



# Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements

**Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.**

**June 30, 2025 and Independent Auditor's Report**

# Management Report 2025

We are

# Sicredi

**Brazil's first  
cooperative  
company**

Operating for more than 120 Years, we are an institution made **of people for people**, united for the same goal.

We operate in a System organized in five regional headquarters and **more than 100 affiliate cooperative companies**, each one of them with enough autonomy to operate locally.



**R\$ 219,9 bi**   **R\$ 123.8 bi**   **R\$ 61.5 bi**

Total assets

Credit Portfolio

Deposits

**R\$ 5.5 bi**

Net Equity

**R\$ 134.3 mi**

Net Income

\*Data regarding the Bank and its subsidiaries as at June/2025.



## Local operation and national presence

- We are in **all** states and the Federal District
- We have branches in more than **2.1 thousand** municipalities.
- In over **200 municipalities**, we are the only financial institution physically present.
- More than **9 million** affiliates.
- More than **2.9 thousand** branches and service spots

## Mais de 300 produtos e serviços financeiros:

- Checking account
- Cards
- Investments
- Insurance
- Consortia
- Card machine
- And Much more

# *We contribute to the development of a more prosperous society*

## *Financial services focused on People*

With more than 300 products and services, we support our associates. In our operation model, resources collected are re-invested in the same region. Thus, we are able to positively impact the community, stimulating income generation and sustainable growth. Our associates are the true owners of the business and are entitled to profit sharing and making decisions on the cooperatives via voting.

## *Tradition in innovating*

We are pioneers in credit cooperativism in Brazil and we operate from a volunteer association of People for a common goal. Our business model is centuries old and up-to-date at the same time, as it is based on cooperation between People and the Community's best interests. We believe that digital solutions are powerful allies in diffusing credit cooperativism.

## *Solidity and security*

Our financial indicators have been consecutively presenting positive results. We are regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil and have the same security mechanisms as conventional financial institutions. We rely on several instruments which ensure safety and reliability for our associates' investments

## *Working for a thriving society*

Sustainability is one of Sicredi's main pillars and, thus, we are signers of UN's Global Pact. Studies have shown that the operation of a credit cooperative companies generates a positive impact in elements such as GDP, generation of Jobs and income. They have also shown that credit cooperative companies have a wider ability to set up branches in municipalities with fewer habitants and smaller GDP, promoting access to the population to financial solutions.

## *We value people and diversity*

### *Some of our initiatives*

#### COMMITTEES

#### **MULHER, JOVEM (Woman, Youth)**

We seek to promote diversity and form new leaderships for cooperativism, our committees bring strength to these initiatives in all regions where we operate.

#### **"PERTENCER" PROGRAM**

We seek to engage affiliates, establish participation rules, stimulating presence in meetings and decision-making processes.

#### **"A UNIÃO FAZ A VIDA" PROGRAM**

We seek to promote values of cooperation and citizenship among children and teenagers. Created in 1995, the program has impacted more than 5.3 million children and teenagers across 780 municipalities so far\*.

#### **"CRESCER" PROGRAM**

We seek to promote a better understanding on credit cooperative companies functionality to current and future affiliates.



*\*Data updated on a yearly basis. Source: 2024 Sustainability Report.*

**Ratings given to Sicredi by the main risk agencies in the world:**

**brAAA – S&P**

**Global**

**AAA br – Moody's**

**AAA (bra) –**

**FitchRatings**

## **Recognition**

*For over 10 years, we have placed ourselves in the most well-known rankings and national awards, such as: Melhores e Maiores, by Exame Magazine, Valor 1000, by Valor Econômico, Melhores Empresas para Trabalhar, by GPTW, rankings by the Central Bank of Brazil and BNDES. In 2024, we were recognized as the best company to work for in Brazil, in the giant-sized companies category, in the Melhores Empresas para Trabalhar 2024 award.*

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

### Individual and consolidated financial statements

June 30, 2025

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(Convenience Translation into English from the Original Previously Issued in Portuguese)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders and Management of  
Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A. ("Bank" or "Sicredi"), which comprise the individual and consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 2025 and the related statements of profit and loss, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of the main accounting policies.

In our opinion, the individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A. as of June 30, 2025 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

### **Basis for opinion**

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards. Our responsibilities, in accordance with these standards, are described in the following section entitled "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements." We are independent of the Bank, in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council (CFC), applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities in Brazil. We also comply with other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of matter**

#### *Comparative information*

We draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements, which describes that the aforementioned financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the BCB, considering the exemption for the presentation of comparative amounts from prior years in the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, in conformity with Resolution No. 4,966 of the Brazilian National Monetary Council ("CMN") and BCB Resolution No. 352. 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 financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and, therefore, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### 1. Provision for expected credit losses

On January 1, 2025, CMN Resolution No. 4,966 came into force, replacing BCB Resolution No. 2,682, which establishes new requirements for the classification, measurement, recognition, and derecognition of financial instruments, in addition to defining guidelines for the constitution of provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk.

