities carried out by Sicoob through the entities that comprise the System.

Although these combined financial statements have been prepared based on the corporate, internal control and governance structures of each entity of the System, and in compliance with the requirements for financial statement presentation and disclosure pursuant to the standards issued by the CMN and the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB), they are not representative of the individual financial statements of Sicoob members, and neither can the information herein be used for calculations of dividends and taxes, performance assessments, or for any other corporate or statutory purposes, which should be based on each entity's individual financial statements.

CMN Resolution 4.151/2012 and BCB Circular Letter 3.669/2013 establish procedures and requirements for the preparation and disclosure of combined financial statements of financial cooperative systems in Brazil.

These combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, based on Law 6.404/1976 as amended by Laws 11.638/2007 and 11.941/2009, the standards issued by BCB and CMN for purposes of compliance with the Accounting Chart for Institutions of the National Financial System (COSIF), as well as the Technical Pronouncements issued by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), approved by the monetary authority (Note 3.24).

Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. is one of the institutions that comprise the Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS) and serves as the centralizing and coordinating body of regulatory and operational guidelines for the preparation of trial balances and combined financial statements of Sicoob.

2.2. Changes in laws, standards, and other regulations applicable to financial and other institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank.

2.2.1 Changes currently in effect

Sicoob adopted laws, regulations, and instructions that came into effect on January 1, 2025, which are highlighted below:

- **Law 14.467/2022:** The Law, which has the purpose of aligning the rules of the National Financial System (SFN) with international accounting standards, regulates the tax treatment of losses incurred in connection with lending operations at financial institutions that are members of the National Financial System (SFN) and those authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank. Main provisions:
    - The Law establishes a tax regime that allows financial institutions to deduct defaulted loans when determining income tax and social contribution tax base, regardless of the date on which the loan was contracted. Accordingly, financial institutions may treat unrecovered amounts from defaulted loans as deductible expenses for income-tax purposes;
    - Encourages more careful and prudent credit management by financial institutions;
    - Establishes the criteria for calculating deductible losses;
    - Introduces specific provisions for companies undergoing court-supervised reorganization or bankruptcy proceedings, given the possibility of deducting credits associated with impaired assets; and
    - It disallows the deductibility of transactions carried out with residents or domiciled abroad.

- **CMN Resolution 4.966/2021 and BCB Resolution 352/2023**: introduced significant changes to accounting standards for financial instruments, aligning them with the concepts of IFRS 9. The following points stand out in the aforementioned resolutions:
  - Adoption of the complete expected loss model under CMN Resolution 5.146/2024, which amended CMN Resolution 4.966/2021, for the recognition of expected credit losses in the sector of credit unions. This Resolution introduced this exception in order to uniform the criteria for establishing expected losses, in view of the different segments of institutions (S1 to S5) that make up the credit union systems.
  - Classification of financial instruments into three stages, based on the increase in credit risk, an approach that allows the identification of credit deterioration before default occurs;
  - Classification of financial instruments into the portfolios C1 to C5;
  - Financial assets and liabilities are now measured, classified, and accounted for based on the Institution's business model and their contractual cash flow characteristics and not based on management's intention for the instruments;
  - Requirement to perform the solely payment of principal and interest test (SPPI) to confirm the contractual cash flow characteristics. Transactions that do not meet the SPPI test must be classified under other business models of the institution;
  - Classification of financial assets into levels 1, 2, or 3 of the fair value hierarchy, which defines how the fair value is determined;
  - Income and expenses directly attributable to the origination or issuance of financial instruments are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.
  - New criteria for defining renegotiated and restructured transactions, as well as their accounting records;
  - Change in the criterion for suspending interest accrual, which now applies from the moment the transactions are classified as credit-impaired financial assets, and not based on the number of days overdue (60 days) as provided for in CMN Resolution 2.682/1999;
  - Change in the criteria for writing off financial assets, which are now derecognized when the Institution has no reasonable expectation of recovering the related contractual cash flows.
  - Financial instruments written off as losses are not recognized in assets, except when they are renegotiated, in accordance with the requirements set forth in the applicable Resolution.

- **CMN Resolution 4.975/2021 and BCB Resolution 178/2022:** prescribe the accounting criteria applicable to leases, for both the lessor and lessee. The standard establishes the requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of finance lease transactions by financial institutions based on CPC 06 (R2) - Leases, and applies to all lease agreements; however, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 5 of the aforementioned Resolution, financial institutions are permitted a prospective application. Sicoob adopted the standard in a prospective manner, effective from January 1, 2025.

BCB Normative Instructions 426 to 433/2023, amended by BCB Normative Instructions 493 to 500/2024 and subsequently by BCB Normative Instructions 537 to 543/2024: The Institution's accounting records of financial assets and liabilities were changed so as to comply with the new COSIF accounts disclosed by these instructions.

2.2.2 Comparative presentation of the combined financial statements

As provided for in Article 79 of CMN Resolution 4.966/2021, Sicoob has elected not to present comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the six-month period ended June 30, 2024.

At January 1, 2025, the effects of adjustments resulting from the adoption of accounting criteria established by the mentioned Resolution were recognized directly in equity, with a corresponding entry to retained earnings (or accumulated deficit), net of tax effects.

The reconciliation of the Institution's equity, reflecting the effects of the adoption of the new standard is presented in Note 4.

2.3. Segregation of assets and liabilities between current and non-current

Receivables and payables with terms up to 360 days are classified as current assets or liabilities, and those with longer terms are classified as non-current, according to the corresponding explanatory notes.

2.4. Approval of Sicoob's combined financial statements

The Executive Board of Sicoob CCS submitted these combined financial statements to the Board of Directors, which approved them on October 15, 2025.

2.5. Criteria used in the combination of balances

The balance sheet and income statement balances of the entities that comprise Sicoob were included in the preparation of these combined financial statements; the balances of transactions carried out between these entities were excluded.

2.6. Sicoob entities included in the combined financial statements

Pursuant to Art. 4 of CMN Resolution 4.151/2012, a cooperative system is made up of individual credit unions, central credit units, a credit confederation, a cooperative bank, as well as other financial institutions or entities authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, except for consortium administrators directly or indirectly linked to these institutions by means of an equity interest or actual control of operations, whether characterized by joint administration/management, or by operations in the market under the same trademark or trade name.

Additionally, as determined by the Brazilian Central Bank, Sicoob Confederation, Sicoob Consórcios, and Unicoob Consórcios were included in the combined financial statements from June 2021, in accordance with official letter 34133/20220-BCB/DESUC.

Sicoob Participações em Seguridade S/A ("Sicoob PAR") and Sicoob Soluções de Pagamentos Ltda. ("Sicoob Pagamentos"), both subsidiaries of Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A., were not included in the combined financial statements in compliance with the provisions of the above-mentioned

Resolution. The subsidiaries of central credit unions were also excluded from these combined financial statements (Note 13).

Sicoob Previ was not included in these combined financial statements, because although being part of the System as Sicoob's private pension entity, it has no corporate relationship with the entities that make up the combined financial statements.

In accordance with Art.6 of Circular Letter 3.669/2013, all the investment funds in which the entities that comprise Sicoob have or retain substantial risks and rewards, in any form, are included in the combined financial statements.

Therefore, these combined financial statements include the funds, whether managed by Sicoob DTVM or not, in which Banco Sicoob or the credit unions retain substantial risks and rewards.

The following institutions were included in the preparation of these combined financial statements, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4.151/2012:

- **Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. ("Banco Sicoob" or "Bank")**: Multiple service bank established pursuant to CMN Resolution 2.788/2000, which revoked CMN Resolution 2.193/1995, was authorized to operate by BCB on July 21, 1997, and started activities on September 1, 1997.

  Banco Sicoob was created to provide financial, technical and operational services to credit unions, in accordance with Article 88 of Law 5.764/1971.

- **Sicoob Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. ("Sicoob DTVM"):** A sole proprietorship limited company under the control of Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A., Sicoob DTVM operates in the management of third-parties' funds by entering into contracts or charging a commission.

  Sicoob DTVM is engaged in the subscription of securities for resale, either on a stand-alone basis or in a consortium with other authorized companies; intermediation of public offerings and distributions of securities in the market; and purchase and sale of securities on its own account or on behalf of third parties, in compliance with the regulations issued by CMN, BACEN, and CVM in their respective areas of competence.

  Sicoob DTVM manages the funds listed in items **(a)** and **(b)** of the "Investment funds" group.

- **Confederação Nacional das Cooperativas do Sicoob Ltda. ("Sicoob Confederation"):** A third-level entity under the control of the central credit unions, Sicoob Confederation is engaged in providing representation and oversight services, standardization of operational procedures, implementation of internal control system, and information technology services for all Sicoob's entities.

- **Sicoob Administradora de Consórcios Ltda. ("Sicoob Consórcios"):** Sicoob Consórcios, a subsidiary of Banco Cooperativo Sicoob, is a sole proprietorship limited company headquartered in Brasilia, which started operations on July 3, 1972. It is mainly engaged in the administration of consortium groups for acquisition of movable and immovable goods and services. Sicoob, through the individual credit unions, is the main partner in the distribution of its products to the members of the System.

- **Administradora de Consórcio Unicoob Ltda. ("Unicoob Consórcios"):** Subsidiary of Sicoob Central Unicoob, the consortium administrator was established, pursuant to authorization of the Brazilian Central Bank issued on May 19, 2010, to meet the needs of the individual credit unions affiliated to the central, which are also part of the corporate structure. Unicoob Consórcios operates in the automobile, motorcycle, real estate, and service segments, pursuant to the regulations.

- **Sicoob's central credit unions:** These are independent financial institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, made up of at least three affiliated individual credit unions, engaged in integrating the System's credit unions at both regional and state levels. The central credit unions act on a proactive manner to prevent and correct situations that pose risk to the safety and soundness of the credit unions and the System,, and provide the following services: centralization of the funds raised by their affiliated credit unions; standardization and oversight of operating systems and control of deposits and loans; auxiliary supervision; education and training; adoption of corrective measures; legal advice, communication advice; common procurement; exchanges for quality improvement, and professional training.

- **Individual credit unions:** These are non-bank financial institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, resulting from the association of individuals formed to meet their financial needs, both as users and owners of the credit union's products and services.

  In accordance with CMN Resolution 5,051/2022, individual credit unions are classified based on their specific operations, as follows: Full, Classic, or Capital and Loans.

  Individual credit unions classified under the Full category can carry out all the operations inherent in credit unions. Those classified as Classic credit unions, among other restrictions, are not authorized to operate with foreign currency, foreign exchange variation, or derivatives. The credit unions classified as of Capital and Loans are non-depository institutions, whose funding arises exclusively from the capital paid by its members.

  Sicoob's individual credit unions, in accordance with the classification provided for in CMN Resolution, are distributed as follows:

Classification	Number
Classic	302
Capital and Loans	10
Full	11
Total	**323**

- **Investment funds:** The following investment funds were considered in the preparation of these combined financial statements:

(a) Funds in which the central and/or individual credit unions retain substantial risks and rewards:

- Minascoop - Fixed-income investment fund - Private Credit
- Sicoob Institucional - Fixed-income investment fund - Private Credit
- Sicoob Liquidez Master - Fixed-income investment fund - Private Credit
- Sicoob Cecresp - Fixed-income investment fund - Private Credit

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

- Minasverde Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios
- Sicoob Recuperações Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios
- Sicoob ES Fundo de Investimento Financeiro - Fixed-income - Private Credit

(b) Fund in which Banco Sicoob retains substantial risks and rewards:

- Sicoob Agências Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário

2.7. Share of the institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank and combined investment funds:

			6/30/2025	6/30/2025	Six-month period ended 6/30/2025
Institution	**State**	**Ownership interest**	**Assets**	**Equity**	**Result**
Banco Sicoob	DF	100%	188,658,737	5,505,854	442,265
Sicoob DTVM	DF	100%	15,169	9,985	4,830
Sicoob Confederation	DF	100%	612,041	399,290	51,728
Sicoob Consórcios	DF	100%	1,068,510	632,582	71,538
Unicoob Consórcios	PR	100%	140,249	58,014	11,984
Regional system Espírito Santo			**45,083,354**	**5,952,270**	**531,197**
Sicoob Central ES	ES	100%	12,970,638	673,430	49,031
Sicoob Coopermais	ES	100%	4,013,534	554,949	41,561
Sicoob Credirochas	ES	100%	2,834,543	296,617	15,147
Sicoob Conexão	ES	100%	12,257,660	2,171,684	222,266
Sicoob Sul	ES	100%	4,652,672	897,662	90,060
Sicoob Sul-Litorâneo	ES	100%	1,942,704	264,722	12,926
Sicoob Sul-Serrano	ES	100%	6,411,603	1,093,206	100,206
Regional system Bahia			**5,454,799**	**855,420**	**59,314**
Sicoob Central BA	BA	100%	1,681,069	151,720	9,949
Sicoob Coopec	BA	100%	66,395	32,466	334
Sicoob Coopemar	BA	100%	234,322	30,873	2,346
Sicoob Coopere	BA	100%	582,360	112,696	5,954
Sicoob Costa do Descobrimento	BA	100%	435,057	62,323	8,738
Sicoob Cred Executivo	BA	100%	329,351	42,607	1,779
Sicoob Credcoop	BA	100%	131,209	31,788	1,012
Sicoob Crediconquista	BA	100%	315,215	55,844	9,242
Sicoob Extremo Sul	BA	100%	818,230	192,117	8,429
Sicoob Norte Sul	BA	100%	301,154	40,302	4,042
Sicoob Sertão	BA	100%	560,437	102,684	7,489
Regional system Crediminas			**89,870,869**	**10,216,976**	**772,886**
Sicoob Central Crediminas	MG	100%	29,066,698	1,535,096	41,329
Sicoob Credivale	MG	100%	981,043	134,947	15,706
Sicoob Agrocredi	MG	100%	3,276,673	641,578	68,200
Sicoob Aracredi	MG	100%	665,477	79,644	2,006
Sicoob Belcredi	MG	100%	604,422	69,021	4,569
Sicoob Carlos Chagas	MG	100%	479,883	117,691	10,741
Sicoob Centro Sul Mineiro	MG	100%	713,446	124,218	13,031
Sicoob Centro União	MG	100%	502,699	74,501	6,426
Sicoob Coopacredi	MG	100%	1,584,728	272,993	23,672
Sicoob Copersul	MG	100%	768,490	72,592	5,834
Sicoob Credcam	MG	100%	389,005	49,026	4,182
Sicoob Credcooper	MG	100%	1,229,457	173,748	15,478
Sicoob Crediagro	MG	100%	522,119	60,487	1,303
Sicoob Credialp	MG	100%	511,981	71,888	6,765
Sicoob Crediara	MG	100%	769,848	121,411	16,361
Sicoob Credibam	MG	100%	300,741	58,607	5,676
Sicoob Credibelo	MG	100%	489,379	53,470	4,463
Sicoob Credibom	MG	100%	1,091,952	152,834	18,367
Sicoob Credicaf	MG	100%	1,495,017	207,737	9,888
Sicoob Credicampina	MG	100%	281,359	38,853	4,224
Sicoob Credicampo	MG	100%	590,660	104,319	4,715
Sicoob Credicarmo	MG	100%	357,780	72,245	7,034

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Sicoob Credicarpa	MG	100%	1,054,984	215,220	10,800
Sicoob Credicoop	MG	100%	424,394	56,390	5,679
Credicope	MG	100%	915,525	115,094	13,420
Sicoob Crediesmeraldas	MG	100%	244,290	22,707	3,007
Sicoob Credifiemg	MG	100%	790,855	100,524	11,534
Sicoob Credifor	MG	100%	1,101,585	102,059	9,407
Sicoob Credijequitinhonha	MG	100%	741,217	133,637	12,354
Sicoob Credilivre	MG	100%	2,087,994	341,664	36,748
Sicoob Credplus	MG	100%	835,093	83,515	6,591
Sicoob Credimac	MG	100%	146,522	29,087	3,619
Sicoob Credimata	MG	100%	758,787	103,349	11,601
Sicoob Credimil	MG	100%	364,946	64,987	3,285
Sicoob Credimonte	MG	100%	664,301	72,865	7,621
Sicoob Credinacional	MG	100%	689,938	81,429	9,137
Sicoob Credinor	MG	100%	1,367,089	191,396	20,629
Sicoob Credinorte	MG	100%	405,849	113,774	13,562
Sicoob Credinosso	MG	100%	138,917	15,157	1,412
Sicoob Credinter	MG	100%	1,550,139	204,135	(45)
Sicoob Credipatos	MG	100%	2,111,252	207,120	(28,275)
Sicoob Credipel	MG	100%	375,816	51,710	5,762
Sicoob Credipéu	MG	100%	1,027,705	122,456	10,486
Sicoob Credipimenta	MG	100%	69,170	11,502	1,065
Sicoob Credipinho	MG	100%	383,225	63,808	5,152
Sicoob Credirama	MG	100%	497,528	115,770	10,174
Sicoob Crediriodoce	MG	100%	1,250,911	147,739	14,227
Sicoob Credisales	MG	100%	108,087	23,064	1,637
Sicoob Credisete	MG	100%	1,185,784	138,973	18,218
Sicoob Credisg	MG	100%	1,226,144	211,764	14,491
Sicoob Credisudeste	MG	100%	1,393,323	145,529	7,588
Sicoob Creditiros	MG	100%	361,404	53,111	8,724
Sicoob Crediuna	MG	100%	1,200,730	200,901	28,236
Sicoob Credivag	MG	100%	317,603	69,256	4,587
Sicoob Credivar	MG	100%	3,046,790	412,265	46,751
Sicoob Credivass	MG	100%	2,525,436	309,094	34,983
Sicoob Credivaz	MG	100%	299,649	57,666	(3,138)
Sicoob Crediverde	MG	100%	633,651	97,280	6,764
Sicoob Credivertentes	MG	100%	1,410,926	215,247	21,416
Sicoob Frutal	MG	100%	1,159,306	161,544	15,500
Sicoob Guaranicredi	MG	100%	594,980	50,691	2,656
Sicoob Itapagipe	MG	100%	216,185	47,684	3,237
Sicoob Montecredi	MG	100%	628,146	81,932	1,937
Sicoob Noroeste De Minas	MG	100%	1,285,091	143,197	9,992
Sicoob Nossocrédito	MG	100%	1,265,599	181,576	18,961
Sicoob Sacramento	MG	100%	389,617	55,262	287
Sicoob Uberaba	MG	100%	578,217	81,210	8,249
Sicoob União dos Vales	MG	100%	1,999,090	188,346	15,277
Sicoob União Central	MG	100%	527,152	97,206	6,488
Sicoob União Centro-Oeste	MG	100%	847,070	140,178	11,123
Regional system Goiás			**21,874,622**	**4,629,477**	**385,833**
Sicoob Nova Central	GO	100%	5,710,517	739,309	55,154
Sicoob Agrorural	GO	100%	912,427	254,887	2,800
Sicoob Centro-Sul	GO	100%	497,792	84,264	8,281
Sicoob Cerrado	GO	100%	388,054	52,994	1,851
Sicoob Credfaz	DF	100%	252,127	119,549	5,630
Sicoob Crediadag	GO	100%	702,979	119,731	17,167
Sicoob Credibrasília	DF	100%	527,642	93,192	5,383
Sicoob Credicapa	GO	100%	446,942	92,256	10,815
Sicoob Credicer	GO	100%	222,399	31,755	2,753
Sicoob Crediembrapa	DF	100%	202,942	59,289	2,234
Sicoob Credijur	GO	100%	422,315	81,506	10,224
Sicoob Credijustra	DF	100%	519,537	83,282	3,003
Sicoob Credsef	DF	100%	107,677	28,724	1,270
Sicoob BRmil	DF	100%	187,750	31,686	3,682
Sicoob do Vale	GO	100%	651,819	133,222	15,739
Sicoob Emprecred	GO	100%	608,516	148,236	19,362
Sicoob Empresarial	DF	100%	294,011	64,388	1,635
Sicoob Executivo	DF	100%	228,967	43,589	2,034
Sicoob Judiciário	DF	100%	280,286	58,282	(676)
Sicoob Juriscredcelg	GO	100%	272,316	64,477	3,132