The constitution of the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk involves judgment and the use of estimates by the Bank's Management. As disclosed in notes 3.f. and 9.f. to the individual and consolidated financial statements, the Bank has developed internal models for estimating the provision for expected losses, as required by the Resolution, in order to generate the expected losses on credit operations over a given time horizon, including the assessment of PD ("Probability of Default"), LGD ("Loss Given Default") and EAD ("Exposure at Default") parameters. To this end, the Bank uses internal models to consider all available historical data and weigh possible loss scenarios, involving assumptions and judgments by Management, with the objective of representing its best estimate of the expected loss risk of its credit operations portfolio. The provision for expected losses associated with credit risk was considered a key audit matter due to the relevance of financial assets related to credit operations and financial leasing, the use of internal models, and the fact that it involves Management judgment and the determination of assumptions in determining the provisions that are constituted.

#### *How the matter was addressed in our audit*

Our audit procedures included, among others: (a) understanding the provisioning criteria adopted by the Bank for credit operations, with the involvement of our specialists, in order to assess compliance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021; (b) evaluating the design and implementation of relevant internal controls over the process of measuring the estimate of the provision for expected credit losses; (c) reviewing and challenging the models used by Management to measure expected losses, with the involvement of senior members of our team and our credit risk specialists; (d) analysis of the level of provisioning for losses on credit operations; and (e) assessment of disclosures made in the individual and consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the criteria and assumptions adopted by Management to estimate the provision for expected credit losses are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

### 2. IT environment

The Bank's operations depend on technology and infrastructure environments capable of supporting a high number of transactions processed daily in its legacy information systems that feed its accounting records. The processes inherent to information technology, associated with its controls, may occasionally contain risks in the processing and generation of critical information, including that used in the preparation of financial statements, justifying our consideration as an area of focus in our audit due to its relevance in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

#### *How the matter was addressed in our audit*

With the involvement of our systems audit specialists, we identified the relevant systems that support the Bank's main business activities, assessed the design of the general controls of the processing environment, and tested the operational effectiveness of these controls, including, when necessary, tests of compensating controls, regarding information security, the development and maintenance of relevant systems, and the operation of the information technology environment related to the infrastructure that supports the Bank's business.

The evaluation of the information technology environment processes and controls, together with the tests performed as mentioned above, enabled us to consider the information extracted from certain systems to be acceptable for planning the nature, timing, and extent of our substantive procedures in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

## **Other matters**

### *Opening balances for the year ended December 31, 2024*

Corresponding amounts related to the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows as at December 31, 2024 were previously audited by another independent auditor, who issued an unqualified report dated March 21, 2025.

## **Other information accompanying the individual and consolidated financial statements and the independent auditor's report**

The Bank's Management is responsible for the other information. Such other information comprises the Management Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the individual and consolidated 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 individual and consolidated financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by BCB, and for the internal controls it has determined are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability 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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated 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 individual and consolidated 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 Bank.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is significant uncertainty, we must draw attention in our audit report to the respective disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or include a modification to our opinion if the disclosures are inadequate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to no longer be able to continue as a going concern.
- We planned and performed the group audit to obtain appropriate and sufficient audit evidence regarding the financial information of the group's entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the group's financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising, and reviewing the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit and, consequently, for the 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 that were the subject of communication with those charged with governance, we determined those that were considered to be of most significance in the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements for the current semester and which, therefore, constitute the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit report, unless law or regulation has prohibited public disclosure of the matter, or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that the matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of such communication may, from a reasonable perspective, outweigh the benefits of communication to the public interest.

### Convenience translation

The accompanying individual and consolidated financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside Brazil.

Porto Alegre, September 9, 2025

  
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU  
Auditores Independentes Ltda.

  
Dario Ramos da Cunha  
Engagement Partner

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A

### Balance Sheet - Assets

June 30, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Parent 06/30/2025	Consolidated 06/30/2025
<b>Assets</b>			
Availabilities	5	520,596	520,596
Financial Instruments		209,470,825	209,786,385
Financial assets at amortized cost		182,086,548	182,091,775
Short-term bank liquidity investments, net of provision for expected losses	6	9,071,593	9,071,593
Deposits in the Brazilian Central Bank	7	3,605,679	3,605,679
Bonds and securities and derivative financial instruments, net of provision for expected losses	8	25,902,089	25,902,089
Inter-financial onlendings, net of provision for expected losses	9	81,652,042	81,652,042
Credit operations, net of provision for expected losses	9	41,079,249	41,079,249
Other financial assets	10	20,775,896	20,781,123
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	27,175,625	27,175,625
Bonds and securities, net of provision for expected losses		27,175,625	27,175,625
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	208,652	518,985
Bonds and securities		1,047	311,380
Derivative Financial Instruments	8.c	207,605	207,605
Diferred tax asset	21	710,387	867,282
Other assets	11	161,980	646,741
Investments in subsidiary interest	12	263,234	-
Property, plant and equipment in use	13	15,115	69,000
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>211,142,137</b>	<b>211,890,004</b>

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the consolidated individual financial statements.

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A

### Balance Sheet - Liabilities

June 30, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Parent 06/30/2025	Consolidated 06/30/2025
<b>Liabilities and net equity</b>			
Financial instruments		203,776,407	203,765,923
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		203,332,839	203,322,355
Deposits	14	61,486,213	61,475,729
Open-market collection	14	21,236,861	21,236,861
Resources for Bond Issuance	15	55,816,865	55,816,865
Loan obligations	16	8,216,839	8,216,839
Obligations with onlendings in domestic Official Institutions	16	36,020,600	36,020,600
Other financial liabilities	17	20,555,461	20,555,461
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		443,568	443,568
Derivative Financial instruments	8.c	443,568	443,568
Provision for civil, tax and labor risks	18	27,676	27,721
Deferred tax liabilities	21	471,977	625,894
Other liabilities	19	1,403,987	2,008,366
<b>Net Equity</b>	20	5,462,090	5,462,090
Share capital		5,220,974	5,220,974
Legal reserves		87,563	87,563
Equity assessment adjustments		(5,768)	(5,768)
Accumulated profits		159,321	159,321
<b>Non-controlling shareholders interest</b>		-	10
Total net equity		5,462,090	5,462,100
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET EQUITY</b>		211,142,137	211,890,004

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the consolidated individual financial statements.

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Statement of profit and loss for the  
Semester ended June 30, 2025

(In thousands of reais, except net profit per lot of one thousand shares)

		Parent	Consolidated
	Nota	06/30/2025	06/30/2025
Revenue from financial intermediation		<b>9,358,500</b>	<b>9,375,140</b>
Credit operations and inter-financial onlendings	9.g	5,991,817	5,991,817
Income from operations with bonds and securities		4,587,249	4,603,889
Income from derivative financial instruments	8.c	(1,330,710)	(1,330,710)
Income from exchange operations		(44,601)	(44,601)
Income from short-term investments in the Brazilian Central Bank		154,745	154,745
Expenses from financial intermediation		<b>(8,375,559)</b>	<b>(8,375,559)</b>
Market collection operations		(7,291,401)	(7,291,401)
Income from loans and onlendings		(1,084,158)	(1,084,158)
Derivative financial instruments			
Income from financial intermediation		<b>982,941</b>	<b>999,581</b>
Expected losses with financial assets		<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,476</b>
Reversal of expected losses with credit operations, inter-financial onlendings and other operations with a credit-concession feature		7,442	7,442
(Provisions) for expected losses with liquidity short-term investments, bonds and securities and other assets		(5,105)	(5,094)
(Provisions) for expected losses with financial guarantees paid and other commitments		(872)	(872)
Gross income from financial intermediation		<b>984,406</b>	<b>1,001,057</b>
Operating revenue and (Expenses)		<b>(766,940)</b>	<b>(775,600)</b>
Operating revenue			
Revenue from service provision	24	55,744	894,331
Revenue from interest in subsidiaries		15,578	-
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	25	(51,912)	(53,180)
administrative expenses	26	(1,321,883)	(2,059,290)
Tax expenses		(87,929)	(198,658)
Other operating expenses	27	671,836	689,978
Other operating expenses	28	(48,374)	(48,781)
Operating Income		<b>217,466</b>	<b>225,457</b>
Income before taxation on profit and interest		<b>217,466</b>	<b>225,457</b>
Income tax and social contribution	21	<b>(69,710)</b>	<b>(77,319)</b>
Income tax		(109,150)	(115,942)
Social contribution		(86,265)	(88,695)
Composition of net deferred tax credits		125,705	127,318
IR and CSLL reversal for the prior year		-	-
Participation of employees on profit		(13,451)	(13,832)
Interest of non-controlling shareholders		-	(1)
Net profit for the semester		<b>134,305</b>	<b>134,305</b>

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the consolidated individual financial statements.

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the  
Semester ended June 30, 2025  
(In thousands of reais)

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>2025-06</u>	<u>2025-06</u>
Net profit for the semester	134,305	134,305
Non-controlling interest	-	(1)
Net income for the period attributable to shareholders	<u>134,305</u>	<u>134,304</u>
Total adjustments not included in net income for the semester	<u>638</u>	<u>638</u>
Change in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,160	1,160
Taxes on adjustments to securities to fair value through other comprehensive income	(522)	(522)
Total Hedge	<u>1,125</u>	<u>1,125</u>
Cash flow Hedge variation	2,046	2,046
Taxes on cash flow hedge adjustments	(920)	(920)
Taxes on adjustments to securities to fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>1,763</u>	<u>1,763</u>
Comprehensive income for the semester	<u>136,068</u>	<u>136,067</u>
Attributable to shareholders		
Net profit for the semester attributable to controlling shareholders	136,068	136,068
Net profit for the semester attributable to non-controlling shareholders	-	(1)

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the consolidated individual financial statements.

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the  
Semester ended June 30, 2025  
(In thousands of reais)

	Share Capital		Reserves			Participation of non-controlling shareholders	Total	
	Subscribed	To be approved by the Central Bank	Legal Reserve	Equity assessment adjustments	Accumulated profits			Parent company's net profit
Balances as at December 31, 2024	4,870,974	-	87,563	(7,531)	-	4,951,006	9	4,951,015
Transition adjustments to Res. CMN No. 4.966/21 and BCB No. 352/23 (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	25,015	25,015	-	25,015
Balances as at January 1, 2025	4,870,974	-	87,563	(7,531)	25,015	4,976,021	9	4,976,030
Capital increase	-	350,000	-	-	-	350,000	-	350,000
Adjustments at fair value - TVM Derivatives - Net of hedge accounting effects	-	-	-	1,763	-	1,763	-	1,763
Total adjustments not included in net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	134,306	134,306	-	134,306
Balances as at June 30, 2025	4,870,974	350,000	87,563	(5,768)	159,321	5,462,090	10	5,462,100

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the consolidated individual financial statements.