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Sicoob Palmeiras	GO	100%	321,729	111,703	3,203
Sicoob Secovicred	GO	100%	1,830,840	444,024	67,757
Sicoob Tocantins	TO	100%	737,124	96,136	6378
Sicoob Credi-Rural	GO	100%	5,547,914	1,592,996	137,022
Regional system SC/RS			**83,258,472**	**9,386,929**	**906,023**
Sicoob Central Sc/Rs	SC	100%	21,073,572	1,388,277	74,111
Credpom	SC	100%	153,765	14,108	257
Sicoob - Crediauc	SC	100%	3,366,542	422,287	42,204
Sicoob Transcredi	SC	100%	2,134,668	360,751	46,399
Sicoob Advocacia	SC	100%	793,799	110,826	12,282
Sicoob Alto Vale	SC	100%	1,860,446	219,750	25,783
Sicoob Novos Campos	SC	100%	867,492	105,567	3,744
Sicoob Cooperando	RS	100%	76,080	64,578	(78)
Sicoob Credial	SC	100%	2,389,084	414,551	33,696
Sicoob Credicanoinhas	SC	100%	4,949,917	529,014	91,571
Sicoob Credicaru	SC	100%	1,368,326	249,757	28,112
Sicoob Credija	SC	100%	2,301,921	343,906	48,838
Sicoob Credimoc	SC	100%	682,618	101,323	9,835
Sicoob Crediplanalto	SC	100%	1,583,013	173,733	10,972
Credirio	SC	100%	1,107,973	104,043	10,608
Sicoob Credisc	SC	100%	441,669	43,835	796
Sicoob Crediserra	SC	100%	413,003	63,081	6,873
Sicoob Credisulca	SC	100%	2,640,861	397,716	54,215
Sicoob Creditaipu	SC	100%	2,557,381	348,271	28,746
Sicoob Creditapiranga	SC	100%	1,242,492	128,075	8,313
Sicoob Creditran	SC	100%	129,841	33,458	5,452
Sicoob Crediunião	SC	100%	161,222	23,434	848
Sicoob Credivale	SC	100%	2,134,980	242,959	34,819
Sicoob Cruz Alta	RS	100%	183,964	14,434	(4,270)
Sicoob Euro Vale	SC	100%	394,571	51,098	3,517
Sicoob Maxicrédito	SC	100%	10,016,920	1,203,007	117,638
Sicoob Multicredi	SC	100%	380,009	80,388	2,917
Sicoob Oestecredi	SC	100%	1,962,651	237,960	17,334
Sicoob Original	SC	100%	969,896	176,292	20,549
Sicoob São Miguel	SC	100%	6,488,623	712,495	86,697
Sicoob Trentocredi	SC	100%	1,181,743	212,125	34,841
Sicoob Valcredi Sul	SC	100%	1,154,285	118,162	9,111
Sicoob Vale do Vinho	SC	100%	2,480,795	274,022	21,447
Sicoob Vale Dos Pinhais	SC	100%	290,814	25,561	3,034
Sicoob Credinorte	SC	100%	2,173,660	241,582	5,822
Sicoob Credicanoas	SC	100%	240,420	41,135	2,118
Sicoob Credisserrana	SC	100%	411,196	41,951	1,063
Sicoob Crediaraucária	SC	100%	498,260	73,417	5,809
Regional system São Paulo			**60,440,188**	**8,076,692**	**543,593**
Sicoob SP	SP	100%	15,690,413	746,485	57,110
Sicoob Cocre	SP	100%	1,974,482	225,069	15,812
Sicoob Cocred	SP	100%	13,304,870	1,770,465	54,415
Sicoob Coocrelivre	SP	100%	888,502	260,282	27,404
Sicoob Coopcred	SP	100%	277,587	42,433	3,237
Sicoob Pro	SP	100%	2,410,177	424,547	34,299
Sicoob Cooplivre	SP	100%	1,256,707	156,241	13,734
Sicoob Crediceripa	SP	100%	1,939,035	216,836	10,980
Sicoob Credicitrus	SP	100%	16,533,104	3,332,470	251,681
Sicoob Credicocapec	SP	100%	1,429,816	274,877	27,161
Sicoob Crediguaçu	SP	100%	1,836,113	245,024	18,329
Sicoob Credimota	SP	100%	640,624	66,806	3,995
Sicoob Credivale	SP	100%	1,015,623	150,456	9,286
Sicoob Credlíder	SP	100%	198,691	39,187	3,224
Sicoob Nosso	SP	100%	1,044,444	125,514	12,926
Regional system Norte			**21,661,486**	**2,934,985**	**125,461**
Sicoob Norte	RO	100%	4,912,085	262,375	11,762
Sicoob Amazonia	RO	100%	1,706,057	239,938	4,578
Sicoob Centro	RO	100%	1,684,491	233,711	1,318
Sicoob Credempresas	AM	100%	82,246	10,741	(793)
Sicoob Credip	RO	100%	4,871,363	760,987	57,429
Sicoob Credisul	RO	100%	7,652,613	1,270,250	39,763
Sicoob Credjurd	RO	100%	135,421	36,799	2,343
Sicoob Ourocredi	RO	100%	617,210	120,184	9,061
Regional system Cecremge			**69,269,517**	**7,738,184**	**728,128**

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Sicoob Central Cecremge	MG	100%	20,831,944	880,601	59,250
Coopoços	MG	100%	15,189	11,665	(425)
Sicoob Ac Credi	MG	100%	681,985	96,380	9,850
Sicoob Acicredi	MG	100%	186,342	31,940	4,577
Sicoob Aracoop	MG	100%	5,460,773	725,443	70,540
Sicoob Arcomcredi	MG	100%	235,575	39,035	6,914
Sicoob Ascicred	MG	100%	709,422	80,417	11,289
Sicoob Cecref	MG	100%	74,170	31,012	504
Sicoob Cecremec	MG	100%	16,948	9,623	106
Sicoob Centro-Oeste	MG	100%	1,630,065	187,770	12,814
Sicoob Cofal	MG	100%	359,659	62,479	3,673
Sicoob Coopcredi	MG	100%	143,878	22,555	3,376
Sicoob Coopemata	MG	100%	2,125,479	284,163	28,676
Sicoob Coopemg	MG	100%	381,059	76,088	3,798
Sicoob Coopercorreios	MG	100%	107,809	36,092	1,025
Sicoob Coopjus	MG	100%	250,201	77,995	2,034
Sicoob Coopsef	MG	100%	274,874	84,262	3,887
Sicoob Copermec	MG	100%	1,890,575	262,210	34,450
Sicoob Copesita	MG	100%	111,893	33,753	806
Sicoob Cosemi	MG	100%	14,290	8,617	218
Sicoob Cosmipa	MG	100%	465,593	113,504	18,168
Sicoob Credesp	MG	100%	531,617	68,294	10,767
Sicoob Credialto	MG	100%	615,527	80,472	7,772
Sicoob Credicapi	MG	100%	180,832	29,641	2,106
Sicoob Credicenm	MG	100%	899,824	108,467	16,310
Sicoob Credichapada	MG	100%	238,607	41,459	2,686
Sicoob Credicom	MG	100%	8,628,978	1,279,822	106,381
Sicoob Credicopa	MG	100%	2,873,692	410,677	38,269
Sicoob Credileite	MG	100%	217,037	22,522	617
Sicoob Credileste	MG	100%	812,458	118,480	19,872
Sicoob Credimed	MG	100%	82,348	14,029	(110)
Sicoob Credimepi	MG	100%	3,399,915	450,453	76,675
Sicoob Credimontes	MG	100%	175,820	33,606	4,000
Sicoob Credinova	MG	100%	820,397	117,394	11,929
Sicoob Credipontal	MG	100%	3,001,441	320,696	11,890
Sicoob Credirural	MG	100%	832,787	99,568	14,900
Sicoob Crediserv	MG	100%	46,292	23,331	677
Sicoob Credisucesso	MG	100%	241,225	34,043	4,934
Sicoob Creditábil	MG	100%	84,226	11,485	526
Sicoob Creditril	MG	100%	894,037	165,174	18,094
Sicoob Credjus	MG	100%	115,965	52,369	2,175
Sicoob Credpit	MG	100%	404,143	59,224	5,218
Sicoob Divicred	MG	100%	2,248,698	257,016	31,124
Sicoob Imob.Vc	MG	100%	580,150	65,645	10,658
Sicoob Jus-MP	MG	100%	413,533	69,576	2,391
Sicoob Lagoacred	MG	100%	818,117	155,150	13,170
Sicoob Nossacoop	MG	100%	925,261	91,171	8,411
Sicoob Paraisocred	MG	100%	201,767	27,342	4,842
Sicoob Sarom	MG	100%	1,485,024	168,291	8,219
Sicoob Credmissao	MG	100%	313,397	33,570	1,897
Sicoob Sudeste Mais	MG	100%	253,824	24,918	2,325
Sicoob UFVcredi	MG	100%	126,793	34,867	1,780
Sicoob Vale do Aço	MG	100%	838,062	113,828	12,093
Regional system Cecresp			**8,939,064**	**2,045,813**	**76,134**
Sicoob Central Cecresp	SP	100%	1,929,609	323,062	25,654
Coopemesp	SP	100%	31,996	19,029	31
Cooperjs	SP	100%	3,948	3,803	105
Cooperserv	SP	100%	95,066	21,330	(709)
Copercred	SP	100%	22,178	16,134	(31)
Cred Serv	SP	100%	21,454	20,119	853
Crediprodam	SP	100%	4,151	4,436	69
Crediprodesp	SP	100%	27,739	26,055	859
Credirhodia	SP	100%	29,719	21,681	684
Eaton Valinhos	SP	100%	7,834	7,440	29
Elgin	SP	100%	8,931	8,365	484
Magiscred	SP	100%	106,223	18,553	884
Metalcoopercred	SP	100%	21,578	20,211	1,231
Nossa Terra	SP	100%	9,162	8,972	(37)
Novelis	SP	100%	15,208	13,918	621

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Ouricred	SP	100%	183,625	26,483	22
Sicoob	SP	100%	201,592	21,003	638
Sicoob Acicred	SP	100%	87,253	10,115	(472)
Sicoob Coocresb	SP	100%	6,129	3,144	65
Sicoob Cooper 7	SP	100%	33,346	19,952	177
Sicoob Cooperac	SP	100%	292,715	42,185	3,851
Sicoob Cooperaso	SP	100%	105,931	16,358	301
Sicoob Coopernapi	SP	100%	25,621	2,627	(290)
Sicoob Coopmil	SP	100%	299,897	71,351	(8,514)
Sicoob Coopmond	SP	100%	54,201	48,560	1,851
Sicoob 3 Colinas	SP	100%	766,439	79,343	3,558
Sicoob Cred Copercana	SP	100%	95,548	38,686	1,804
Sicoob Cred-Aci	SP	100%	50,571	7,321	823
Sicoob Cred-Acilpa	SP	100%	47,081	11,750	360
Sicoob Credceg	SP	100%	872,549	177,658	21,995
Sicoob Crediacisc	SP	100%	85,652	12,399	296
Sicoob Crediconsumo	SP	100%	75,263	35,572	(354)
Sicoob Credicor	SP	100%	133,311	14,118	1,889
Sicoob Crediçucar	SP	100%	248,831	32,210	1,136
Sicoob Credimogiana	SP	100%	973,343	110,282	4,208
Sicoob Credmetal	SP	100%	29,998	13,399	(333)
Sicoob Credsaopaulo	SP	100%	644,322	67,598	(20,415)
Sicoob Credsaúde	SP	100%	32,148	5,946	195
Sicoob Cressem	SP	100%	289,485	154,667	3,116
Sicoob Metalcred	SP	100%	148,038	40,053	(515)
Sicoob União Sudeste	SP	100%	180,336	12,644	1,642
Usagro	SP	100%	22,500	18,352	876
Cooperemb	SP	100%	618,543	418,929	27,497
Regional system Nordeste			**5,763,062**	**815,225**	**91,978**
Sicoob Central Ne	PB	100%	1,338,883	74,359	1,657
Sicoob Ceará	CE	100%	127,417	17,033	1,584
Sicoob Centro Leste Maranhense	MA	100%	743,760	129,166	18,620
Sicoob Centro Nordeste	PB	100%	85,250	20,629	1,037
Sicoob Coopercret	PB	100%	37,826	11,240	124
Sicoob Leste	AL	100%	335,447	66,517	3,215
Sicoob Oeste Maranhense	MA	100%	166,569	31,597	670
Sicoob Paraíba	PB	100%	1,476,396	272,629	47,419
Sicoob Pernambuco	PE	100%	979,486	116,972	14,460
Sicoob Piauí	PI	100%	142,996	19,979	159
Sicoob Potiguar	RN	100%	228,545	30,879	(1,008)
Sicoob Sul Maranhense	MA	100%	100,487	24,225	4,041
Rondon Regional System			**9,346,483**	**1,059,548**	**10,844**
Sicoob Central Rondon	MT	100%	1,694,015	144,593	214
Sicoob Buritis	MT	100%	554,727	58,742	3,132
Sicoob Centro Sul MS	MS	100%	355,680	41,853	(2,412)
Sicoob Fronteiras	RO	100%	679,207	82,971	(3,030)
Sicoob Integração	MT	100%	995,149	120,589	(4,407)
Sicoob Ipê	MS	100%	141,283	19,062	1,686
Sicoob Norte MT	MT	100%	1,327,625	157,822	6,205
Sicoob Primavera	MT	100%	2,169,809	259,214	5,106
Sicoob Uniao MT/MS	MT	100%	1,428,988	174,702	4,350
Regional system Unicoob			**28,992,731**	**3,094,588**	**334,899**
Sicoob Central Unicoob	PR	100%	6,211,180	383,634	32,723
Sicoob Cooesa	PR	100%	151,734	21,308	1,455
Sicoob Coimppa	PR	100%	208,480	78,329	4,416
Sicoob Metropolitano	PA	100%	5,439,202	663,141	64,245
Sicoob Vale Sul	PR	100%	2,778,869	290,476	43,036
Sicoob Três Fronteiras	PA	100%	1,202,489	123,840	11,309
Sicoob Unicoob Meridional	PR	100%	2,016,442	245,751	20,482
Sicoob Ouro Verde	PR	100%	2,436,282	261,917	45,647
Sicoob Sul	PR	100%	2,274,899	293,142	47,636
Sicoob Credicapital	PR	100%	1,371,136	168,792	17,079
Sicoob Aliança	PR	100%	689,875	100,884	8,550
Sicoob Arenito	PR	100%	1,527,775	161,565	19,608
Sicoob Confiança	PR	100%	360,358	32,825	(3,467)
Sicoob Integrado	PR	100%	1,368,191	142,701	10,096
Sicoob Horizonte	PR	100%	275,080	31,203	4677
Sicoob Médio Oeste	PR	100%	680,739	95,080	7,407
Regional system Uni			**33,720,711**	**3,951,144**	**395,023**

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Sicoob Uni	GO	100%	7,938,454	335,700	32,227
Sicoob Centro-Oeste BR	GO	100%	373,726	39,123	(567)
Sicoob Coopercred	GO	100%	628,852	147,114	14,691
Sicoob Cooprem	GO	100%	289,346	40,881	2,470
Sicoob Credi Comigo	GO	100%	38,336	21,597	797
Sicoob Credigoiás	GO	100%	523,372	132,571	5,415
Sicoob Credseguro	GO	100%	965,657	232,953	16,499
Sicoob Empresarial	GO	100%	566,745	91,973	12,977
Sicoob Engecred	GO	100%	4,054,576	521,295	50,414
Sicoob Mineiros	GO	100%	857,681	341,525	22,808
Sicoob Uni Acre	AC	100%	459,897	67,029	13,181
Sicoob Uni Sudeste	MG	100%	705,427	74,757	3,334
Sicoob Centro Sul MS	MS	100%	191,589	44,658	(6,159)
Sicoob Unicentro Br	GO	100%	9988590	1121910	115,287
Sicoob Unicentro Norte Brasileiro	GO	100%	4,061,073	434,690	110,230
Sicoob Unicidades	GO	100%	984,203	139,215	(7,820)
Sicoob Unique Br	MS	100%	1,000,376	153,670	8,920
Sicoob Unisp	SP	100%	92,811	10,483	319
Regional system Rio			**10,151,714**	**1,067,224**	**67,143**
Sicoob Unimais Rio	RJ	100%	2,719,936	198,332	12,566
Sicoob Coopjustiça	RJ	100%	371,656	96,741	4,977
Sicoob Cecremef	RJ	100%	480,271	33,612	(5,036)
Sicoob Circuito das Águas	SP	100%	140,022	11,294	(1,990)
Sicoob Coomperj	RJ	100%	428,624	43,558	(68)
Sicoob Coopvale	RJ	100%	57,105	9,346	(2,023)
Sicoob Crediacil	SP	100%	473,292	47,958	4,770
Sicoob Empresas RJ	RJ	100%	258,062	47,678	3,369
Sicoob Fluminense	RJ	100%	557,234	60,675	(653)
Sicoob Paulista	SP	100%	1,064,698	113,628	13,614
Sicoob Unimais Centro Leste Paulista	SP	100%	796,484	113,392	23,746
Sicoob Mantiqueira	SP	100%	1,946,351	178,294	2,573
Sicoob Unimais Metropolitana	SP	100%	857,979	112,716	11,298
Investment Funds			**15,333,844**	**15,327,875**	**845,377**
Minascoop FI - RF - CP	DF	100%	1,624,811	1,624,640	97,239
Sicoob Institucional FI - RF - CP	DF	100%	6,480,584	6,480,138	387,953
Minasverde FI em Direitos Creditórios (a)	DF	100%	147,992	143,286	7,486
Sicoob Recuperações FI em Direitos Creditórios (a) (b)	DF	100%	160	147	(3)
Sicoob ES Fundo de Investimento Financeiro (a) (c)	DF	100%	1,302,394	1,302,284	69,669
Sicoob Agências FI - Imobiliário	DF	100%	26,433	26,380	1,065
Sicoob Liquidez Master FI – Renda Fixa	DF	100%	5,199,225	5,198,825	250,554
Sicoob Cecresp FI - Renda Fixa	DF	100%	552,245	552,175	31,414
Total			**699,655,622**	**83,758,075**	**6,456,178**

(a) Sicoob Recuperações Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios and Sicoob ES Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa Crédito Privado were included in the combination in the first half of 2025, given the fact that their risks and rewards are substantially retained by a System's central credit.
(b) The fund Sicoob Recuperações FI em Direitos Creditórios started operations on March 27, 2025.
(c) The fund Sicoob ES Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa Crédito Privado started operations on January 29, 2025.