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Statement of Cash Flows for the  
Semester ended June 30, 2025  
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Parent	Consolidated
		2025-06 Semester	2025-06 Semester
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income before income tax and social contribution		204,015	211,625
<b>Adjustments to net income before taxes</b>			
Adjustment of results with financial assets - Securities		154,347	199,451
Provision for expected losses on credit operations, interbank loans, and other operations with characteristics of credit operations		(1,465)	(1,476)
Depreciations and amortizations		1,064	2,773
Loss in disposal of property, plant and equipment		205	205
Provision for civil, labor and tax risks		1,059	989
Interest on hybrid capital instruments		34,074	34,074
Income from interest in subsidiaries		(15,578)	-
Adjusted net profit for the period		377,721	447,641
<b>Variations in assets and liabilities</b>			
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in assets</b>			
Liquidity short-term bank investments		10,454,465	10,454,465
Securities and derivative financial instruments		342,851	342,826
Deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil		(950,184)	(950,184)
Inter-financial onlendings		(4,616,547)	(4,616,547)
Credit operations		(3,313,453)	(3,313,453)
Other financial instruments		(1,297,372)	(1,302,656)
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk		(51,828)	(51,828)
Other assets and tax credits		324,631	202,522
<b>(Decrease)/Increase in Liabilities</b>			
Deposits		(298,608)	(302,685)
Open-market collections		12,227,178	12,227,178
Acceptance and securities issuance resources		3,938,259	3,938,259
Obligations for loans and onlendings		1,605,480	1,605,480
Other provisions, deferred tax liabilities, and other liabilities		1,268,899	1,412,335
Cash incurring from operations		20,011,492	20,093,353
Income tax and social contribution paid		(129,790)	(133,582)
Net cash from operating activities		19,881,702	19,959,771
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>			
(Acquisition) of fixed assets for use		(628)	(1,960)
(Acquisition) of other investments		(649)	(649)
(Increase) in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(19,477,721)	(19,477,721)
(Increase) in securities at amortized cost		(1,507,366)	(1,507,366)
Caixa líquido (utilizado) nas atividades de investimento		(20,986,364)	(20,987,696)
<b>Net cash (used) in investing activities</b>			
Subordinate debt		51,091	51,091
Hybrid capital instruments		550,000	550,000
Capital increase		350,000	350,000
Dividends paid	20.b	(118,885)	(118,885)
Net cash incurring from financing activities		832,206	832,206
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(272,456)	(195,719)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the semester		2,910,358	3,143,926
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the semester	5	2,637,902	2,948,207

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

## Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Explanatory notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements

June 30, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

### 1. Operational context

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A. ("Bank" or "Institution"), a national private financial institution, was authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil – BACEN on March 20, 1996 and began its activities on June 3, 1996, whose constitution was established in accordance with Resolution No. 2,193 of August 31, 1995, of the National Monetary Council – CMN. updated by Resolution No. 5,060, of February 16, 2023, currently in force. The Bank is located at Avenida Assis Brasil, 3940 in Porto Alegre/RS.

The Institution's corporate purpose and predominant activity is the exercise of commercial banking operations, including foreign exchange operations, operating in the form of a multiple bank, through its commercial and investment portfolio. By strategic decision of the Cooperative Credit System ("Sicredi" or "System"), it acts as an instrument of the Credit Cooperatives, enabling them, through agreements, to operate in the various available markets and to carry out operations complementary to those of their nature, providing their members with access to a complete service counter.

On June 30, 2025, the System is organized by 103 affiliated Credit Cooperatives, which operate with a service network with more than 2,996 active points. The structure also includes the five Regional Centers ("Centrals") – shareholders of Sicredi Participações S.A. – the Confederation of Sicredi Cooperatives ("Sicredi Confederation"), the Sicredi Foundation, in addition to the Bank, which controls Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda., Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda. and Administradora de Bens Sicredi Ltda.

The operations are conducted in the context of the group of Sicredi member companies, operating in the market in an integrated manner. The benefits of the services provided between the companies in the System and the costs of the operational and administrative structures are absorbed, jointly or individually, by these companies.

The majority of the Bank's voting capital belongs to Sicredi Participações S.A. ("Company"), which is a privately held corporation, incorporated on October 10, 2008, which is part of the Cooperative Credit System ("Sicredi" or "System"), whose corporate purpose is the majority interest in the Bank. As of June 30, 2025, the Company holds a 92.49% stake in the Bank's shares

The Bank and Rabo Partnerships B.V., the development arm of the Dutch group Rabobank, signed an investment agreement on June 7, 2011. The partnership provides the exchange of information and technical knowledge between the Sicredi System and the Rabobank System, and can expand Sicredi's product portfolio in the segments in which Rabobank has expertise. The process, formalized through an investment agreement, was approved by BACEN on January 27, 2011 and by the federal government, through the Presidential Decree of May 18, 2011, published in the Official Gazette of the Union on May 19, 2011. As of June 30, 2025, Rabo Partnerships B.V. holds a 7.51% stake in the Bank's shares.

### 2. Basis for preparation and presentation of individual and consolidated financial statements

#### Presentation of individual and consolidated financial statements

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, observing the accounting guidelines issued by Law No. 6,404/76, as amended by Laws No. 11,638/07 and No. 11,941/09 and in accordance with the guidelines established by BACEN, CMN, embodied in the Accounting Plan of the Institutions of the National Financial System - COSIF and the new pronouncements, guidelines and interpretations issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee - CPC, approved by BACEN (CPC 00 (R2), 01 (R1), 03 (R2), 04 (R1), 05 (R1), 06 (R2), 10 (R1), 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 33 (R1), 41, 46 and 47).

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The approval of these individual and consolidated financial statements, prepared under the assumption of the operational continuity of the Bank and its subsidiaries, was given by the Executive Board on August 28, 2025.

### a) Consolidation criteria

In the consolidation process, the balances of transactions between the companies were eliminated and the portions of net income and shareholders' equity related to the interests of the non-controlling shareholders were highlighted. The consolidated financial statements were prepared with the purpose of allowing the shareholders, officers, financial institutions and potential investors of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi to assess the consolidated equity and financial position of the Bank as of June 30, 2025, and the consolidated performance of its operations for the six months ended on this date, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, as well as its corporate structure. Consequently, consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

### b) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applied to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil and based on the accounting guidelines issued by the Corporations Law, and include the individual financial statements of the Bank and the following subsidiaries:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Direct capital interest:		%
Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda.	Consortium Management	<b>99.99</b>
Administradora de Bens Sicredi Ltda.	Assets Management	<b>99.98</b>
Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda.	Insurance Company	<b>100.</b>

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated as of the date of acquisition, and this date is the beginning of the Bank's acquisition of control, which will continue to be consolidated until the date on which such control ceases to exist. The financial statements are prepared for the same disclosure period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. All intragroup balances, income and expenses, and unrealized gains and losses arising from intragroup transactions are eliminated completely.

### c) Functional currency

The financial statements are expressed in reais, which is the functional currency of the entire System, and the information, except when otherwise indicated, in thousands of reais (R\$ thousand).

## 2.1 Adoption of new standards

### a) Changes in force

The Bank adopted the rules and instructions that entered into force on 1 January 2025.

The following rules and interpretations apply to the Institution:

*CMN Resolution 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution 352/23*: introduction of significant changes in accounting standards for financial instruments, in line with the concepts of the international standard IFRS 9 (CPC 48). As the main impact of the resolution present in the respective financial statement, the following stand out:

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- The adoption of the full expected loss model for the recognition of Expected Losses associated with credit risk. Also classifying financial instruments into stages, according to the increase in associated credit risk, there are 3 stages of classification. This approach anticipates the identification of the risk of loss before a default occurs.
- Financial assets are now measured and classified based on Sicredi's business model and its contractual characteristics of cash flows (also called "SPPJ" test).
- Revenues and charges directly linked to the origination/issuance of financial instruments must be recognized in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method;
- New criteria for measuring renegotiated and restructured operations, aiming at greater transparency and comparability;
- Change in the criterion for suspension of interest appropriation, which starts to occur from the moment the operations are characterized as "financial assets with recovery risk problems";
- Change in the criterion for writing off financial assets to losses, which will be written off from the moment the Institution no longer has any expectation of recovery.
- Prohibition of registration in assets of instruments written off at a loss, except when there is renegotiation of the instrument, observing the due requirements set forth in the Resolution.

*BCB Normative Instructions No. 426 to 433, of December 1, 2023, BCB Normative Instructions No. 493 500 of July 26, 2024, BCB Normative Instructions No. 537 to 543, of November 5, 2024: defines the accounting items of the list of accounts of the Accounting Standard of Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (Cosif) referring to the groups: (i) realizable and permanent assets; (ii) active and passive compensation groups; (iii) liabilities; (iv) shareholders' equity; (v) creditor and debtor result.*

The tax projections used to assess the realization of deferred tax assets already consider both the effects of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and the criteria provided for in Law No. 14,467.

### b) Early adoption

The Bank adopted the transitional provision provided for in article 79 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and in article 102 of BCB No. 352, not to resubmit comparative information from previous periods resulting from changes in the classification and measurement of financial instruments (including expected credit losses). As provided for in Article 70 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, the application of the new criteria occurred prospectively and the effects of the transition adjustment were directly recognized in retained profits or losses, net of tax effects.

The reconciliation of shareholders' equity demonstrating the effects of the transition of the rule on January 1, 2025, is presented in note 04.

BACEN approved the adoption of CPC 06 (R2) through CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21, making it mandatory for leasing and lessee financial institutions to apply the rule in contracts signed and/or renewed as of 2025. The gradual adoption was defined by CMN Resolution No. 5,101/23. This rule establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leasing transactions by financial institutions, both as lessors and lessees. The changes came into force on January 1, 2025. To date, the Bank does not have lease agreements that meet the recognition criteria established by CPC 06 (R2) – Leases.

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### 3. Main accounting policies

The accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of these financial statements are equivalent to those applied to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, except for the application of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 (related to financial instruments) which entered into force on January 1, 2025.