2.8. Changes in the System

Changes in credit unions that took place in the first half of 2025:

2.8.1 Merger of credit unions

System	Merged credit union	System	Merging credit union	Merger in
Sicoob Uni	Sicoob Medcred	Sicoob Uni	Sicoob Unicentro Br	May/2025
Sicoob Cecremge	Sicoob Credivale	Sicoob Cecremge	Sicoob Credicom	May/2025
Sicoob Cecremge	Sicoob Credigerais	Sicoob Cecremge	Sicoob Credicopa	June/2025
Sicoob Uni	Sicoob Roraima	Sicoob Uni	Sicoob Unicentro Norte Brasileiro	June/2025

2.8.2 Exclusion of credit unions

System	Credit union excluded	Exclusion in
Sicoob SC/RS	Sicoob Cejascred	June/2025

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

2.9. Eliminations between Sicoob's entities

Combined balance sheets	Aggregate	Eliminations	Combined
Current and non-current assets			
Available funds	2,399,798	153,616	2,246,182
Financial assets at amortized cost	531,518,077	168,744,880	362,773,197
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.	105,020,588	91,742,772	13,277,816
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	36,718,940	27,225,765	9,493,175
Other assets	4,727,361	155,726	4,571,635
Current and deferred tax assets	1,088,632	6,281	1,082,351
Investments	13,557,576	12,768,984	788,592
Property and equipment	4,146,782	-	4,146,782
Intangible assets	477,868	-	477,868
Total assets	**699,655,622**	**300,798,024**	**398,857,598**
Current and non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	602,208,709	272,443,533	329,765,176
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,622	-	2,622
Provisions	1,295,889	(275)	1,296,164
Tax liabilities	422,697	-	422,697
Other liabilities	11,967,630	2,790,488	9,177,142
Total liabilities	**615,897,547**	**275,233,746**	**340,663,801**
Equity	**83,758,075**	**25,564,278**	**58,193,797**
Total liabilities and equity	**699,655,622**	**300,798,024**	**398,857,598**

Combined statements of income	Aggregate	Eliminations	Combined
Income from financial intermediation	35,817,459	7,466,901	28,350,558
Expenses on financial intermediation	(20,980,170)	(6,619,785)	(14,360,385)
Provisions for expected losses on lending operations	(2,918,444)	41,806	(2,960,250)
Provisions for expected losses on asset in liquidation and marketable securities	3,914	-	3,914
Operating income	13,839,203	8,961,154	4,878,049
Operating expenses	(17,876,623)	(8,482,037)	(9,394,586)
Provisions for contingencies	(52,054)	-	(52,054)
Provisions for guarantees provided	(81,969)	-	(81,969)
Non-operating income (expenses)	(16,614)	-	(16,614)
Income tax and social contribution	(382,507)	-	(382,507)
Profit sharing	(212,830)	-	(212,830)
Profit (loss) for the six-month period	**7,139,365**	**1,368,039**	**5,771,326**
Interest on capital	(683,187)	-	(683,187)
Profit (loss) after interest on capital	**6,456,178**	**1,368,039**	**5,088,139**

2.10. Events after the reporting period

These are events that took place between the base date of the financial statements and the date of authorization for their issuance, classified as:

- **Adjusting events**: relate to events that evidence conditions existing at the base date of the financial statements; and
- **Non-adjusting events**: relate to events evidencing conditions that did not exist on the base date of the financial statements.

There were no relevant events after the reporting period.

2.11. Changes to be implemented in future periods

2.11.1 Adoption of CMN Resolution 5.185/2024 – Information relating to ESG disclosures

Resolution 5.185 was issued by the National Monetary Council (CMN) on November 21, 2024, confirming the general criteria for the preparation and disclosure of individual and consolidated financial statements by financial institutions and other entities authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank. The Resolution requires the adoption of Technical Pronouncements CBPS 01 and CBPS 02 issued by the Brazilian Committee for Sustainability Pronouncements (CBPS).

These standards are based on international standards IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures, both issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). In accordance with the Resolution, in addition to institutions registered as publicly-held companies, leading institutions of prudential conglomerates classified in segments S1 or S2 must also disclose the "Sustainability-Related Financial Information Report" from 2026 onwards. The main requirements of the above-mentioned pronouncements are outlined below:

- **Technical Pronouncement - CBPS 01 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information**

  This standard provides a unified set of requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related risks and opportunities. IFRS S1 addresses various aspects, such as health, occupational safety, and data protection, and is based on four pillars:

1. **Governance** Oversight framework and responsibility for sustainability;
2. **Strategy**: Sustainability impacts on short-, medium-, and long-term businesses;
3. **Risk management:** Identification, assessment, and mitigation of sustainability-related risks;
4. **Metrics and targets:** Indicators used to monitor the performance and achievement of the established targets.

- **Technical Pronouncement - CBPS 02 – Climate-related Disclosures**

Built on the same pillars of IFRS S1, this standard is focused on the disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities. The standard has the purpose of ensuring an integrated assessment of climate-related impacts on companies, avoiding duplication of information and promoting greater transparency in the disclosure of physical and transition risks associated with climate change.

In order to ensure compliance with the new requirements, the companies must identify material issues that are relevant to their business and incorporate them into their strategic and financial plans, considering the impacts on both the company and the environment and society.

These standards mark a significant step forward in the standardization and transparency of ESG disclosures, enhancing comparability and reliability for investors, regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders.

Sicoob is adapting its practices for adoption of the standard and disclosure of reports in 2026.

Management assesses the impact of the standards, taking into account Sicoob's entities, their structure, operations, and the application of specific deadlines for implementation, considering each type of institution.

2.11.2 Tax Reform

In December 2023, Constitutional Amendment 132 was enacted, restructuring consumption taxation in Brazil with the stated goal of simplifying the system, reducing litigation, and increasing legal certainty. The initial regulation of this amendment was introduced through Bill of Supplementary Law 68/2024, which was subsequently enacted as Supplementary Law 214 on January 16, 2025. The reform establishes a dual VAT model of consumption taxation: the **Tax on Goods and Services (IBS)** and the **Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS)**, in addition to a Selective Tax (IS) applied to specific products. The operational implementation of the new system is scheduled to commence on January 1, 2026, followed by a phased transition period that will span several years until the new regime is fully in place.

- **Taxes that will be replaced:** PIS, COFINS, ICMS, and ISS will be gradually replaced by CBS (federal tax) and IBS (state/municipal tax), with credit and non-cumulative rules provided for by law.
- **Transition period:** The new regime will take effect in 2026, with a gradual reduction of existing tax rates and the complete elimination of current taxes occurring in successive stages up to the end of the transition period. The final phase is scheduled for the completion of the implementation cycle, as established by the legislation and related regulations.
- **Operational scope:** Financial services—including fees, commissions, interest, lending operations, and related activities—will be subject to IBS/CBS either under the general regime or under specific regimes designed for financial institutions. Each line item of revenue must be individually mapped to ensure proper classification.

The reform seeks to simplify consumption taxation, yet the complexity of the transition model and the particular characteristics of financial institutions demand detailed technical assessments at both the product and entity level. The ultimate assessment of its impacts will depend on the issuance of complementary regulations and state and municipal normative acts, which may still define specific regimes and rates throughout the transition period.

Sicoob has been monitoring the debates on tax reform and awaits the release of additional regulations to perform an analysis of the possible effects on its structure and members.

Note 3 – Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1. Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of combined financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices described in Note 3 requires management to use its judgment to determine and record accounting estimates, where applicable. Significant items subject to the application of estimates and assumptions include the valuation of the recoverable amounts of property and equipment and intangible assets, the provision for expected credit losses, the estimated realization of tax assets, the provision for cash outflows in connection with tax, labor and civil contingencies, and the measurement of securities and derivative financial instruments at fair value.

The settlement amounts of the transactions may differ from the estimates presented in the combined financial statements due to the inherent nature of the estimation process. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a half-yearly basis to reflect the best available information that will support the accounting records.

3.2. Financial instruments

3.2.1 Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets are classified into business models, approved by the System Policies.

Sicoob determines the business model by assessing the strategy for obtaining financial results, i.e., by receiving cash flows from principal and interest, through sale, or both.

The following aspects, among others, are also considered:

- the risks affecting the business model performance;
- the business managers' compensation;
- and how the business model's performance is assessed and reported to management.

Sicoob classifies the financial instruments as follows:

- **Business Model 1** – Keep the assets to collect contractual cash flows consisting solely of payment of principal and interest measured at amortized cost with effects recognized in profit or loss for the period;

- **Business Model 2** – Generate return both from the receipt of contractual cash flows and from the sale of the financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, with the effects of interest on the transaction recognized in profit or loss for the period, and the mark-to-market (MtM) adjustments recognized in equity (net of tax effects); and

- **Business Model 3** - Other business models measured at fair value through profit or loss, with the effects recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The classification depends on the business model within which the financial assets are held and on the characteristics of their contractual cash flows (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest - SSPI test).

The cash flow characteristics are assessed by applying the SPPI test to evaluate whether the contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest.

To meet this concept, cash flows must include compensation for the time value of money and credit risk. If this concept is not met, the financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss.

3.2.2 Measurement of financial instruments

The measurement of financial instruments (assets and liabilities) depends on the business model under which the instrument was classified. Measurement categories are described below:

- **At amortized cost: measurement for instruments classified under Business Model 1:** financial assets and liabilities in this category are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, plus any adjustments made using the effective interest rate. Gains on financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in “Interest income,” while interest expense on financial liabilities is recognized in “Interest expense,” over the life of the respective instruments using the effective interest rate method.
- **At fair value through other comprehensive income - measurement for financial instruments classified under Business Model 2:** financial instruments in this category are initially recognized at fair value, with the related transaction costs recognized as expenses. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized directly in equity, under the specific line item "Carrying value

adjustment," until the financial asset is derecognized. Upon derecognition of the asset, any cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss for the period. Interest income from financial assets classified in this category, calculated using the effective interest rate method, is recognized in the statement of income for the period.

- **At fair value through profit or loss - measurement for financial instruments classified under Business Model 3:** financial instruments in this category are initially recognized at fair value, with the related transaction costs recognized as expenses. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income for the period in which they arise.

3.2.3 Fair value of financial instruments:

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which it could be exchanged in a transaction between willing parties. If a quoted price in an active market is available for an instrument, the fair value is calculated using an internal model based on that price.

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be obtained from active markets, it is determined through the use of valuation techniques, including mathematical models. Variables in these models derive from observable market data whenever possible; when such data is not available, fair value is determined based on judgment, which makes use of liquidity assessment and variables such as volatility of long-term derivatives, discount rates, and prepayment rates.

Fair value hierarchy

For financial assets measured at fair value, the different levels were defined as follows:

- ***Level 1:*** financial instruments with quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available on the measurement date;
- **Level 2:** financial instruments with prices that include inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. In the absence of a market price, the assets are priced internally.
- ***Level 3:*** financial instruments for which there is no active market or observable inputs for a market price.

3.2.4 Reclassification of financial instruments

Sicoob did not reclassify financial assets between business models during the reporting period.

3.2.5 Write-off of financial assets (derecognition)

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from these assets expire or when there is a substantial transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument, which qualifies for derecognition.

Financial liabilities are derecognized if the obligation is contractually extinguished or settled.

3.3. Determination of results of operations

The results of operations are determined on the accrual basis of accounting. Service revenue, typical to the financial system, is recognized as the service is rendered to a member or third party.

3.4. Foreign currency

Monetary assets denominated in foreign currency were translated into Brazilian reais at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date, and currency translation differences were recorded in profit or loss for the period.

3.5. Functional and presentation currency

These combined financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais (R$), which is the functional currency of the entities included in the consolidated balance sheet of Banco Sicoob. Unless otherwise indicated, quantitative financial information is presented in thousands of Brazilian reais (R$ thousand).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation, when the items are remeasured.

3.6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in local and foreign currency, and short-term interbank investments maturing in up to 90 days from the investment date, and subject to immaterial risk of change in fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are used by Sicoob to manage its short-term obligations (Note 5).

3.7. Derivative financial instruments

Foreign exchange contracts, which were previously presented under specific foreign currency–related asset or liability line items, are now classified and recorded as derivative financial instruments. This change is in accordance with Article 2, item XI, of CMN Resolution 4.966/2021, since such contracts are financial instruments whose value depends on variables such as exchange rates, and are settled at a future date. This change has a direct impact on the treatment of these transactions for accounting and financial purposes, as they are now measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Transactions involving derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value, considering the mark-to-market methodologies adopted by the institution. The method for recognizing the resulting gain or loss resulting from the transactions depends on whether the derivative has been designated as a hedging instrument, if hedge accounting is adopted.

Financial instruments designated for hedge accounting can be grouped by nature into the following categories:

- **Market risk hedge:** includes financial derivatives used to mitigate risks associated with changes in the market value of the hedged item. Related gains and losses are recorded directly in the Institution's profit or loss for the period.

- **Cash flow hedge:** refers to derivative financial instruments designated to hedge exposure to variability in estimated future cash flows. Gains and losses on the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in a specific equity account, net of tax effects, while gains or losses related to the ineffective portion are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Derivative financial instruments designated under hedge accounting are supported by specific documentation detailing the related transactions, the risks involved, and the strategy adopted. The effectiveness of these hedging relationships is assessed through prospective and/or retrospective effectiveness tests, as required by applicable regulations.

Derivative transactions conducted in the futures and options markets are held in custody at B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão. The fair values of these instruments are determined based on prices quoted by the respective exchanges.

3.8. Effective interest rate method

Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) up to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

The effective interest rate is determined at the initial recognition of the financial asset or financial liability, considering all the contractual terms and items identified that are eligible to the calculation. Examples of transaction costs at Sicoob:

- Income from fees and commissions related to the origination of transactions.
- expenses with specialized service providers (for document analysis, collection, inspection, and appraisal services).
- expenses related to commissions and portability of transactions.

Eligible transaction costs are incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance, or disposal of a financial asset or liability. Costs that are not directly attributable or incremental to the transaction are excluded from the effective interest rate.

In accordance with the BCB Resolution 352/2023, Sicoob has elected to adopt the linear proportional calculation model for lending operations and transactions with loan characteristics on a prospective basis, i.e., from January 1, 2025.

For treasury operations, if the transaction costs are eligible for application of the Effective Interest Rate Method, the complete calculation methodology must be used.

3.9. Provisions for expected credit losses

3.9.1 Overview

Sicoob adopts the complete methodology to calculate expected credit losses, as provided for in CMN Resolution 5.146/2024. Under this methodology, statistical models for expected losses are developed based on the principles established in CMN Resolution 4.966/2021, and the minimum provisioning thresholds for Stage 3 exposures are assessed, in accordance with BCB Resolution 352/2023.

Sicoob recognizes expected losses on the following financial instruments:

- Short-term interbank investments;
- Marketable securities (measured at amortized cost: and at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Lending operations;
- Other financial assets; and
- Off-balance exposures (that generate credit risk).

3.9.2 Classification by stage

The Institution applies the three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses, under which financial assets migrate from one stage to another following changes in credit risk.

(a) Stage 1: financial instruments without a significant increase in credit risk from the date the credit was granted. For such cases, the probability of default considered in the estimated loss model is calculated for the next 12 months only.

(b) Stage 2: financial instruments on which the credit risk has significantly increased but are not yet credit-impaired. For these cases, the expected loss is calculated over the entire remaining life of the instrument (lifetime expected credit losses), with a provision for impairment covering at least 12 months.

(c) Stage 3: credit-impaired financial assets. In such cases, the amount of loss recognized corresponds to the higher of:

- the expected credit loss (ECL) calculated based on observed statistical data; or
- the monetary limit for ECL established by BCB Resolution 352/ 2023, which considers the incurred losses applicable to defaulted financial assets.

3.9.3 Significant increase in credit risk

The credit risk concept of the operation is based on the lifetime probability of default. At initial recognition, the asset is classified as Stage 1. Subsequently, at each reporting date, the Institution assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

If such an increase is identified, the asset is reclassified to Stage 2. If, in addition to the significant increase in credit risk, there is objective evidence of impairment, the asset is classified as Stage 3. Finally, if the asset, in addition to showing evidence of impairment recovery, has negligible expected recoveries, it is written off as a loss.

The definitions of a significant increase in credit risk and objective evidence of impairment are based not only on qualitative and forward-looking factors (such as projections from the probability of default models), but also on the actual past-due amounts associated with the financial asset.

Financial assets classified into Stage 2 are those that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, with a rebuttable presumption of a 30-day delay (up to the limit of 60 days).

All contracts showing evidence of being credit-impaired must be classified under Stage 3. Essentially, a contract is considered credit-impaired when

- it is more than 90 days past due,
- it has been identified for restructuring, or
- the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, such as being under court-ordered reorganization.

3.9.4 Calculation of expected loss

The calculation of expected loss is intended to identify the expected credit losses over a given timeframe and involves the assessment of three parameters:

(a) **Probability of Default (PD):** predicts the likelihood of an asset defaulting within a given period of time;

(b) **Loss Given Default (LGD):** refers to the expected percentage of loss on a credit exposure once it becomes credit-impaired. It is a key component in the Institution's credit risk modeling, enabling the use of models to estimate the expected probability of loss upon the origination or renewal of contracts and client relationships, as well as the performance of specific analyses by type of collateral, collateral coverage ratio, and other client characteristics.

(c) **Exposure At Default (EAD):** is defined as the amount of exposure at the calculation base date, determined as the sum of the accounting balance of transactions and the unused credit limits weighted by the applicable Credit Conversion Factor (CCF), in accordance with the criteria established in CMN Resolution 4.966.

In addition, CMN Resolution 4.966/2021 requires that all models include predictive variables of macroeconomic factors, in order to provide an assessment of the exposure risk to exogenous factors, and enable institutions to assess in advance the impacts arising from different economic scenarios, whether favorable or unfavorable. In other words, forward-looking variables serve as a means of calibrating the models to reflect macroeconomic conditions and other credit-related factors.

3.9.5 Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is classified as credit-impaired when:

- there is a delay of more than 90 days in the payment of principal or interest;

- there is an indication that the obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed terms, without resorting to guarantees or collateral;
- the operation is classified as restructured.

Restructuring is understood as any renegotiation that results in the granting of concessions to the counterparty due to the deterioration of its credit quality, or that of the guarantor or the credit risk mitigation instrument.

When a financial instrument is classified as credit-impaired, all exposures to the same counterparty—or to connected counterparties—are migrated (as of the reporting date of the trial balance for the month in which the classification occurred) to Stage 3.

The credit risk drag may not apply in cases where the Institution meets the following criteria:

- Financial assets for which credit risk is managed on a portfolio-wide basis;
- Financial instruments that, due to their nature or purpose, carry a credit risk significantly lower than that of another instrument of the same counterparty classified as credit-impaired.

From the moment an asset is classified as credit-impaired, income not yet received are suspended and are only recognized in the statement of income when actually received.

A financial asset is no longer classified as credit-impaired when there is evidence of improvement in the counterparty's ability to pay. More specifically, when consecutive payments are made without delay until a minimum percentage of the outstanding balance is reached, according to internal criteria defined based on the guidelines of CMN Resolution 4.966/2021.

Such reclassification is conditional upon the absence of past due installments, compliance with contractual obligations, and evidence that the obligation will be fully honored under the terms originally agreed upon or renegotiated, without requiring the enforcement of guarantees or collateral.

Financial assets are written off from the balance sheet when there is no reasonable expectation of their full or partial recovery. This write-off results from the recognition of expected credit losses, as provided for in Article 49 of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

The assessment of the need for write-off takes into account objective evidence of loss, which includes the following factors: prolonged default or lack of prospects of recovery after exhausting collection and recovery measures, including those involving guarantees and collateral.

The Institution adopts in full the criteria established in §4 of Article 3 of CMN Resolution 4.966/2021 for the reclassification of financial assets previously identified as credit- impaired.

An asset is no longer classified as such when the following requirements are cumulatively met:

- No installments, including charges, are overdue;
- The principal and charges are being timely paid for a period sufficient to demonstrate significant improvement in the counterparty's financial capacity;

- Other contractual obligations are being fulfilled for the same period;
- Existence of evidence that the obligation will be fully honored under the conditions originally agreed upon or renegotiated, without requiring the enforcement of guarantees or collateral.
- The purpose of applying these criteria is to ensure that the reclassification accurately reflects the Institution's actual ability to recover its loans, in line with best practices.

3.10. Investments

Investments are recorded at acquisition cost, and equity interests in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for under the equity method (Note 13).

3.11. Property and equipment

Property and equipment items are recorded at acquisition, formation or construction cost, including interest and other capitalized financial charges (Note 14). Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, at the following rates.

- Properties in use - 5%;
- Equipment - 10%;
- Vehicles and data processing tools - 20%.

Other expenditures are capitalized only when they can be associated with an increase in the economic benefits related to the asset. Any other type of expenditure is expensed in the statement of income when incurred.

3.12. Intangible assets

These correspond to rights acquired that are intended for the maintenance of Sicoob entities, or used for this purpose (Note 15). Intangible assets with a defined useful life are usually amortized on a straight-line basis during an estimated period of economic benefit. Intangible assets comprise software acquired from third parties, and are amortized at an annual rate of 20%.

3.13. Impairment test

Items of property and equipment as well as intangible assets are subject to the annual impairment test in accordance with CPC 01 (R1). If there is clear evidence that the assets are not stated at their recoverable amount, the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period, reducing, consequently, the balances of the items in which such losses were identified (Notes 14 and 15).

3.14. Finance leases

At Sicoob, finance leases are recognized in accordance with CMN Resolution 4.975/2021 and CPC 06 – Leases under liabilities, as a result of calculating the present value of future payments discounted at the average funding rate of deposits held by Sicoob's individual credit unions (Note 14.1). The corresponding entry is recognized in Right-of-use assets. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement and the expense is recognized in the results for the year to which it refers (Note 14.2).

Leases classified as low value are those considered operational and recognized directly as an expense for the period to which they refer. Sicoob classifies as low value leases those of an amount equal to or less than US$5,000.00 (five thousand dollars), in accordance with IFRS 16 - Leases. The calculation in Brazilian reais took into account the PTAX dollar exchange rate on December 31, 2024. This amount will be reviewed annually.

Leases of less than 12 months are considered short-term and, as such, will be recorded directly as an expense.

Sicoob adopted CMN Resolution 4.975/2021 prospectively, from January 1, 2025.

3.15. Other current and non-current assets

These are stated at their net realizable value.

3.16. Deposits

These comprise demand deposits, savings account deposits, time deposits, which include credit union deposit receipts (RDCs) and bank deposit certificates (CDBs), interbank deposits, and notice deposits (Note 16.1).

Savings accounts earn interest at rates established by the regulation in force and are recorded at the amount of the deposit plus any income earned in the period.

The funds from time deposits (RDC and CDB) are stated at the amount raised, plus any accrued income, on a *pro-rata* daily basis, at floating or fixed rates, and become redeemable on a pre-established date.

3.17. Repurchase agreement obligations

These obligations are stated at known or determinable amounts, which include charges and inflation adjustments, net of the corresponding unrecognized expenses, where applicable (Note 18.1).

3.18. Borrowing and onlending obligations

Borrowings and onlendings are stated at known or determinable amounts, including accrued charges and inflation adjustments, net of the corresponding unrecognized expenses, where applicable, and comprise mainly funding obtained from government agencies such as the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)/Government Agency for Machinery and Equipment Financing (FINAME), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA)/Funcafé, and Constitutional Funds (Note 19.1).

3.19. Employee benefits - Private pension plan

Banco Sicoob provides a defined contribution pension plan to the entire Sicoob network. The sponsor's monthly contributions to the plan are recognized as an expense in the statement of income for the period.

3.20. Income tax and social contribution - tax credits and deferred tax liabilities

The provision for income tax was calculated at the rate of 15%, plus a 10% surtax. The provisions for social contribution, which were computed at rates that vary according to the legal nature of each company, are described below: Banco Sicoob - 20%; Credit Unions and Sicoob DTVM – 15%; and Sicoob Consórcios – 9%.

Both income tax and social contribution were calculated based on taxable profit, in compliance with the legal provisions in force.

Income tax and social contribution credits were calculated in accordance with the aforementioned tax rates. Tax credits are recognized considering the expected generation of future taxable profit, over a maximum period of ten years, pursuant to BCB Resolution 15/2020 for Sicoob Consórcios and CMN Resolution 4842/2020 for the other companies. The expected generation of future taxable profit is supported by a technical study prepared by management and updated on a half-yearly basis.

Deferred assets recognized and presented in these combined financial statements arise from those recorded at Banco Sicoob, Sicoob DTVM, and Sicoob Consórcios, while deferred tax liabilities recognized were those recorded at Banco Sicoob and Sicoob Consórcios.

It should be noted that, starting on January 1, 2025, the rules for the deductibility of losses on lending operations, previously governed by Article 9 of Law 9.430/1996, will now comply with the provisions of Law 14.467/2022, applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, except for consortium administrators and payment institutions, which remain subject to Law 9.430/1996.

3.21. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations

Provisions are recognized in the balance sheet when Sicoob has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recorded based on the best estimates of the risk involved. (Note 22).

The recognition, measurement, and disclosure of provisions and contingent assets and liabilities are carried out in accordance with CMN Resolution 3.823/2009, which requires financial institutions and other entities authorized to operate by BCB to comply with Technical Pronouncement CPC 25, issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), as follows:

(a) **Contingent assets** - Contingent assets are not accounted for, except when backed by real guarantees or final court decisions in which a favorable outcome is virtually certain. Contingent assets for which a favorable outcome is classified as probable are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) **Contingent liabilities** - Contingent liabilities are recognized based on the opinion of legal advisors, the nature and complexity of the lawsuits, and similarities with previous proceedings, when the risk of an unfavorable outcome is classified as probable, generating an outflow of funds to settle the obligation, and the amounts involved can be measured reliably. The lawsuits for which an unfavorable outcome is classified as possible are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when considered material on a stand-alone basis.

(c) **Legal obligations** - These are obligations that derive from a contract, through implicit or explicit terms, a law or other legal instrument, which should be recognized by Sicoob`s entities.

3.22. Other current and non-current liabilities

These are stated at known or determinable amounts including, where applicable, the corresponding charges and monetary variations incurred.

3.23. Related-party transactions

Transactions carried out between the combined entities that qualify as related- party (Note 28) are duly eliminated in the combination process. Amounts paid to key management personnel, as well as the transactions of these managers with Sicoob, are presented in Notes 28.4 and 28.5, respectively.

3.24. Technical Pronouncements - CPCs

The National Monetary Council (CMN) has approved the adoption of the following Technical Pronouncements issued by the CPC. The pronouncements applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank were adopted in the preparation of these financial statements:

- CPC 00 (R2) - Basic conceptual pronouncement - approved by CMN Resolution 4.924/2021;
- CPC 01(R1)- Impairment of assets – approved by CMN Resolution 4.924/2021;
- CPC 03 (R2) - Statement of cash flows – approved by CMN Resolution 4.818/2020;
- CPC 05 (R1) - Related-party disclosures - approved by CMN Resolution 4.818/2020;
- CPC 10 (R1) - Share-based payments - approved by CMN Resolution 3.989/2011;
- CPC 23 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and correction of errors – approved by CMN Resolution 4.924/2021;
- CPC 24 - Events after the reporting period - approved by CMN Resolution 4.818/2020;
- CPC 25 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets – approved by CMN Resolution 3.823/2009;
- CPC 33 (R1) - Employee benefits - approved by CMN Resolution 4.877/2020; and
- CPC 46 - Fair value measurement - approved by CMN Resolution 4.924/2021.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

The remaining Technical Pronouncements issued by CPC will be applied when approved by the National Monetary Council. However, the following CPCs have been partially adopted by CMN through the issue of the following standards:

- CPC 02 (R2) – Effects of changes in exchange rates and translation of financial statements - CMN Resolution 4.524/2016;
- CPC 04 (R1) - Intangible assets - CMN Resolution 4.534/2016; and
- CPC 27 - Events after the reporting period - approved by CMN Resolution 4.535/2016;

Note 4 – Reconciliation of balance sheet balances at January 1, 2025

At January 1, 2025, the effects of adjustments resulting from the adoption of CMN Resolution 4.966/2021 at Sicoob were recognized directly in equity, as required by regulation. These adjustments were recorded as a corresponding entry to the retained earnings/accumulated deficit account, net of tax effects, as shown below:

	Note	
Equity at December 31, 2024		**54,463,113**
Expected credit losses	(a)	(1,397,632)
Adjustment arising from suspension of interest on lending operations		134,841
Effect on Equity at January 1, 2025		**(1,262,791)**
Equity at January 1, 2025		**53,200,322**

(a) Includes expected losses on financial guarantees provided, loan commitments, short-term interbank investments, and marketable securities.

Note 5 - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, presented in the statement of cash flows, are broken down as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	Note	6/30/ 2025
Available funds		**2,246,182**
Local currency		2,155,236
Foreign currency		90,946
Cash equivalents	**(a)**	**49,159,327**
Short-term interbank investments		49,159,327
Total		**51,405,508**

(b) Investments classified as cash equivalents are those maturing in up to 90 days from the date of issue, and which are not subject to significant changes in value and interest rates. They are comprised of repurchase agreements entered into by Banco Sicoob with other institutions of the National Financial System

Note 6 – Short-term interbank investments

6.1. Composition of short-term interbank investments measured at amortized cost

		Maturity		
At amortized cost	Note	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	June 30, 2025
Investments in repurchase agreements		**49,136,217**	**23,334**	**49,159,551**
Resales pending settlement - own resources	(a)	49,136,217	23,334	49,159,551
Investments in interbank deposits	**(b)**	**4,706,388**	**1,776,473**	**6,482,861**
Total investments at amortized cost		**53,842,605**	**1,799,807**	**55,642,412**
Expected credit losses recognized		-	-	(2,214)
Total expected losses, net		-	-	**55,640,198**
Current		**53,842,605**	**-**	**53,842,605**
Non-current		**-**	**1,799,807**	**1,799,807**

(c) Transactions backed by federal government securities carried out mainly between Banco Sicoob and other financial institutions.
(d) Interbank deposits (DIs) made mostly between Banco Sicoob and other financial institutions.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

6.2. Classification of short-term interbank investments by stage

The classification of financial assets into stages, required by CMN Resolution 4.966/2021 and BCB Resolution 352/2023, applies to financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Short-term interbank investments by type and stage:

Composition	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments in repurchase agreements	49,159,551	-	-	49,159,551
Investments in interbank deposits	6,482,861	-	-	6,482,861
Total	**55,642,412**	-	-	**55,642,412**

6.3. Classification of expected credit losses on short-term interbank investments by stage

Composition	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments in interbank deposits	(2,214)	-	-	**(2,214)**
Total	**(2,214)**	-	-	**(2,214)**

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, there was no migration of short-term interbank investments between stages, with all balances remaining in stage 1.

6.4. Income from short-term interbank investments

Composition	6/30/2025
Own resources	2,472,240
Investments in interbank deposits	411,124
Voluntary investments with the Brazilian Central Bank	36,412
Total	**2,919,776**

Note 7 - Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments

These are classified in business models (Note 3.2.1) that are measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income, or at fair value through profit or loss.

Their fair value is calculated considering the fair value hierarchy (Note 3.2.3) and the following parameters:

(a) **Federal government securities (LTNs, LFTs, NTNs) -** the index disclosed by the Brazilian Association of Capital and Financial Markets Institutions (ANBIMA) is used.

(b) **Investment funds (FIs)**- the latest price disclosed by the fund's administrator for the subordinated share, which represents the fair value of the fund's net assets, is used.

(c) **Private securities** - are marked to market periodically, using an in-house methodology that considers primarily the prices available on liquid markets. Alternatively, fair value is calculated based on a method that considers the average spreads (for similar private securities) adopted for the own portfolio, in accordance with the size of the issuer.

(d) **Derivative financial instruments** - the marked to market methodology is established in compliance with consistent and verifiable criteria, which consider the average trading price on the day of the calculation or, in the absence thereof, pricing models that reflect the probable net realizable value in accordance with the characteristics of the derivative.

Marketable securities, including derivative financial instruments and short-term interbank investments, are held under the custody of B3 or the Special System for Settlement and Custody

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

(SELIC), except for investment fund shares for which records are kept by the respective administrators.

7.1. Composition of securities and derivative financial Instruments

	Maturity			6/30/2025
Measurement/Papers	**With no maturity date and up to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**Over 1 year**	**Closing balance**
I - At amortized cost	**2,121,693**	**2,511,518**	**50,729,314**	**55,362,525**
Own portfolio	**2,121,693**	**2,493,944**	**35,143,491**	**39,759,128**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	974,996	1,055,925	33,826,576	35,857,497
Brazilian Treasury Bonds (NTN)	-	-	2,502	2,502
Financial Bills (LFs)	1,146,345	1,404,346	1,244,361	3,795,052
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRAs)	-	33,673	54,083	87,756
Debentures	352	-	15,969	16,321
Subject to Repurchase Agreements	**-**	**-**	**9,087,223**	**9,087,223**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	9,087,223	9,087,223
Linked to the provision of guarantees	**-**	**17,574**	**6,498,600**	**6,516,174**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	17,574	6,498,600	6,516,174
II - At fair value through profit or loss	**1,350,570**	**3,785,024**	**4,332,827**	**9,468,421**
Own portfolio	**1,347,711**	**3,785,024**	**4,332,827**	**9,465,562**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	283,170	283,170
Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs)	757,798	1,256,791	201,621	2,216,210
Financial Bills (LFs)	507,417	2,528,233	3,848,036	6,883,686
Investment fund shares	82,496	-	-	82,496
Derivative financial instruments (Note 7.6)	**2,859**	**-**	**-**	**2,859**
Foreign currency and hedges	2,859	-	-	2,859
III - At fair value through other comprehensive income	**5,079,892**	**3,824,304**	**4,368,594**	**13,272,790**
Own portfolio	**4,238,324**	**1,139,921**	**4,262,317**	**9,640,562**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	4,238,324	1,139,921	4,231,145	9,609,390
Debentures	-	-	31,172	31,172
Subject to Repurchase Agreements	**834,935**	**1,134,803**	**102,674**	**2,072,412**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	834,935	1,134,803	102,674	2,072,412
Linked to the provision of guarantees	**6,633**	**1,549,580**	**3,603**	**1,559,816**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	6,633	1,549,580	3,603	1,559,816
Total	**8,552,155**	**10,120,846**	**59,430,735**	**78,103,736**
Expected losses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(21,392)**
Total losses, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78,082,344**
Current	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,673,001**
Non-current	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59,430,735**

7.2. Cost and market value of securities

	6/30/2025	
Categories	**Cost**	**Market**
At amortized cost	**55,395,883**	**55,254,024**
Government securities	51,375,088	51,355,199
Private securities	3,899,129	3,898,825
Investment fund shares	121,666	121,666
At fair value through profit or loss	**8,568,032**	**9,386,710**
Government securities	284,381	283,170
Private securities	8,283,651	9,103,540
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**10,262,325**	**10,261,082**
Government securities	10,262,325	10,261,082
Total	**74,226,240**	**75,023,481**

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

The credit unions' securities were marked to market only for the purposes of disclosure in this Note, and do not represent a consolidation adjustment in the combined accounts.

7.3. Classification of marketable securities by stage

The classification of financial assets into stages, required by CMN Resolution 4.966/2021 and BCB Resolution 352/2023, applies to financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income.
Marketable securities by type and stage:

	6/30/2025			
Composition	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Government securities	13,089,234	-	-	13,089,234
Private securities	64,929,075	-	-	64,929,075
Investment fund units	82,496	-	-	82,496
Derivative financial instruments	2,859	-	-	2,859
Total	**78,103,664**	**-**	**-**	**78,103,664**

7.4. Classification of expected credit losses on marketable securities by stage

	6/30/2025			
Composition	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Private securities	21,392	-	-	21,392
Total	**21,392**	**-**	**-**	**21,392**

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, there was no migration of marketable securities between stages, with all balances remaining in Stage 1.