The main accounting practices adopted for the preparation of the individual and consolidated financial statements were:

#### a) Calculation of the result

The result is calculated according to the accrual basis, which establishes that revenues and expenses must be included in the calculation of results for the periods in which they occur, always simultaneously when they correlate, regardless of receipt or payment. Operations with pre-fixed rates are recorded at the redemption value, and the revenues and expenses corresponding to the future year are presented in a reducing account of the respective assets and liabilities.

Revenues and expenses of a financial nature are accounted for by the pro rata die criterion and calculated based on the exponential model, except for those related to discounted securities or related to foreign operations, which are calculated based on the straight-line method. Operations with post-fixed rates or indexed to foreign currencies are updated up to the balance sheet date.

#### b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by: cash equivalents in domestic currency, foreign currency; interbank liquidity investments; voluntary deposits of daily liquidity with the Central Bank of Brazil and fixed income investment funds, whose maturity of operations on the date of effective investment is equal to or less than 90 days and which present negligible risk of change in fair value.

As of January 2025, the Bank and its subsidiaries began to include fixed income fund quotas as cash and cash equivalents, due to their immediate liquidity and the intention to use them as a resource available for cash management, in accordance with the criteria established by Technical Pronouncement CPC 03 – Statement of Cash Flows.

#### c) Financial instruments

##### I. Classification of financial instruments

The financial assets of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi are classified into the following categories:

*Amortized Cost:* the asset is managed within a business model whose objective is to maintain financial assets in order to receive the respective contractual cash flows, consisting only of principal and interest payments.

*Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income:* the financial asset is managed within a business model whose objective is to generate a return both for the receipt of contractual cash flows and for the sale of the financial asset with substantial transfer of risks and benefits, consisting only of principal and interest payments, and for the sale.

*Fair Value in Profit or Loss:* used for financial assets that do not meet the criteria described above.

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The account classification in each of the categories depends on the evaluation of the business model for each financial asset, as well as the characteristics of its contractual cash flows (Principal and Interest Payment Only – "SPPJ Test").

To determine the business model, the Institution evaluates the strategy for obtaining financial results, i.e., by i) receiving cash flows from principal and interest, ii) by selling, or by iii) both. To do so, it takes into account, among others, the following evidence:

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model;
- how business managers are paid; and
- how the performance of the business model is evaluated and reported to Management.

The evaluation of the characteristics of the cash flows is done by applying the "SPPJ" test in order to assess whether the contractual cash flows constitute only payment of principal and interest. To meet this concept, cash flows must include consideration 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.

The Bank does not make use of the irrevocable option, applicable to financial assets, of measuring at fair value at initial recognition, for financial assets.

### II. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

The measurement of financial assets and liabilities for each category of account classification, being:

*Amortized cost:* financial assets and liabilities in this category are initially recognized at their fair value, plus transaction costs or amounts received. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost, plus updates made using the effective interest rate. Gains from financial assets in this category are recognized as "Interest income", while interest expense from financial liabilities are recognized as "Interest expenses", over the term of the respective contract.

*Fair value in other comprehensive income:* Financial assets in this category are initially recognized at their fair value, plus transaction costs or amounts received. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, and gains or losses from changes in fair value are recognized directly in a specific item of shareholders' equity entitled "Equity valuation adjustment", until the financial asset is written off. When assets are written off, the gains or losses accumulated in the specific item of shareholders' equity are transferred to the result of the period. Interest on financial assets classified in this category is recognized in profit loss for the year as "Interest income". The interest on these financial assets is calculated on the basis of the application of the effective interest rate method.

*Fair value through profit or loss and assigned to fair value at initial recognition:* they are initially recognized at their fair value, and the respective transaction costs or amounts received are recognized directly as expenses or revenues in the issuance or application of the financial instrument. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of income as "Net interest income" in the period in which they occur.

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### III. Fair value hierarchy

Fair value is one of the ways to price assets and liabilities according to their market trading or available observable data, so fair value is measured using assumptions adopted by the market, considering its risks.

The types of classification of inputs used in the measurement of fair value, based on their reliability and availability.

- HVJ1 = Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy referring to prices quoted in active markets for the instruments traded;
- HVJ2 = Level 2 of fair value hierarchy of observable data, similar in asset markets or Proxy;
- HVJ3 = Level 3 fair value hierarchy of unobservable data, internally developed pricing models.

### IV. Reclassification of financial instruments

In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, on January 1, 2025, the institution reclassified the securities registered until December 31, 2024 as: Held to Maturity, Available for Sale, and Trading for the new accounting categories: Amortized Cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (VJORA) and Fair Value through Income (VJR). The adjustments were made based on the business model and the characteristics of the cash flows of the assets, with the effects duly recognized in the financial statements and evidenced in note 4.

On January 1, 2025, the Rural Product Note (CPR) operations were reclassified to the group of "Other financial assets", which until December 31, 2024, were classified as "Securities", with no change in the classification/measurement of these assets, as evidenced in note 4.

Foreign exchange contracts with future settlement and ready foreign exchange, classified in the "Other financial assets" and "Other financial liabilities" groups until December 31, 2024 as amortized cost, were reclassified as derivatives as of January 1, 2025, as evidenced in note 4.