7.5. Income (expenses) from marketable securities and derivative financial instruments

Composition	**Note**	**6/30/2025**
Income from fixed-income securities		4,996,853
Income from investment funds		24,445
Income from fixed-income securities		8,740
Income from derivatives		76,061
Expenses with marketable securities		(32,599)
Other expenses related to marketable securities		(10,241)
Total		**5,063,259**

7.6. Hedge accounting

Banco Sicoob's cash flow hedging strategy aims to mitigate the volatility of future cash flows associated with specific risks, particularly fluctuations in benchmark interest rates that affect recognized assets and liabilities.

To this end, derivative financial instruments (DI Futuro) are designated and duly qualified as hedging instruments, in accordance with the documentation, measurement, and effectiveness testing required by the applicable accounting standards (CPC 48 / IFRS 9).

The effects of changes in fair value of the hedging instruments are recognized, for the effective portion, directly in equity, and are subsequently reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects the result.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

This methodology seeks to reduce volatility in accounting profit or loss by aligning the accounting measurement with the Institution's risk management practices and faithfully reflecting the risk management strategy adopted.

	6/30/ 2025			
	Notional amount	Yield value	Market value	Mark-to-market adjustment
Hedging instrument				
Futures - DI	1,239,477	1,239,477	1,239,477	-
Total	**1,239,477**	**1,239,477**	**1,239,477**	**-**
Hedged item				
Funding - Agribusiness Credit Bills (LCAs)	78,720	93,551	93,203	(348)
Funding - DI	848,000	1,184,617	1,186,489	1,872
Total	**926,720**	**1,278,167**	**1,279,692**	**1,524**

	Adjustments payable
Hedging instrument	
Futures - DI	8
Total	**8**
Total at fair value through profit or loss	8
Current	8
Non-current	-

7.7. Managerial hedge

	Market value
Foreign exchange contracts	
Asset position	240,326
Liability position	(240,622)
Total	**(296)**
Asset position	**240,326**
Current	**240,326**
Non-current	**-**
Liability position	**(240,622)**
Current	**(240,622)**
Non-current	**-**

	Adjustments receivable	Adjustments payable
Hedging instrument		
Futures – Foreign exchange	2,482	16
Total	**2,482**	**16**
Total at fair value through profit or loss	**2,482**	**16**
Current	**2,482**	**16**
Non-current	-	-

Note 8 – Compulsory deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank

8.1. Composition of compulsory deposits

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
BCB - Instant payments		666,303
BCB - Compulsory reserves in cash		386
BCB - Mandatory payments		3,115,096
Other deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank	(a)	4,060,000
Total		**7,841,785**
Current		**7,841,785**
Non-current		**-**

(a) Relates to voluntary deposits with Brazilian Central Bank, pursuant to BCB Resolution 129 and BCB Communiqué 38.282, which allow financial institutions to make voluntary deposits directly to BCB.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

8.2. Gains (losses) on compulsory investments

Composition	June 30, 2025
Savings deposits	111,390
Unrestricted savings deposits	6,296
Total	**117,686**

Note 9 – Lending operations, operations with loan characteristics, payment transactions, and receivables from payment transactions measured at amortized cost

9.1. Composition of the loan portfolio

Composition	Gross balance	Total loss	Net balance
Loans and discounted notes	120,969,485	(12,760,359)	108,209,126
Financing	28,401,312	(1,462,399)	26,938,913
Rural and agribusiness financing	55,311,420	(1,244,199)	54,067,221
Real estate financing	1,103,116	(22,005)	1,081,111
Total	**205,785,333**	**(15,488,962)**	**190,296,371**
Current	**59,968,559**	**(4,513,688)**	**55,454,871**
Non-current	**145,816,774**	**(10,975,274)**	**134,841,500**

9.1.1 Classification of the loan portfolio by stage

		6/30/ 2025		
Composition	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and discounted notes	101,037,754	5,127,751	14,803,980	120,969,485
Financing	26,113,717	724,418	1,563,177	28,401,312
Rural and agribusiness financing	52,733,038	652,463	1,925,919	55,311,420
Real estate financing	972,345	41,781	88,990	1,103,116
Total	**180,856,854**	**6,546,413**	**18,382,066**	**205,785,333**
Incurred and expected losses	(2,713,749)	(647,403)	(12,127,810)	(15,488,962)
Total losses at 6/30/2025, net	**178,143,105**	**5,899,010**	**6,254,256**	**190,296,371**

9.1.2 Changes in the gross loan portfolio by stage

Migration between stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**170,841,041**	**9,985,476**	**13,122,671**	**193,949,188**
(-) Transferred to Stage 1	-	(2,907,317)	(252,520)	(3,159,837)
(-) Transferred to Stage 2	(3,290,275)	-	(137,295)	(3,427,570)
(-) Transferred to Stage 3	(3,484,912)	(2,395,282)	-	(5,880,194)
(+) Transferred from Stage 1	-	3,290,275	3,484,912	6,775,187
(+) Transferred from Stage 2	2,907,317	-	2,395,282	5,302,599
(+) Transferred from Stage 3	252,520	137,295	-	389,815
(+) Acquisition	58,202,493	1,166,491	3,061,099	62,430,083
(+) Accrual of interest	4,910,918	232,173	119,930	5,263,021
(-) Settlement	(49,482,242)	(2,962,698)	(2,782,418)	(55,227,358)
(-) Write-off as loss	(6)	-	(629,595)	(629,601)
Total changes in the period	**10,015,813**	**(3,439,063)**	**5,259,395**	**11,836,145**
At June 30, 2025	**180,856,854**	**6,546,413**	**18,382,066**	**205,785,333**
Total without migration between stages	119,432,651	1,952,349	9,451,852	130,836,852

9.1.3 Concentration of lending operations

Composition	6/30/2025	%
10 largest debtors	1,809,122	0.88
Next 50 largest debtors	4,970,522	2.42
Next 100 largest debtors	5,520,922	2.68
Other	193,484,767	94.02
Total	**205,785,333**	**100.00**

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

9.1.4 Composition of the loan portfolio by industry and maturity

			Falling due						
Industry	Note	Past-due	In up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	Over 15 years	6/30/2025
Rural and agribusiness financing		843,710	6,795,796	17,097,786	10,357,667	10,771,057	7,765,330	-	53,631,346
Individuals		1,059,078	3,136,032	4,862,601	8,321,937	8,089,140	3,646,483	-	29,115,271
Real estate financing		12,703	7,827	-	4,496	1,066,135	-	-	1,091,161
Legal entities									
Services		555,419	2,034,260	3,760,798	11,423,930	12,328,668	6,037,057	-	36,140,132
Manufacturing		546,903	2,982,387	2,556,005	7,225,735	9,268,776	3,274,802	-	25,854,608
Trade		899,175	4,197,926	3,928,075	10,678,319	10,434,401	3,166,968	-	33,304,864
Other		488,399	932,277	3,271,402	7,140,623	9,752,993	5,062,257	-	26,647,951
Total		**4,405,387**	**20,086,505**	**35,476,667**	**55,152,707**	**61,711,170**	**28,952,897**	**-**	**205,785,333**
Current		**4,405,387**	**20,086,505**	**35,476,667**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59,968,559**
Non-current		**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,152,707**	**61,711,170**	**28,952,897**	**-**	**145,816,774**

9.1.5 Classification of expected credit losses on lending operations by stage

	6/30/2025			
Composition	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and discounted notes	2,179,193	539,912	10,041,254	12,760,359
Financing	358,309	78,856	1,025,114	1,462,279
Financing in foreign currency	119	-	3	122
Rural and agribusiness financing	175,452	28,323	1,040,423	1,244,198
Real estate financing	676	312	21,016	22,004
Total	**2,713,749**	**647,403**	**12,127,810**	**15,488,962**

9.1.6 Changes in expected credit losses on lending operations by stage

Migration between stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**3,156,226**	**1,364,115**	**9,229,667**	**13,750,008**
(-) Transferred to Stage 1	-	(461,882)	(173,515)	(635,397)
(-) Transferred to Stage 2	(154,643)	-	(90,671)	(245,314)
(-) Transferred to Stage 3	(181,514)	(420,128)	-	(601,642)
(+) Transferred from Stage 1	-	154,643	181,514	336,157
(+) Transferred from Stage 2	461,882	-	420,128	882,010
(+) Transferred from Stage 3	173,515	90,671	-	264,186
(+) Recognition	1,130,298	309,952	5,188,281	6,628,531
(-) Reversal	(1,872,009)	(389,968)	(1,997,999)	(4,259,976)
(-) Write-off as loss	(6)	-	(629,595)	(629,601)
Total changes in the period	**(442,477)**	**(716,712)**	**2,898,143**	**1,738,954**
At June 30, 2025	**2,713,749**	**647,403**	**12,127,810**	**15,488,962**
Total without migration between stages	2,375,060	270,374	7,789,953	10,435,387

9.1.7 Renegotiated lending operations

Renegotiated loans totaled R$ 2.06 billion in the first half of the year and related mainly to rural credit operations, in addition to payroll-deductible loans and other lending operations. Renegotiations were carried out due to regulatory requirements and default, respectively.

Of the total mentioned, R$ 1.19 billion refers to rural credit operations renegotiated in accordance with CMN Resolution 5.220/2025 and Rural Credit Manual (MCR) items 2.6.4 and 2.6.5. The amount of R$ 871.45 million refers to the renegotiations of delinquent payroll-deductible loans.

In the first semester of 2025, the recovery of loans written off as loss totaled R$ 4.98 million.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

9.2. Composition of operations with loan characteristics

	6/30/2025		
Composition	Gross balance	Losses	Net balance
Receivables from guarantees and sureties honored	1,180,455	(906,262)	274,192
Advances on foreign exchange contract	434,570	(468)	434,102
Financial Rural Product Note (CPR-F)	28,479,724	(516,566)	27,963,158
Receivables from installment sale of non-financial assets	501,002	(28,656)	472,347
Total	**30,595,751**	**(1,451,952)**	**29,143,799**

9.2.1 Classification of operations with loan characteristics by stage

	6/30/ 2025			
Composition	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from guarantees and sureties honored	-	78	1,180,377	1,180,455
Advances on foreign exchange contract	424,104	2,074	8,392	434,570
Financial Rural Product Note (CPR-F)	27,049,894	500,966	928,864	28,479,724
Receivables from installment sale of non-financial assets	424,813	22,676	53,513	501,002
Total	**27,898,811**	**525,794**	**2,171,146**	**30,595,751**
Incurred and expected losses	(95,971)	(22,377)	(1,333,604)	(1,451,952)
Total losses at June 30, 2025, net	**27,802,840**	**503,417**	**837,542**	**29,143,799**

9.2.2 Changes in the gross portfolio of other loans by stage

Migration between stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**24,256,259**	**381,143**	**1,195,015**	**25,832,417**
(-) Transferred to Stage 1	-	(144,607)	(13,463)	(158,070)
(-) Transferred to Stage 2	(357,965)	-	(29,592)	(387,557)
(-) Transferred to Stage 3	(380,566)	(142,771)	-	(523,337)
(+) Transferred from Stage 1	-	357,965	380,566	738,531
(+) Transferred from Stage 2	144,607	-	142,771	287,378
(+) Transferred from Stage 3	13,463	29,592	-	43,055
(+) Acquisition	8,353,451	59,037	718,630	9,131,118
(+) Accrual of interest	976,353	16,218	6,998	999,569
(-) Settlement	(5,106,791)	(30,783)	(137,709)	(5,275,283)
(-) Write-off as loss	-	-	(92,070)	(92,070)
Total changes in the period	**3,642,552**	**144,651**	**976,131**	**4,763,334**
At June 30, 2025	**27,898,811**	**525,794**	**2,171,146**	**30,595,751**
Total without migration between stages	18,962,622	56,524	859,305	19,878,451

9.2.3 Concentration of operations with loan characteristics

Composition	6/30/ 2025	%
10 largest debtors	1,910,845	6.56
Next 50 largest debtors	3,472,731	11.92
Next 100 largest debtors	2,114,133	7.25
Other	21,646,090	74.27
Total	**29,143,799**	**100.00**

9.2.4 Classification of expected credit losses on operations with loan characteristics by stage

	6/30/ 2025			
Composition	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from guarantees and sureties honored	-	50	906,212	906,262
Advances on foreign exchange contract	211	-	257	468
Financial Rural Product Note (CPR-F)	92,483	20,555	403,528	516,566
Receivables from installment sale of non-financial assets	3,277	1,772	23,607	28,656
Total	**95,971**	**22,377**	**1,333,604**	**1,451,952**

9.2.5 Changes in expected credit losses on operations with loan characteristics by stage

Migration between stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**121,772**	**17,114**	**817,447**	**956,333**
(-) Transferred to Stage 1	-	(1,835)	(6,748)	(8,583)

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

(-) Transferred to Stage 2	(4,720)	-	(11,918)	(16,638)
(-) Transferred to Stage 3	(5,631)	(10,006)	-	(15,637)
(+) Transferred from Stage 1	-	4,720	5,631	10,351
(+) Transferred from Stage 2	1,835	-	10,006	11,841
(+) Transferred from Stage 3	6,748	11,918	-	18,666
(+) Recognition	44,301	13,014	729,894	787,209
(-) Reversal	(68,334)	(12,548)	(118,638)	(199,520)
(-) Write-off as loss	-	-	(92,070)	(92,070)
Total changes in the period	**(25,801)**	**5,263**	**516,157**	**495,619**
At June 30, 2025	**95,971**	**22,377**	**1,333,604**	**1,451,952**
Total without migration between stages	96,319	3,487	683,909	783,715

9.3. Payment transactions and receivables from payment transactions measured at amortized cost.

9.3.1 Composition of payment transactions and receivables from payment transactions

	6/30/ 2025		
Composition	**Gross balance**	**Total loss**	**Net balance**
Payment transactions - Acquiring operations	6,464,199	(2,158)	6,462,041
Receivables from payment transactions - Cards	14,640,488	(137,800)	14,502,688
Total	**21,104,687**	**(139,958)**	**20,964,729**
Current	**-**	**-**	**20,561,032**
Non-current	-	-	**543,655**

9.3.2 Classification of payment transactions and receivables from payment transactions by stage

	6/30/ 2025			
Composition	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Payment transactions - Acquiring operations	6,464,199	-	-	6,464,199
Receivables from payment transactions - Cards	14,209,406	269,132	161,950	14,640,488
Total	**20,673,605**	**269,132**	**161,950**	**21,104,687**
Incurred and expected losses	108,960	13,586	17,412	139,958
Total losses at 6/30/2025, net	**20,564,645**	**255,546**	**144,538**	**20,964,729**

9.3.3 Concentration in the portfolio of payment transactions and receivables from payment transactions

Composition	**6/30/ 2025**	**%**
10 largest debtors	25,955	0.12
Next 50 largest debtors	41,970	0.2
Next 100 largest debtors	51,575	0.24
Other	20,985,187	99.43
Total	**21,104,687**	**100**

9.3.4 Classification of expected credit losses on payment transactions and receivables from payment transactions by stage

				6/30/ 2025
Composition	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Payment transactions - Acquiring operations	2,158	-	-	2,158
Receivables from payment transactions - Cards	106,802	13,586	17,412	137,800
Total	**108,960**	**13,586**	**17,412**	**139,958**

9.3.5 Changes in expected credit losses on payment transactions and receivables from payment transactions

	June 30, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the period - 1/1/2025	**221,113**
Constitution (reversal) of provision for expected credit losses	(81,155)
Balance at the end of the period/ - 6/30/2025	**139,958**

9.4. Composition, by classification and maturity, of the portfolio of lending operations, operations with loan characteristics, payment transactions, and receivables from payment transactions

Article 81 of BCB Resolution 352/23 stipulates that, for the purpose of determining the levels of provisions for expected credit losses, the financial institutions must classify their financial assets into portfolios from C1 to C5, as follows:

- **Portfolio C1**: loans secured by fiduciary lien on real estate; and loans backed by guarantees of the Federal Government or international organizations;
- **Portfolio C2**: lease receivables; receivables secured by first-ranking mortgages on residential real estate, pledges of movable or immovable property, or fiduciary liens on movable property; loans secured by demand deposits, time deposits, or savings deposits; loans arising from financial assets issued by federal public entities or by institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank; loans guaranteed by institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank; and loans covered by credit insurance issued by an entity that is not a related party of the institution;
- **Portfolio C3**: receivables arising from credit right discounting operations, including acquired commercial receivables and operations formally recorded as acquisitions of commercial receivables from individuals who are not part of the National Financial System and in which the same individual is jointly and severally liable or a secondary debtor of the receivables; receivables arising from operations secured by fiduciary assignment, collateralized credit rights, or pledged credit rights; and receivables covered by credit insurance, real guarantees, or surety bonds not included in the cases provided for in Portfolios C1 and C2;
- **Portfolio C4**: working capital loans; advances on foreign exchange contracts; advances on delivered foreign exchange; debentures and other securities issued by private companies, without guarantees or collateral; and rural credit operations without guarantees or collateral intended for investment;
- **Portfolio C5**: personal loans, with or without payroll deduction; direct consumer credit; rural credit not included in the cases provided for in Portfolio C4 of the *caput*; and revolving credit without guarantees or collateral; loans without guarantees or collateral not included in the cases provided for in Portfolio C4; and loans arising from commercial transactions and other operations with loan characteristics not included in the cases provided for in Portfolio C4.

Classification into the C1 to C5 portfolios, by maturity:

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

9.4.1 Classification of portfolio and maturity of lending operations

	6/30/ 2025					
Portfolios	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**Total**
Past-due installments						
From 1 to 30 days	321,405	332,369	974,645	12,447	401,111	2,041,977
31 to 60 days	199,264	163,697	449,465	10,538	139,419	962,383
61 to 90 days	113,072	139,325	352,173	8,710	90,140	703,420
91 to 180 days	225,006	173,247	915,509	23,362	304,153	1,641,277
181 to 360 days	278,523	170,889	942,364	33,753	274,594	1,700,123
Over 360 days	50,268	69,750	346,590	10,808	118,642	596,058
Total	**1,187,538**	**1,049,277**	**3,980,746**	**99,618**	**1,328,059**	**7,645,238**

Portfolios	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**Total**
Falling due installments						
From 1 to 30 days	1,228,838	1,829,277	7,906,813	99,241	1,050,785	12,114,954
31 to 60 days	1,316,478	1,582,620	6,450,286	83,522	786,047	10,218,953
61 to 90 days	1,491,021	1,613,066	6,047,564	72,393	743,801	9,967,845
91 to 180 days	3,782,994	4,524,307	12,008,791	209,888	1,835,484	22,361,464
181 to 360 days	6,356,375	8,687,263	17,200,852	328,070	2,806,231	35,378,791
Over 360 days	25,813,950	35,732,860	34,705,983	723,781	11,121,514	108,098,088
Total	**39,989,656**	**53,969,393**	**84,320,289**	**1,516,895**	**18,343,862**	**198,140,095**

9.4.2 Classification of portfolio and maturity of operations with loan characteristics

	6/30/ 2025					
Portfolios	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**Total**
Past-due installments						
From 1 to 30 days	83,787	6,319	33,634	560	122,107	246,407
31 to 60 days	28,733	872	29,777	499	114,951	174,832
61 to 90 days	21,084	1,651	22,563	1,165	109,988	156,451
91 to 180 days	28,084	884	39,560	578	267,815	336,921
181 to 360 days	29,692	1,790	40,183	898	368,806	441,369
Over 360 days	9,253	101	15,274	394	175,043	200,065
Total	**200,633**	**11,617**	**180,991**	**4,094**	**1,158,710**	**1,556,045**

Portfolios	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**Total**
Falling due installments						
From 1 to 30 days	277,945	127,169	619,823	125,123	27	1,150,086.63
31 to 60 days	319,754	110,248	707,356	55,070	-	1,192,428
61 to 90 days	286,767	160,716	694,158	33,896	2	1,175,539
91 to 180 days	974,169	445,387	1,867,902	77,261	14	3,364,733
181 to 360 days	1,716,092	443,242	3,868,830	103,026	-	6,131,190
Over 360 days	6,750,369	1,190,481	7,844,101	236,430	4,348	16,025,729
Total	**10,325,096**	**2,477,243**	**15,602,170**	**630,806**	**4,391**	**29,039,706**

9.5. Expanded loan portfolio

9.5.1 Composition of the gross expanded loan portfolio by stage

		6/30/ 2025		
Composition	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Loans and discounted notes	101,037,754	5,127,751	14,803,980	120,969,485
Financing	26,113,717	724,418	1,563,177	28,401,312
Rural and agribusiness financing	52,733,038	652,463	1,925,919	55,311,420
Real estate financing	972,345	41,781	88,990	1,103,116
Receivables from guarantees honored	-	78	1,180,377	1,180,455
Advances on foreign exchange contract	424,104	2,074	8,392	434,570
Financial Rural Product Note (CPR-F)	27,049,894	500,967	928,863	28,479,724
Receivables from installment sale of non-financial assets	424,813	22,676	53,513	501,002
Total	**208,755,665**	**7,072,208**	**20,553,211**	**236,381,084**

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

9.5.2 Changes in the gross expanded loan portfolio by stage

Migration between stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**195,097,300**	**10,366,619**	**14,317,686**	**219,781,605**
(-) Transferred to Stage 1	-	(3,051,924)	(265,983)	(3,317,907)
(-) Transferred to Stage 2	(3,648,240)	-	(166,887)	(3,815,127)
(-) Transferred to Stage 3	(3,865,478)	(2,538,053)	-	(6,403,531)
(+) Transferred from Stage 1	-	3,648,240	3,865,478	7,513,718
(+) Transferred from Stage 2	3,051,924	-	2,538,053	5,589,977
(+) Transferred from Stage 3	265,983	166,887	-	432,870
(+) Acquisition	66,555,944	1,225,528	3,779,729	71,561,201
(+) Accrual of interest	5,887,271	248,391	126,928	6,262,590
(-) Settlement	(54,589,033)	(2,993,481)	(2,920,127)	(60,502,641)
(-) Write-off as loss	(6)	-	(721,665)	(721,671)
Total changes in the period	**13,658,365**	**(3,294,412)**	**6,235,526**	**16,599,479**
At June 30, 2025	**208,755,665**	**7,072,208**	**20,553,211**	**236,381,084**
Total without migration between stages	138,395,273	2,008,873	10,311,157	150,715,303

9.5.3 Classification of expected credit losses on lending operations and operations with loan characteristics by stage - expanded portfolio

		6/30/ 2025		
Composition	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Loans and discounted notes	2,179,193	539,912	10,041,254	12,760,359
Financing	358,309	78,856	1,025,114	1,462,279
Financing in foreign currency	119	-	3	122
Rural and agribusiness financing	175,452	28,323	1,040,423	1,244,198
Real estate financing	676	312	21,016	22,004
Receivables from guarantees honored	-	50	906,212	906,262
Advances on foreign exchange contract	211	-	257	468
Securities with loan characteristics	92,483	20,555	403,528	516,566
Receivables from installment sale of non-financial assets	3,277	1,772	23,607	28,656
Total	**2,809,720**	**669,780**	**13,461,414**	**16,940,914**

9.5.4 Changes in expected credit losses on lending operations and operations with loan characteristics by stage

Migration between stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**3,277,998**	**1,381,229**	**10,047,114**	**14,706,341**
(-) Transferred to Stage 1	-	(463,717)	(180,263)	(643,980)
(-) Transferred to Stage 2	(159,363)	-	(102,589)	(261,952)
(-) Transferred to Stage 3	(187,145)	(430,134)	-	(617,279)
(+) Transferred from Stage 1	-	159,363	187,145	346,508
(+) Transferred from Stage 2	463,717	-	430,134	893,851
(+) Transferred from Stage 3	180,263	102,589	-	282,852
(+) Recognition	1,174,599	322,966	5,918,175	7,415,740
(-) Reversal	(1,940,343)	(402,516)	(2,116,637)	(4,459,496)
(-) Write-off as loss	(6)	-	(721,665)	(721,671)
Total changes in the period	**(468,278)**	**(711,449)**	**3,414,300**	**2,234,573**
At June 30, 2025	**2,809,720**	**669,780**	**13,461,414**	**16,940,914**
Total without migration between stages	2,471,379	273,861	8,473,862	11,219,102

9.6. Result from expected credit losses

Composition	Note	6/30/ 2025
Lending operations		(2,390,118)
Guarantees and sureties honored		(394,384)
Financial Rural Product Note (CPR-F)		(145,294)
Advances on foreign exchange contract		2,415
Loan commitments and credits to be released		(121,986)
Other	(a)	89,117
Total		**(2,960,250)**

(a) Relates mainly to reversals of payment transactions.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

9.7. Gains (losses) on lending operations

Composition	6/30/ 2025
Loans and discounted notes	12,058,474
Financing	2,384,720
Rural and agribusiness financing	2,474,102
Real estate financing	51,390
Financial Rural Product Note (CPR-F)	1,987,170
Guarantees and sureties honored	14,981
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,216
Other operations with loan characteristics	476,440
Sub-total	**19,466,493**
Recovery of receivables written-off as losses	782,001
Total	**20,248,494**

Note 10 – Other financial assets at amortized cost

Note 10.1. Composition of other financial assets

Composition	June 30, 2025
Income receivable	489,555
Notes and credits receivable	246,512
Other	36
Sub-total	**736,103**
(-) Expected credit losses	(41,586)
Total provisions for other financial assets	**(41,586)**
Total	**694,517**

Note 10.2. Changes in expected credit losses on other financial assets

Balance at the beginning of the period - 1/1/2025	**34,414**
Recognition (reversal) of provision for expected credit losses on other financial assets	7,172
Balance at the end of the period/ - 6/30/2025	**41,586**

Note 11 - Other assets

Composition	Note	6/30/ 2025
Judicial deposits	(a) and 23.1.2	523,014
Salary prepayments and advances		158,091
Advances for property and equipment		39,886
Advances for payments on behalf of the Institution		76,097
Payments to be reimbursed		52,412
Assets in inventory		22,431
Non-financial assets held for sale	(b)	2,651,467
Prepaid expenses	(c)	888,141
Other		514,684
Sub-total		**4,926,223**
Provision for impairment of non-financial assets held for sale - Own portfolio		(1,079)
Provision for impairment of non-financial assets held for sale - Received from third parties		(353,509)
Total provisions for other receivables		**(354,588)**
Total		**4,571,635**
Current		**3,160,481**
Non-current		**1,411,155**

(b) Relate to judicial deposits made by Sicoob entities, upon court order, or following a strategy adopted by the System's entities, without actual settlement of the contingent liability. Provision for civil, tax and labor contingencies.
(c) Goods received in lieu of payment for loan debts.
(d) Refer basically to the inventory of plastic cards, commissions on lending operations, and commissions on sales of consortium quotas. Also recorded in this group are the credit unions' prepaid expenses related to insurance premiums, cooperative contributions, and property taxes (IPTU), among others.

Note 12 – Income tax, social contribution - deferred tax assets and liabilities

12.1. Composition of tax credits

Tax credits recorded and presented in Sicoob`s combined financial statements arise from those recorded in Banco Sicoob, Sicoob DTVM, and Sicoob Consórcios, as shown below:

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

12.1.1 Composition of deferred tax assets

Composition	Income tax	Social contribution
Provision for impairment	668,405	668,405
Contingent liabilities	25,493	25,493
Profit sharing	12,330	12,330
Provision for fraudulent practices	38,474	38,474
Provision for the national sales campaign	14,747	14,747
Incentive Program - Credit	211,986	211,986
Interest on capital	206,603	206,603
Other provisions	97,142	97,142
Total	**1,275,180**	**1,275,180**
Tax rates	25%	(a)
Tax credits recognized	**318,795**	**249,296**

(a) Tax credits recognized at rates varying among 20%, 15% and 9%, depending on the legal nature of the companies..

12.1.2 Composition of deferred tax liabilities

Composition	Income tax	Social contribution
Adjustment of securities to market value	(13,685)	(13,685)
Contingent liabilities	(6,160)	(6,160)
Total	**(19,845)**	**(19,845)**
Tax rates	25%	(a)
Tax credits recognized	**(4,961)**	**(3,292)**

(a) Tax credits recognized at rates varying among 20%, 15% and 9%, depending on the legal nature of the companies..

12.2. Changes in tax credits

Changes	Income tax	Social contribution
At December 31, 2024		
Deferred tax assets	244,913	190,682
Deferred tax liabilities	(12,820)	(9,674)
Sub-total	**232,093**	**181,008**
Adjustment to profit (loss)	**18,219**	**14,352**
Tax credits recognized	34,230	26,377
Tax credits derecognized	(15,794)	(11,946)
Changes in deferred taxes	(217)	(79)
Adjustment to equity (securities)	**63,522**	**50,644**
Tax credits recognized	71,128	56,730
Tax credits derecognized	(15,682)	(12,547)
Changes in deferred taxes	8,076	6,461
Changes	**81,741**	**64,996**
At June 30, 2025		
Deferred tax assets	318,795	249,296
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,961)	(3,292)
	313,834	**246,004**

12.3. Expected realization of tax credits

Based on a study conducted by management, which considered the expected generation of future taxable profit, the tax assets will be realized within ten years, as follows:

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Years	Nominal amount	Present value
2025	178,807	164,362
2026	132,705	108,424
2027	39,809	29,306
2028	66,511	44,714
2029	46,665	28,782
2030 to 2034	103,594	58,619
Total tax assets recognized	**568,091**	**434,207**
2025	(8,253)	(7,586)
2026	-	-
2027	-	-
2028	-	-
2029	-	-
2030 to 2034	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities recognized	**(8,253)**	**(7,586)**

The present value of tax credits was calculated considering the SELIC rate projected for the realization years.

Note 13 – Investments in associates, subsidiaries, and others

Investments in Sicoob Pagamentos, Sicoob PAR, Minaseg Corretora, Sancor Seguros, and other insurance companies and brokers are valued at the equity method of accounting. Results from these equity interests were included in the combined statement of income, within "Equity in the results of subsidiaries and associates".

			6/30/ 2025	6/30/ 2025
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	**Note**	**Ownership %**	**Investment amount**	**Equity in the results**
Sicoob Pagamentos Ltda.	(a)	99.00	392,112	78,045
Sicoob PAR Seguridade	(b)	100.00	219,106	87,773
Insurance and brokerage firms	(c)	100.00	149,998	39,699
Sub-total		**-**	**761,216**	**205,517**
Other investments	**Note**	**Ownership %**	**Investment amount**	**Equity in the results**
Sicoob Agências - Real estate investment fund	(d)	-	8,629	-
Other	(e)	-	18,747	-
Sub-total		-	**27,376**	**-**
Total		**-**	**788,592**	**205,517**

(a) Subsidiary of Banco Sicoob, operator of Mastercard, Visa and Cabal credit cards.
(b) Investments in Bancoob Participações em Seguridade S.A. - Bancoob PAR Seguridade, subsidiary of Banco Sicoob, holder of an equity interest in Sicoob Seguradora de Vida e Previdência S.A..
(c) Investments in the insurance company Sancor and in the brokerage firms Minaseg, Cecresp Corretora and Sicoob Uni Corretora, held by four Sicoob's central credit unions, Sicoob Central Unicoob, Sicoob Central Crediminas, Sicoob Central Cecresp and Sicoob Uni, respectively.
(d) Relates to investment properties held by a real estate investment fund.
(e) Refer to the balance of interest held by credit unions in entities valued at acquisition cost. Investments in other entities are originally recorded under Marketable securities, as determined by the Brazilian Central Bank, but have been reclassified to the Investment group for presentation purposes.

Note 14 - Property and equipment

Property and equipment in use	Restated cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net balance
Construction in progress	379,262	-	379,262
Land	388,887	-	388,887
Buildings	2,335,550	(866,656)	1,468,894
Furniture and fixtures/ Equipment and facilities	2,528,089	(1,407,604)	1,120,485
IT equipment	1,353,827	(695,676)	658,151
Right-of-use asset - Lessee	39,957	(1,495)	38,462
Other	168,030	(75,389)	92,641
Total	**7,193,602**	**(3,046,820)**	**4,146,782**
Current	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-current	**7,193,602**	**(3,046,820)**	**4,146,782**

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

14.1. Lease liabilities - Lessee

Composition	Note	6/30/ 2025
Lease liabilities - Lessee	(a)	39,048
Total		**39,048**

(a) These refer to lease agreements, accounted for in accordance with CMN Resolution 4.975/2021, mainly comprising branches, commercial premises, parking lots, vehicles, and electronic terminals (ATMs). The corresponding entry is recorded under Property and equipment, in a specific line item for leased assets (Note 14)..

14.2. Lease expenses - Lessee

Composition	6/30/ 2025
Depreciation of right-of-use assets - Lessee	(1,495)
Interest expense on lease liabilities - Lessee	(30)
Total	**(1,526)**

Note 15 - Intangible assets

		6/30/ 2025		
Intangible assets	Note	Restated cost	Accumulated amortization	Net balance
Software		1,260,004	(855,341)	404,663
Information and security systems		5,922	-	5,922
Other intangible assets	(a)	70,805	(3,522)	67,283
Total		**1,336,731**	**(858,863)**	**477,868**
Current		**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-current		**1,336,731**	**(858,863)**	**477,868**

(a) Relates mainly to the capitalization of development costs directly attributable to Sicoob's computer system (Sisbr) and its integrated and supplementary modules.

Note 16 - Deposits

16.1. Composition of deposits at amortized cost

Composition	With no defined maturity	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	6/30/ 2025
Demand deposits	50,932,620	-	-	-	50,932,620
Savings deposits	15,676,843	-	-	-	15,676,843
Interbank deposits	-	7,730,206	2,615,661	-	10,345,867
Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs)	-	4,590,632	1,596,639	232,184	6,419,455
Notice deposits	-	-	226,464	-	226,464
Credit Union Deposit Receipts (RDCs)	164,617,473	-	-	-	164,617,473
Other	8,045	-	-	-	8,045
Total	**231,234,981**	**12,320,838**	**4,438,764**	**232,184**	**248,226,767**
Current	**231,234,981**	**12,320,838**	**-**	**-**	**243,555,819**
Non-current	**-**	**-**	**4,438,764**	**232,184**	**4,670,948**

16.1.1 Concentration of depositors

	6/30/ 2025	%
10 largest depositors	9,456,019	3.81
50 next largest depositors	8,888,133	3.58
100 next largest depositors	7,025,719	2.83
Other	222,856,896	89.78
Total	**248,226,767**	**100.00**

16.2. Expenses with money market funding

Composition	Note	6/30/ 2025
Savings deposits		555,491
Interbank deposits		399,953
Time deposits (CDB and RDC)		10,157,501
Notice deposits		14,115
Open market funding		29,532
Funding through Agribusiness Credit Notes		2,219,594
Funding through Real Estate Credit Notes		76,826
Other		356,126
Total	**(a)**	**13,809,138**

(a) The return follows the portfolio's growth and the increase in the Selic interest rate, which affects the reference rate (CDI)..

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 17 – Funds from acceptance of bills of exchange, real estate and mortgage notes, debentures and similar items measured at amortized cost

17.1. Composition of funds from acceptance of bills of exchange, real estate and mortgage notes, debentures and similar items

Composition	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	6/30/ 2025
Agribusiness Credit Notes - fixed rate	366,042	102,611	-	468,653
Agribusiness Credit Notes - floating rate	17,650,558	25,895,538	34,215	43,580,311
Real Estate Credit Notes - fixed rate	-	48	-	48
Real Estate Credit Notes - floating rate	599,401	335,272	5,093	939,766
Other	-	-	160,647	160,647
Total	**18,616,001**	**26,333,469**	**199,955**	**45,149,425**
Current	**18,616,001**	**26,333,469**	**-**	**44,949,470**
Non-current	**-**	**-**	**199,955**	**199,955**

Note 18 – Repurchase agreement obligations measured at amortized cost

18.1. Composition of repurchase agreement obligations

Composition	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	6/30/ 2025
Own portfolio - Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	399,277	-	-	399,277
Total	**399,277**	**-**	**-**	**399,277**
Current	**399,277**	**-**	**-**	**399,277**
Non-current	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 19 – Borrowings and onlendings measured at amortized cost

19.1. Composition of borrowing and onlending obligations

Onlending obligations of Brazilian institutions are mainly represented by funds obtained from BNDES/FINAME, National Treasury, Banco do Brasil, and Funcafé credit facilities, maturing up to 2042, and bearing finance charges of up to 20.10 % p.a.

Composition	Note	With no defined maturity	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	6/30/ 2025
In Brazil						
BNDES		-	353,138	843,040	5,930,570	7,126,748
Fund for Financing of Studies and Projects (FINEP)		-	30,596	92,186	741,467	864,249
FINAME		-	278,024	400,315	2,421,083	3,099,422
FUNCAFÉ	(a)	21,795	401,426	585,816	1,085,532	2,094,569
Banco do Brasil	(b)	-	71,567	126,060	638,391	836,018
Banco da Amazônia/ FNO		-	6,081	27,290	294,102	327,473
SFH - Pró Cotista		-	35	110	12,720	12,865
Other financial institutions		-	-	3,077	3,073	6,150
Abroad						
Foreign institutions		-	17,158	366,088	395,650	778,896
Total		**21,795**	**1,158,025**	**2,443,982**	**11,522,588**	**15,146,390**
Current		**21,795**	**1,158,025**	**2,443,982**	**-**	**3,623,802**
Non-current		**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,522,588**	**11,522,588**

(a) Amounts classified as with no defined maturity refer to onlending balances collected by Central Sicoob Norte from the State Government of Rondônia, through the Rondônia State Industrial Investment Fund (FIDER), upon signing Collaboration Agreement No. 001/PGE-202; these funds will be transferred to credit unions affiliated with Sicoob Norte according to criteria and limits on amounts that will be granted as loans to applicants, at special rates and terms, in accordance with the guidelines defined in the aforementioned Agreement..