### V. Write-off of financial instruments

Financial assets are written off when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets cease or if there is a substantial transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument and such transfer qualifies for retirement.

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

#### d) Derivatives

The Institution uses derivatives such as interest rate swaps and futures, currency swaps, foreign currency exchange futures and interest rate options to meet its own needs to manage the Bank's global exposure and are classified, on the date of acquisition, in accordance with Management's intention to use them as a *hedging instrument*. according to Circular No. 3,082, of 01/30/2002, of BACEN.

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Derivative financial instruments are adjusted to fair value against the result for the period.

Futures operations: These are agreements between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a specific future date, for a previously agreed price. Futures operations are recorded at the value of daily adjustments, appropriated as income or expense.

Swap Operations: These are financial agreements between two parties to exchange future cash flows based on different criteria, such as interest rates, currencies, or indices. Swap operations are recorded by the differential receivable or payable at fair value, and appropriated as income or expense.

Forward contracts: these are agreements to buy and sell an asset at a future date, for a previously established price. These agreements are private and established between two financial agents, in which one of the parties assumes its purchase position in the forward contract on a specific date and for a certain and adjusted price; and the counterparty assumes its short position under equal conditions. Forward transactions are recorded at the final contracted value minus the difference between this value and the cash price of the asset or right, and this difference is recognized as income or expense due to the term of fluency of the contracts. It includes the foreign exchange contracts that are terms of currency.

Operations with options are recorded at the value of the premiums paid or received until the effective exercise of the option, when it is then written off as a reduction, adjusted to fair value or increase in the cost of the asset or right, for the effective exercise, or as income or expense, in the case of non-exercise.

Foreign exchange contracts, previously classified under specific items of assets or liabilities related to foreign currency, must now be recorded as derivatives, pursuant to Article 2, item XI, of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, since they are financial instruments whose value varies as a result of variables such as the exchange rate, and their settlement occurs at a future date. This transition directly impacts the way these operations are treated in accounting and financial terms, and are now measured at Fair Value in Profit or Loss (VJR).

Transactions with other derivative financial instruments are recorded according to the characteristics of the contract, adjusted to fair value

Transactions with derivative financial instruments are recorded at their fair value, considering the mark-to-market methodologies adopted by Sicredi. The method of recognizing gains and losses resulting from operations depends on whether or not the derivative is designated as a *hedging* instrument, in cases of adoption of *hedge accounting*.

Instruments designated for *hedge accounting* purposes can be classified according to their nature into the following categories:

- *Fair value hedging* : derivative financial instruments that are intended to offset risks arising from exposure to the variation in the market value of the hedged item must be *classified*, and the amounts of gains and losses must be recorded in counterpart to the Institution's income for the year;
- *Cash flow hedge* : derivative financial instruments that are intended to offset variations in the estimated cash flow of the Institution must be classified, with the values of gains and losses, the effective portion, in contrast to the account detached from shareholders' equity minus tax effects and other variations in return for the result of the year.

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For derivatives classified in the hedge *accounting category*, there is documentary identification with detailed information on the operations and the risks involved, the effectiveness of the strategy, through prospective and/or retrospective effectiveness tests, as well as the mark-to-market of the hedging instruments and objects, as determined by Circular No. 3,082/02.

Operations with derivatives in the futures and options market are held in custody at B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa e Balcão ("B3"). The determination of the market values of such derivative financial instruments is based on the quotations published by specialized exchanges.

### e) Effective Interest Rate Method

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts payments and receipts over the contractual term of the financial asset or liability at present value.

The effective interest rate is established at the initial recognition of the financial asset or liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes the transaction costs identified as eligible, such as:

- Revenue from fees and fees linked to the concession of operations;
- Costs with specialized companies (document analysis, collection, inspection and evaluation services); and
- Costs with commissions and portability of operations.

Eligible transaction costs are those that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

In accordance with the requirements determined by BCB Resolution 352/23, Banco Cooperativo Sicredi chose to use the differentiated proportional methodology for credit operations and with credit characteristics.

### f) Allowance for losses

#### I. Overview

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi is part of the "S2" prudential segment, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 5,146, of 06/26/2024, financial institutions that are part of two- or three-tier Cooperative systems that contain an institution classified in segments 1 ("S1"), 2 ("S2") or 3 ("S3"), must adopt the complete methodology of expected losses for the cooperative system as a whole.

In this methodology, statistical models of expected losses were built based on the concepts of CMN Resolution No. 4,966 of 2021 and the minimum provisioning floors for Stage 3 operations were evaluated, according to BCB Resolution No. 352 of 2023.

The Institution records expected losses for the following financial instruments:

- Interbank liquidity investments;
- Securities (measured at amortized cost and "VJORA");
- Credit operations;
- Other financial assets; and
- Off-balance exposures (which generate credit risk).

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### II. Stages

The Bank applies the three-stage approach to measuring expected credit loss, in which financial assets migrate from one stage to another according to changes in credit risk.

*Stage 1:* refers to financial instruments with no significant increase in credit risk in relation to the date of credit origination. For these cases, the probability of *default* considered in the estimated loss model is calculated for the next 12 months only.

*Stage 2:* refers to financial instruments with a significant increase in credit risk, but which are not yet considered assets with recovery risk problems (without default). For these cases, the expected loss is based on the calculation of the probability of default (PD) for the remaining term of the operation, and must comprise at least the PD12 months.