(b) Mostly relating to onlending of funds from the Midwest Constitutional Financing Fund (FCO) at Banco Sicoob.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

19.2. Expenses for borrowing and onlending obligations

Composition	6/30/ 2025
BNDES	199,737
FINAME	117,287
Fund for Financing of Studies and Projects (FINEP)	13,781
Funcafé and financial institutions	113,414
Banco do Brasil	16,257
Other	5,356
Total	**465,832**

Note 20 – Payment transactions measured at amortized cost

Composition	Note	6/30/ 2025
Payment transactions - Acquiring operations	(a)	13,697,166
Obligations related to payment transactions - Cards		3,522,010
Total		**17,219,176**
Current		**17,219,176**
Non-current		**-**

(a) Sicoob's acquiring operations are carried out by Banco Sicoob.

Note 21 - Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Composition	6/30/ 2025
Receipts remitted	2,602,941
Checks and other documents remitted	810,200
Third-party funds in transit	164,754
Other	7,198
Total	**3,585,093**

Note 22 - Provisions for contingencies and legal obligations

22.1. Contingencies

The entities that comprise Sicoob are parties to tax-related lawsuits and administrative proceedings. These lawsuits are classified by internal and external legal advisors based on the likelihood of a successful outcome, and considering the nature and specifics of each lawsuit, as well as former decisions of higher courts.

Provisions for lawsuits are recognized, measured and disclosed as follows:

A provision is recognized only when:

(a) Sicoob`s entities have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
(b) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
(c) the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. In the event that any of the above conditions is not met, the provision is not recognized.

Based on these assumptions, where it is probable that a present obligation exists at the balance sheet date, Sicoob records a provision, and, where this is not probable, the contingent liability is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is considered remote.

Management believes that the provision recorded is sufficient to cover any losses arising from the existing lawsuits, as shown below.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

22.1.1 Lawsuits classified as involving probable risk of loss

These contingencies basically arise from labor and tax lawsuits and administrative proceedings inherent in the normal course of business, filed by third parties, former employees and public agencies.

22.1.2 Judicial deposits and provisions for contingencies

	6/30/ 2025	
Type of lawsuit	**Judicial deposits**	**Provisions**
Tax contingencies	422,112	367,241
Labor contingencies	22,939	37,066
Civil contingencies	77,963	339,634
Total	**523,014**	**743,941**
Current	**-**	**-**
Non-current	**523,014**	**743,941**

22.1.3 Changes in provisions for contingencies

	Tax contingencies	Labor contingencies	Civil contingencies	Total
Opening balance at January 1, 2025	**351,720**	**37,668**	**214,324**	**603,712**
New provisions	3,447	7,998	163,768	175,213
Reversals	(1,921)	(6,123)	(45,031)	(53,075)
Inflation adjustments	21,854	1,751	19,032	42,637
Judicial deposits	2,744	1,273	138	4,155
Payments//utilization	(10,794)	(5,490)	(12,630)	(28,914)
Balances of credit unions merged	191	-	33	224
Balances of credit unions excluded from the System	-	(11)	-	(11)
Closing balance at June 30, 2025	**367,241**	**37,066**	**339,634**	**743,941**

22.1.4 Nature of lawsuits classified as involving probable risk of loss

The nature of lawsuits classified by the legal advisors as involving probable risk of loss is described below:

- **(a) Tax** - these lawsuits are being discussed at the administrative level, and relate to tax assessment notices received from the Federal Revenue Service with respect to Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ), Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL), Social Integration Program (PIS), and Social Contribution on Revenues (COFINS) levied on returns from financial investments, as well as to the increase in the COFINS tax rate.
- **(b) Civil** – these relate basically to contractual terms, registration of clients with credit protection services, and pain and suffering.
- **(c) Labor** - relate mainly to lawsuits filed by former employees disputing severance pay.

22.1.5 Schedule of expected cash outflows

Due to the nature of existing contingencies and the complexity of Brazilian legal system, there are uncertainties that make it difficult to estimate a schedule for the future settlement of the lawsuits.

22.1.6 Contingencies classified as involving possible risk of loss

Lawsuits classified as involving possible risk of loss are not recognized, and are only disclosed when the amount involved is material. This classification includes:

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

(a) civil proceedings claiming pain and suffering and material damage caused by the credit unions;
(b) civil proceedings claiming improper collection and registration with credit protection services;
(c) civil proceedings challenging contractual reviews of lending operations;
(d) civil proceedings discussing Banco Sicoob's joint liability in relation to deposits made into credit unions;
(e) civil proceedings discussing Banco Sicoob's civil liability for an error made by a credit union;
(f) labor lawsuits;
(g) tax and social security administrative proceedings (Accident Prevention Factor (FAP), Scholarships, and Social Integration Program (PIS);
(h) action for annulment of a tax assessment, filed by the Bank. The tax assessment notice that the annulment action is intended to overturn refers to an amount deducted by Banco Sicoob from the tax base in 2008. The deduction arose from the compensatory nature of the amount paid by Banco Sicoob, as decided at an Extraordinary General Meeting, in relation to a faulty provision of services under the Bank's responsibility.

22.1.7 Contingencies classified as involving possible risk of loss

According to the legal counsel of Sicoob's entities, the lawsuits in which these entities are the defendants and involved possible risk of loss totaled R$ 2,561,706 at June 30, 2025. These lawsuits include labor, civil, administrative and tax claims.

Type of lawsuit	June 30, 2025
Tax claims	22,760
Labor claims	84,887
Civil and administrative claims	2,454,059
Total	**2,561,706**

22.2. Financial guarantees provided

The guarantees provided by Sicoob's entities through financial charges relating to endorsements and sureties totaled R$ 28,501,263 at June 30, 2025.

Expected losses on guarantees provided are calculated based on the risk assessment of beneficiary members, in accordance with the criteria set forth in CMN Resolution 4.966/2021, and totaled R$ 552,223 at June 30, 2025, recorded in liabilities.

Income from guarantees provided amounted to R$ 3,057 in the period.

At June 30, 2025, credit losses related to guarantees provided totaled R$ 336,105. In the same period, there was a reversal of losses in the amount of R$ 254,136. Accordingly, the net result with credit losses on guarantees provided was negative by R$ 81,969.

Note 23 – Current and deferred tax liabilities

Current and deferred tax liabilities at June 30, 2025 are shown below:

Composition	6/30/2025
Taxes and contributions on profit	414,444
Deferred taxes and contributions	8,253
Total	**422,697**

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 24 - Other payables

24.1. Social and statutory obligations

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Dividends and bonuses payable		625,022
FATES	(a)	1,134,844
Provision for profit sharing		171,712
Bonuses payable		82,102
Capital units payable		968,404
Other		91,966
Total		**3,074,050**
Current		**3,074,050**
Non-current		**-**

(a) The Fund for Technical, Educational and Social Assistance (FATES) is intended for educational activities, providing assistance to the credit union members, their families and employees. The Fund is made up of the outcome of activities unrelated to the core business of the credit unions, plus a percentage of the net surplus from regular operational activities, as determined by the bylaws. These amounts are classified under liabilities, as determined by Accounting Chart for Institutions of the National Financial System (COSIF). In compliance with CMN Resolution 4.872/2020, amounts relating to FATES are recorded as liabilities and should be used for the corresponding expenses. At the end of the year, expenditures on FATES are reversed to the Accumulated Surpluses or Deficit account, in accordance with Law 5.764/1971.

24.2. Tax and social security obligations

Composition	6/30/2025
PIS/COFINS/ISSQN and other taxes	99,828
Taxes payable on third-party services	38,668
Taxes and contributions on salaries	227,852
Total	**366,348**
Current	**366,348**
Non-current	**-**

24.3. Other payables

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Collection of taxes and similar charges	(a)	1,030,531
Cashier's checks	(b)	2,818
Obligations related to official agreements - INSS		129,001
Payables for acquisition of assets and rights		69,014
Payment obligations on behalf of third parties		167,261
Payables in foreign currency		75,221
Liabilities in foreign currency		10,073
Funds linked to lending operations		4,114
Management fees received in advance	(c)	338,164
Provisions for accrued liabilities		1,378,674
Payments not yet processed		78,501
Payables to third parties		155,162
Settlement - collection	(d)	1,081,885
Checks deposited		153,925
Guarantee fund for deposits/assets	(e)	631,694
Other		430,706
Total		**5,736,744**
Current		**5,736,744**
Non-current		**-**

(a) Relate mainly to the receipt of federal, state and municipal taxes, and FGTS and INSS amounts to be transferred.
(b) Relate to amounts received in checks and other papers.
(c) Refer to administration fees received in advance, recorded in accordance with BCB Resolution 120/2021-CPC 47, at Sicoob Consórcios.
(d) Relate mainly to amounts received for payment of collection notes.
(e) Relate to guarantee funds for assets and deposits, established by central credit unions.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 25 – Equity

25.1. Share capital

Share capital is comprised of units of R$ 1.00 each, in such a manner that each member of the System is entitled to one vote, irrespective of the number of units held.

Total number of members:

Members	6/30/2025
Individuals	7,198,605
Legal entities	1,798,277
Total	**8,996,882**

25.1.1 Capital increase

Capital increase during the period, excluding write-offs, was comprised as follows:

Members	6/30/2025
Funds from members	986,944
Surplus	1,441,940
Interest on capital	46,195
Total	**2,475,079**

Total share capital at June 30, 2025 amounted to R$ 28,513,024.

25.1.2 Return/refund of capital

Returns or refunds of capital correspond to the amount of share capital paid in by members who have left Sicoob, totaling R$ 1,105,927 during the period.

25.1.3 Reversal of capital

Capital reversals refer to adjustments made to members' share capital accounts to correct errors or inaccuracies, whether as debits for capital payments or some mistake made by the member, totaling R$ 35,132 during the period.

25.2. Capital reserves

This reserve is formed by statutory allocations of surpluses, at a percentage established in the bylaws, and is used to offset losses and support the credit unions' activities. Capital reserves comprise reserve fund, reserves for expansion, reserves for contingencies, legal reserve and other reserves, amounting to R$ 1,038 at June 30, 2025.

25.3. Revenue reserves

Revenue reserves are comprised of the reserve fund, reserves for contingencies, reserves for expansion, and others. In the first six-month period of 2025, the amount of R$ 252,944 was transferred to the reserve fund, R$ 124,760 was transferred to reserves for contingencies, and R$ 4,565 was transferred to other reserves. Total reserves amounted to R$ 23,911,587 in the period.

25.4. Dividends

In accordance with the bylaws, the shareholders of Banco Sicoob are entitled to mandatory minimum dividends corresponding to 5% of adjusted profit for the year. Distribution of dividends was approved, in the amount of R$ 21.008, equivalent to R$ 9.49 per thousand shares.

On April 30, 2025, the payment of dividends from prior years in the amount of R$ 562,250 was approved.

25.5. Interest on capital

Interest on capital is computed on the balance of paid-up capital and adjusted by the SELIC rate, limited to 12% per year, as established by Law 5.764/1971.

The percentage used to adjust the members' balance of paid-up capital may vary among the credit unions. Expenses with interest on capital for the year is recorded in the combined statement of changes in equity as allocation of surplus for the period. Interest on capital is paid on the last day of the year, either by means of a deposit on current account, or as paid-in capital.

Interest on capital of R$ 206,603 at Banco Sicoob. was recognized in equity.

The provision for expenses with interest on capital for the period totaled R$ 683,187 at June 30, 2025.

The payment of Interest on capital was approved by the Board of Directors on August 20, 2025, in accordance with Banco Sicoob's Bylaws, considering the results to be determined at the end of the year.

25.6. FATES - Fund for Technical, Educational and Social Assistance

As provided for in Law 130/2009, this fund is intended for educational activities and the provision of assistance to the credit unions' members, their relatives, and employees. Funds derived from of activities unrelated to the credit unions' core business, as well as at least 5% of the net surpluses for the six-month period, are allocated to FATES, in accordance with the bylaws. The amounts payable are recognized within a specific line item in liabilities, as provided for in the Accounting Chart for Institutions of the National Financial System (COSIF). The amounts allocated to FATES in the first six-month period of 2025 totaled R$ 22,774.

25.7. Losses computed

Pursuant to Supplementary Law 130/2009, the losses computed for the year by credit unions are covered by the Legal reserve funds. In the event of insufficiency of the aforementioned funds, losses will be apportioned among the members and covered by future years' surpluses, upon approval by the general meeting. No losses were computed for the Sicoob group in the period.

25.8. Profit after interest on capital

Profit after interest on capital was R$ 5,088,139 in the first half of 2025.

25.9. Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income is represented by the effects of mark-to-market of securities classified in Business Model 2 and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax effects (Note 12), as required by BCB Resolution. 4.966/21. Also included are the effects from cash flow hedge transactions, formally designated by Banco Sicoob, and recognized in line with the standard, in the amount of R$ 18,451, net of tax effects.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Therefore, other comprehensive income includes:

- carrying value adjustments related to financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- adjustments arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments, the effective portion of which is recognized in other comprehensive income until the time the forecast transaction affects profit or loss.

The total net effect of other comprehensive income for the period was negative by - R$6,912, considering the mark-to-market adjustments and the impact of cash flow hedges.

25.10. Approval of allocations at credit unions

The allocations of prior year's surplus of Sicoob's central and individual credit unions are approved by the end of April of the following year, in accordance with the legislation in force and the credit unions' bylaws. Surplus can be allocated directly to reserve funds, to FATES, to other reserves, to increase capital, or transferred to the members' current account, net of tax effects.

Prior year's surplus of R$ 525,178, was distributed to the members, and the balance of surplus to be distributed totaled R$ 62,212.

25.11. Non-controlling - interests

This refers to the combined balance of equity of the Sicoob Institucional and Sicoob Liquidez investment funds in accordance with BCB Normative Instruction 272/2022 and corresponds to the investments of shareholders who are not part of Sicoob. At June 30, 2025, non-controlling interests amounted to R$ 1,296,516.

25.12. Balances of credit unions merged

The balance sheet balances of the credit unions merged in the period, totaling R$ 237,922, are added to the corresponding columns representing their position on the date they were merged, i.e., share capital, reserves and retained earnings.

25.13. Balances of credit unions excluded from the System

The balance sheet balances of the credit unions excluded from the System, totaling R$ 28,411 are added to the corresponding columns representing their position on the date of exclusion, i.e., share capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Note 26 - Operating revenue

26.1. Income from services rendered and banking fees

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Income from collection services		257,822
Income from payment transaction services		1,052,236
Income from prepayments of obligations related to payment transactions	(a)	323,465
Rental of equipment for payment transactions		122,142
Income from provision of services - commissions	(b)	629,917
Income from consortia management fees		362,668
Banking fees	(c)	707,878
Other		294,657
Total		**3,750,785**

(a) Relates to income from advance of receivables for payment transactions.
(b) Relates to commissions received for sales of services or products.
(c) Relates to service package fees and bank charges.

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

26.2. Other operating income

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Income from credit cards	(a)	551,540
Recovery of charges and expenses		140,402
Reversal of operating provisions		78,993
Adjustment of deposits in court		18,325
Acquiring operations		75,517
Others		56,970
Total		**921,747**

(a) Relate mainly to income from interest and fines on credit card balances.

Note 27 - Operating expenses

27.1. Personnel expenses

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Fees paid to officers and directors		380,228
Salaries	(a)	2,080,519
Social charges	(b)	779,347
Benefits	(c)	864,781
Training programs		10,115
Interns' compensation		20,570
Total		**4,135,560**

(a) Relates mainly to salaries, overtime, and provisions for 13th month salary and vacation pay.
(b) Relates mainly to provisions for the National Institute of Social Security (INSS) and Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees (FGTS) charges.
(c) Relates mainly to health care benefits, and transportation/meal vouchers provided to employees.

27.2. Administrative expenses

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Water, electricity and gas		53,351
Rentals		290,140
Communication		126,406
Maintenance and upkeep		202,691
Materials		33,272
Data processing		398,380
Promotions and public relations		161,993
Advertising and publicity		117,663
Financial System Services	(a)	352,279
Travels		49,538
Outsourced services	(b)	171,854
Security and surveillance		187,689
Specialized technical services		253,291
Transportation		94,324
Insurance		31,709
Depreciation and amortization		376,673
Other administrative expenses	(c)	308,818
Total		**3,210,071**

(a) Relate mainly to expenses with settlement and clearance services, issue of check books, the Brazilian Payment System (SPB), Centralized Check Clearance Service (COMPE) processing fees, services rendered to credit card brands, and fees paid to inspection agencies, among others.
(b) Relate mainly to the contracting of consulting services, general technical and graphic services and credit protection information services.
(c) Relate to sundry expenses of credit unions and combined entities, such as court and notary fees, snacks and meals and expenses of the Shared Services Center.

27.3. Tax expenses

Composition			6/30/2025
Social Contribution on Revenues (COFINS)			104,878
Social Integration Program (PIS/PASEP)			31,179
Tax on Services of Any Kind (ISSQN)			71,379
Municipal taxes, fees, and others			14,481
Other			15,390
Total			**237,307**

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

27.4. Other operating expenses

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Expenses with services related to payment transactions		942,629
Discounts granted		448,928
Contributions to funds - sundry	(a)	97,712
Acquiring operations		16,953
Expenses with FATES	(b)	233,029
Others		72,397
Total		**1,811,648**

(a) These are contributions to the guarantee fund, the development fund, voluntary social investment and educational funds, information technology funds, operating loss funds and others.
(b) In compliance with CMN Resolution 4.872/2020, contributions to the FATES are recorded as liabilities and charged to the expenses for which they are intended. At the end of the year, the expenses related to the FATES are reversed to the accumulated surplus or deficit account, as provided for in Law 5.764/1971.

27.5. Non-operating income (expenses)

Composition	Note	June 30, 2025
Non-operating income	(a)	42,337
Non-operating expenses	(b)	(52,540)
(-) Provision for impairment of non-financial assets held for sale		(6,411)
Total		**(16,614)**

(a) Relate mainly to income from capital gains on non-financial assets held for sale.
(b) Relates mostly to the depreciation of non-financial assets held for sale from real estate loans transferred to non-use assets (BNDU).

Note 28 – Related-party transactions

28.1. Banco Sicoob's subsidiaries

Balances:

	Sicoob DTVM	Sicoob PAR	Sicoob Pagamentos	Sicoob Consórcios
	6/30/2025	6/30/2025	6/30/2025	6/30/2025
Assets	**66**	**-**	**-**	**247**
Receivables	66	-	-	247
Liabilities	**8,166**	**6,293**	**651,912**	**536,760**
Demand deposits	3	13	80	176
Time deposits	8,163	6,280	618,171	536,584
Payables - payment transactions	-	-	2,202	-
Payables	-	-	31,459	-
	12/31/2023	12/31/2023	12/31/2023	12/31/2023
Expenses	**773**	**4,582**	**36,457**	**33,335**
Funding expenses	773	4,582	36,030	33,335
Administrative expenses	-	-	427	-
Income	**-**	**-**	**71**	**1,437**
Sundry income	-	-	71	1,437

28.2. Sicoob's members

The balances of transactions carried out by central and individual credit unions, Sicoob Confederation, and Unicoob Consórcios are shown below:

	6/30/2025
Financial assets	**288,366,270**
Available funds	153,306
Interbank onlendings and lending operations	39,823,752
Marketable securities	26,174,211
Short-term interbank investments	102,532,485
Financial centralization	119,682,516
Other assets	**1,612,309**
Other	1,610,545
Prepaid expenses - Credconsignado commission	1,764

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Financial liabilities	**271,898,607**
Demand and savings deposits	153,501
Interbank deposits	93,221,906
Time deposits	7,577,299
Repurchase agreements - own portfolio	10,758,539
Funds from acceptance of bills of exchange and issuance of securities	607,170
Obligations from interbank onlendings and borrowings	39,897,410
Financial centralization	119,682,782
Other liabilities	**2,788,664**
Other	2,788,664

	June 30, 2025
Income	**17,602,603**
Interbank onlendings and lending operations	1,687,834
Short-term interbank investments and marketable securities	6,887,820
Revenue from services rendered	647,678
Equity in the results of associates and subsidiaries	406,444
Other operating income	7,972,827
Expenses	**(16,502,381)**
Funding	(7,996,345)
Derivative transactions	(10)
Administrative expenses	(806,222)
Other operating expenses	(7,699,804)

28.3. Combined investment funds

The balances of transactions carried out by individual and central credit unions and Banco Sicoob with combined investment funds are presented below:

		6/30/2025			
Funds	**Note**	**Repurchase agreements**	**Time deposits**	**Demand deposits**	**Income**
Minascoop FI - RF - CP		3,579	-	3	1,528
Sicoob Institucional FI - RF - CP		481,008	-	4	11,011
Sicoob Agências - Real estate investment		-	-	2	-
Sicoob Liquidez Master RF – Renda Fixa		869,540	4,329,651	2	252,761
Sicoob Cecresp - FI RF - CP		78,874	-	14	1,328
Sicoob ES - FI RF – CP		14,871	-	17	1,185
Sicoob Recuperações - FIDC	(a)	151	-	2	5
Minasverde - FIDC		-	-	87	-
Total		**1,448,023**	**4,329,651**	**131**	**267,818**

(a) The amounts above are included in the balances before eliminations.

28.4. Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel includes directors and officers. The maximum aggregate compensation payable to the Board of Directors and Executive Board is established at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. The compensation paid or payable to officers and directors for their services is shown below:

Composition	6/30/2025
Fees	380,522
Social charges	91,870
Total	**472,392**

28.5. Transactions with Management

Composition	Note	6/30/2025
Lending operations	(a)	5,220,616
Deposits	(b)	6,309,756
Investments in LCA	(c)	1,426,460
Investments in LCI	(c)	41,334
Capital units held at credit unions	(d)	962,923
Total		**13,961,089**

(a) The rates for these operations range from 0.01% to 15% and maturities from 1 to 360 months.

(b) Include demand deposits, savings account deposits, and time deposits (RCDs). Time deposits are linked to DI floating rates and have no minimum investment period.
(c) Transactions with preponderantly floating rates linked to the DI with minimum investment period of 90 days, after which the amount can be redeemed.
(d) Rates and terms not applicable.

Note 29 – Other information

29.1. Agreements for offsetting payables against receivables with the same financial institution

As established by BCB Resolution 3.809/2016, Banco Sicoob has investments in financial institutions which allow it to offset payables against receivables held with these institutions. The amounts receivable or payable are stated in the balance sheet in the respective line items, under assets or liabilities.

29.2. Insurance (unaudited)

Sicoob's assets subject to risks are insured at amounts deemed sufficient to cover any losses, considering the nature of the Bank's activities.

29.3. Employee benefits - Private pension plan

The credit unions that comprise Sicoob are sponsors of the Sicoob Private Pension Foundation (Sicoob Previ), a defined contribution plan that provides its participants and their dependents with pension benefits that supplement the benefits provided by the official social security system. The monthly contributions to the plan are recognized as an expense in the statement of income for the period.

At June 30, 2025, Sicoob Previ had 28,222 active participants, whose consolidated contributions totaled R$ 28,008.

29.4. Profit sharing

Sicoob offers profit sharing to employees, calculated in accordance with collective labor agreements governing the entities that are part of the System. In the first half of 2025, profit sharing of R$ 212,830 was recognized as an expense.

Note 30 – Operational limits – Basel Accord

In accordance with CMN Resolutions 4,192 and 4,193, both of 2013, financial institutions authorized to operate by BACEN must calculate and maintain regulatory capital (PR) consistent with the risks of their activities. Accordingly, each entity that comprises the System must comply with the provisions of these Resolutions.

At June 30, 2025, all combined entities are compliant with the Basel requirements established by the Brazilian Central Bank.

Note 31 - Sicoob's centralized risk and capital management

31.1. Risk management

The risk management framework of Sicoob, which is centralized at Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS), seeks to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, manage, control and mitigate the risks inherent in its activities, based on established policies, strategies, processes and limits.

The institutional policy for integrated risk and capital management, as well as the related guidelines are approved by the Board of Directors of CCS.

The integrated risk management covers, at least, risks related to credit, market, interest rate variation, liquidity, operations, social and environmental, and business continuity management, and ensures, on an ongoing and integrated basis, that these risks are managed in accordance with the levels defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

The risk management process is segregated, and the organizational structure involved ensures specialization, representation, and rationality, with proper dissemination of risk management information and culture across the Institution.

The procedures in place ensure the timely reporting, to the governance bodies, of data relating to normal and atypical situations with respect to risk policies, as well as the application of stress tests to assess critical situations, which would require the adoption of contingency measures.

This centralized risk and capital management framework is consistent with the nature of the operations and the complexity of the products and services offered, as well as proportional to the extent of the Sicoob's entities exposure to risks, and does not relieve the credit unions of their responsibilities.

31.1.1 Operational risk

The operational risk management guidelines are recorded in the Institutional Policy for Operational Risk Management, approved by the Board of Directors of Sicoob Confederation, which defines consistent procedures, metrics and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

The operational risk management process consists of a qualitative and quantitative assessment of operational risks through stages that involve identification, assessment, treatment, documentation, and storage of information on operational losses incurred and recovered, and the performance of tests on control, communication and information systems.

Operational losses are reported to the Operational Risk and Business Continuity Management (GCN) department, which interacts with the managers of the respective areas and formally identifies the causes of losses, adjusts the controls in place, and determines the need for improving processes, which may require the implementation of new controls.

The results are submitted to the Executive Board and Board of Directors.

The capital allocation methodology used to compute the portion of operational risk (RWAopad) is the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA).

31.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk management guidelines are recorded in the Institutional Policy for Credit Risk Management, approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, which defines consistent procedures, metrics and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

The CCS is responsible for managing Sicoob's credit risk, by standardizing processes and methodologies intended to analyze the risk posed by counterparties and transactions, and monitoring assets exposed to credit risk.

In order to mitigate such risk, the CCS makes use of risk analysis and rating models based on quantitative and qualitative data, to support the risk calculation process and the establishment of credit limits for borrowers, with a view to maintaining the high quality of the portfolio. Periodic tests are performed on these models, ensuring that they are consistent with the economic and financial condition of the borrowers. Default on the portfolio and the respective ratings assigned to the operations are also monitored, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

The credit risk management framework requires the adoption of the following procedures:

(a) definition of policies and strategies, including risk limits;

(b) validation of systems, models and internal procedures;

(c) estimation (using consistent and prudent criteria) of losses associated with credit risk, and comparison between the estimated and actually incurred losses;

(d) specific monitoring of related-party transactions;

(e) procedures for monitoring loan portfolios;

(f) Identification and treatment of credit-impaired assets;

(g) systems, routines and procedures to identify, measure, assess, monitor, report, control and mitigate the exposure to credit risk;

(h) monitoring and reporting of risk appetite limits;

(i) periodic submission of managerial information to the governance bodies;

(j) responsibility for calculating the level of the provision for expected credit losses;

(k) creation of models to assess the counterparty credit risk, according to the transaction and the public involved, which take into consideration specific characteristics of the borrowers, as well as industry-related and macroeconomic aspects;

(l) application of stress tests aimed at identifying and assessing the Institution's potential vulnerabilities;

(m) establishment of credit limits for each counterparty and overall limits by portfolio or credit line;

(n) specific risk assessment for new products and services.

The standards for internal credit risk management include the organizational and regulatory framework, risk rating models for borrowers and operations, overall and individual limits, and the use of computer systems and system-based monitoring to validate models and compliance of processes.

31.1.3 Market and interest rate risks

The guidelines for management of market and interest rate risks are recorded in the Institutional Policy for Credit Risk Management, approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, which defines consistent procedures, metrics and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

Sicoob's framework for managing market and interest rate risks is consistent with the nature of its operations and the complexity of the products and services it offers, as well as proportional to the extent of Sicoob's entities exposure to risks.

Sicoob's market and interest rate risks are managed by a specialized department, which ensures that the risk is managed in accordance with the levels defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and with the guidelines provided for in the institutional policies and manuals.

The system adopted by Sicoob for measuring, monitoring and controlling market and interest rate risks is based on the use of widely known tools, which rely on the best risk management practices and cover all the positions held by the Institution.

For the market risk portions in the trading portfolios RWAjur1, RWAjur2, RWAjur3, RWAjur4, RWAcam, RWAcom, and RWAacs, the methodologies used are based on regulations issued by the Brazilian Central Bank.

The interest rate risk of the banking portfolio (IRRBB) is managed through the use of good practices and consolidated assessment models; The economic value and financial intermediation result approaches are used in the risk management process.

(a) Economic Value of Equity (EVE): this methodology consists of assessing the effect of changes in interest rates on the present value of the cash flows of instruments included in the banking portfolio;

(b) Non-interest Income (NII)) approach: this methodology consists of assessing the effect of changes in interest rates on the result of financial intermediation included in the banking portfolio;

The monitoring of market risks and interest rate variations is carried out by means of periodical reports prepared by the specialized department and submitted to the governance bodies, committees, and senior management that include, at least:

(a) the value at risk and the use of the banking portfolio's limit, under the economic value and financial intermediation result approaches;

(b) the value at risk and the use of the trading portfolio's limit, under the standardized approaches provided by the Brazilian Central Bank;

(c) an analysis of mismatches between asset and liability flows, segregated by maturity and risk factors;

(d) maximum exposure limits to interest rate risks;

(e) a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact on the market value of the portfolio's cash flows when subject to a parallel increase of one (1) basis point in the yield curve;

(f) result of the embedded gains and losses (EGL);

(g) stress tests; and

(h) a contingency plan.

In addition, stress tests are performed on the banking and trading portfolios to assess the risk sensitivity to the limits defined in the RAS.

31.1.4 Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk management guidelines are recorded in the Institutional Policy for Financial Centralization Management and Institutional Policy for Liquidity Risk Management, approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, which define consistent procedures, metrics and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

The liquidity risk management framework of Sicoob is consistent with the nature of its operations and the complexity of the products and services it offers, as well as proportional to the extent of its exposure to risks.

Sicoob's liquidity risk is managed by a specialized department, which ensures that the entities' risk is managed in accordance with the levels defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and with the guidelines provided for in the institutional policies and manuals.

The liquidity risk management of Sicoob's entities complies with the aspects and standards set out by the regulatory authorities, and are constantly improved and aligned with good management practices.

The liquidity risk management instruments used are:

(a) monitoring, through periodic reports sent to the governance bodies, committees and senior management, addressing at least:
- minimum liquidity limit;
- projected cash flow;
- application of stress scenarios;
- definition of contingency plans;

(b) performance of tests to assess the liquidity risk control systems;

(c) preparation of reports that allow for the timely identification and correction of control weaknesses and management of liquidity risks;

(d) existence of a contingency plan containing the strategies to be adopted to ensure the continuity of activities and limit losses arising from liquidity risks.

Quarterly stress tests are performed for various scenarios, with a view to identifying any deficiencies and atypical situations that could compromise the liquidity of Sicoob's entities.

In managing liquidity risk, procedures for identification of short- and long-term risks are adopted, considering possible impacts on the liquidity of the Banco Sicoob Group.

As a control mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the contingency plan, the main measures are tested on a quarterly basis, to evaluate the liquidity generation capacity.

31.1.5 Social, environmental, and climate-related risks

The guidelines for managing social, environmental and climate risks are designed to identify and mitigate significant risks that may impact the stakeholders, as well as the products and services provided by Sicoob.

Sicoob adopts the Institutional Policy for Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility (PRSAC) to classify the exposure of lending operations to social, environmental and climate risks. The principles and guidance that stem from the established guidelines contribute to create an approach compatible with the relevance of the exposure to social, environmental, and climate-related risks.

Social risk: The social risk management process aims to promote respect for diversity and protection of rights in business relationships and for individuals in general, by assessing and measuring both positive and negative impacts, and potential losses that could affect the Sicoob's reputation.

Environmental risk: The process of environmental risk management involves systematic evaluations based on information about the environment provided by relevant agencies, while monitoring potential impacts.

Climate-related risk: The process of managing climate-related risk involves a systematic assessment of potential damage that may arise from weather events. Additionally, it includes monitoring the transition and physical risks associated with climate changes.

Social, environmental and climate risks are monitored in Sicoob's business lines, and in contracting suppliers, following the eligibility criteria and the evaluation procedures disclosed in the internal manuals, in compliance with the rules and regulations in force:

Sicoob does not carry out transactions with counterparties included in the list of employers that have subjected workers to slavery-like conditions, or exploited child labor.

31.1.6 Cybersecurity risk

Cybersecurity Risk Management is part of the Integrated Risk Management and covers risks related to the security of systems, networks, infrastructures, data and users, ensuring a comprehensive approach to protecting Sicoob entities against cybersecurity threats.

The cybersecurity risk management guidelines are recorded in the Institutional Policy for Cybersecurity Risk, and in the Cybersecurity Risk Manual approved by the Executive Board and the CCS Board of Directors, which defines consistent metrics and procedures for all Sicoob's entities.

The department of Cybersecurity Risks carries out essential monitoring, which follows up on cyber vulnerabilities and incidents, and participates in specific forums on the subject, contributing to the development of its functions and the protection of Sicoob's digital assets. Regular surveys are also carried out on the entire Sicoob system's cyber maturity, allowing for the assessment and prioritization of actions, measures and controls to mitigate cybersecurity and information security risks.

The process of identifying, assessing, treating and monitoring cybersecurity risks is carried out at least every two years. In exceptional cases, the CCS Executive Board may extend or anticipate the cycle deadline.

31.2. Business continuity management

The guidelines for business continuity management are recorded in the Institutional Policy for Business Continuity Management, approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors of Sicoob Confederation, which defines consistent procedures, metrics and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

The process of business continuity management requires the performance of the following activities:

(a) identification of the possibility of stoppage of activities;

(b) assessment of the results and consequences (potential impacts) to the entity that may arise from the stoppage of activities;

(c) definition of the strategy to recover from potential discontinuity incidents;

(d) implementation of the strategies (performance of the activities defined, with clear specification of what to do, by whom and when) for handling adverse incidents that could lead to a disruption in a process or activity considered critical;

(e) planned continuity of operations (assets, including people, processes and systems), involving procedures for the periods before, during and after the stoppage; and

(f) transition between the contingency and the resumption of the normal course of business (end of the event).

(g) analysis of the procedures that ensure business continuity in a contingency situation, identifying aspects that performed well and those that need to be improved to prevent future failures, and implementing the necessary corrections.

The Impact Analysis (AIN) is performed by the CCS with the aim to identify the system's critical processes and define strategies for their continuity, to protect the organization from prolonged interruptions that could threaten business continuity. This analysis considers financial, legal, and reputational impacts.

Business Continuity Plans, which are prepared, reviewed, and tested annually, include key procedures to be performed for the purpose of ensuring that the activities are maintained at an acceptable level in the event of contingencies. These Plans are classified into: Operational Continuity Plan (OCP), Emergency Plan (EP), Communication Plan (CP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP).

The effectiveness of the Business Continuity Plans is tested annually.

31.3. Capital management

Capital management of Sicoob's entities is an ongoing forward-looking process that aims to assess the institutions' capital requirements, considering Sicoob's strategic goals for a minimum time horizon of three years.

The guidelines for ongoing monitoring and control of capital are included in Sicoob's Institutional Policy for Capital Management, to which all the Sicoob members have formally adhered.

The capital management process relies on a set of methodologies that enable the Sicoob Cooperative Center to identify, assess, and control major exposures, so as to maintain a capital level compatible with the risks incurred by Sicoob's entities. A specific capital plan sets out targets and projections in line with strategic objectives, the main sources of capital, and the contingency plan. Additionally, severe events and extreme market conditions are simulated, and their results and impacts on the capital framework are submitted to the Executive Board and Board of Directors.

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Sicoob's Management Bodies

Board of Directors

Miguel Ferreira de Oliveira – Chairman
Aifa Naomi Uehara de Paula
Bento Venturim
Carlos Augusto de Macedo Chiaraba
Clidenor Gomes Filho
Felipe Magalhães Bastos
Ivo Azevedo de Brito
Jean Rodrigues
João Batista Bartoli de Noronha
José Evaldo Campos
Luiz Gonzaga Viana Lage
Oberdan Pandolfi Ermita
Marcelo Martins
Rui Schneider da Silva

Executive Board

Marco Aurélio Borges de Almada Abreu – Chief Executive Officer
Antônio Cândido Vilaça Junior - Executive Officer
Ênio Meinen – Executive Officer
Francisco Silvio Reposse Junior - Executive Officer
Janderson de Miranda Facchin - Executive Officer
Marcos Vinicius Viana Borges – Executive Officer
Rubens Rodrigues Filho – Executive Officer

Accountant

Primo João Cracco
CRC-SP 149.703/O-2-DF