*Stage 3:* refers to financial instruments at risk of recovery (in *default*). For these cases, for the purposes of loss recognition, the highest loss value is recognized between:

- The Expected Loss calculated based on the statistical observed data; or
- The Stage 3 floor determined by BCB Resolution No. 352 of 2023 (Annex 1 of the regulation – "Provision for incurred losses applicable to non-performing financial assets").

### III. Significant increase in credit risk

The concept of credit risk of the operation is based on the probability of *default* for its entire life.

Originally, when the operation is granted by the Institution, the risk classification is recorded at stage 1, and subsequently, on each monthly closing base date, the Bank evaluates whether the asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In case of an increase, this operation should be considered in stage 2, or even if the asset, in addition to presenting a significant increase in credit risk, demonstrates objective evidence of risk in the recovery, it will be allocated in stage 3. Finally, if the operation, in addition to presenting evidence of recovery risk, has insignificant recovery estimates, it should be written off for loss.

The definitions of significant increase and evidence of problematic asset are based not only on qualitative and prospective aspects (projections of default probability models), but also on the actual delay of the financial asset.

The assets that should be considered as stage 2 are those with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, with the rebuttable premise of a delay of 30 days (limited to 60 days).

The assets that should be considered as stage 3 are all contracts that have evidence of a recovery risk problem. Essentially, the marking of problematic asset is given when a contract reaches a delay in payment of the debt of more than 90 days in arrears, restructuring marking or when the customer has characteristics that show difficulty in payment, such as when he is in a situation of judicial reorganization.

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### IV. Calculation of the expected loss

The calculation of the expected loss aims to generate the expectation of credit losses over a given time horizon and encompasses the evaluation of three parameters:

- *Probability of default – DP*: The PD is the future probability of an asset defaulting in a given time window;
- *Loss given default – LGD*: The LGD is the expected percentage of a customer's loss given default. It is an important component for the modeling of the institution's credit risk so that it can measure through models what is the expected probability of loss given the contracting/renewal of contracts and customers, being able to extend specific analyses to the different types of guarantees, percentage of coverage of guarantees, among other customer information.
- *Exposure to default – EAD*: It is the exposure on the date of default. For revolving credits with limits, the exposure at the time of default is estimated using conversion factors. For installment credits, the accounting balance of the operation in the month of the report is considered.

In addition, CMN Resolution No. 4,966 of 2021 determines that all models must include predictive variables of macroeconomic factors to provide a view of the risk to exposure to exogenous factors, prepare and anticipate institutions in the assessment of impacts in extreme events (scenarios under stress). In other words, the *forward looking* variables work as a calibration of the models under macroeconomic effects or credit policy.

#### g) Financial assets with recovery risk problem

A financial asset is characterized as a "Troubled Asset" when:

- There is a delay of more than 90 (ninety) days in the payment of principal and charges;
- If there is any indication that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral;
- All operations classified as restructured.

Restructuring is considered to be a renegotiation that involves the granting of advantages to the counterparty as a result of the deterioration of its creditworthiness or the creditworthiness of the intervening party or the mitigating instrument.

When a financial instrument is characterized as an asset with a recovery risk problem, the operations of the same counterparty or connected counterparties are dragged (on the base date of the trial balance for the month in which the characterization occurred) to Stage 3.

The carryover effect may not occur on occasions when the Institution presents a financial instrument that, by virtue of its nature or purpose, presents credit risk significantly lower than the instrument of the same counterparty characterized as an asset with a recovery risk problem.

From the moment of characterization as a problematic asset, revenues not yet received are suspended, being appropriated in the result when they are effectively received.

Operations will be written off to loss if, in addition to being considered assets with recovery risk problems, they have insignificant estimates that recovery will occur.

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The Bank considers that the financial asset will cease to be problematic, i.e. has been cured, when the following aspects are achieved:

- Absence of overdue installments, including charges;
- Timely payment of principal and charges for a period sufficient to indicate significant financial improvement of the counterparty; and
- Compliance with other contractual obligations, if any, for a period sufficient to demonstrate significant financial improvement of the counterparty.

For the purposes of "curation" at Banco Sicredi, it is not segmented by type of individual or legal entity, but by the frequency of payment of installments. Thus, three consecutive installments paid with a maximum tolerance of five days are considered for any periodicity in installment operations.

### h) Credit operations assigned

Credit assignments with substantial retention of risks and benefits will now have their results recognized for the remaining term of the operations. The financial assets subject to the assignment remain registered as credit operations and the amount received as obligations for the sale or transfer of financial assets.

### i) Other current and long-term realizable assets (non-current)

Shown by the realization values, including, where applicable, income and monetary variations *pro rata die* incurred and exchange rate variations, less the corresponding provisions for losses or adjustment to market value and rents to be appropriated.

### j) Investments

They are shown at acquisition cost, and investments in subsidiaries are adjusted by valuation by the equity method. The other investments are valued at cost, reduced to recoverable amount, where applicable.

### k) Asset for use

Demonstrated at acquisition cost. The depreciation of fixed assets in use is computed by the straight-line method, based on the annual rates mentioned in the table below, which take into account the useful and economic life of the assets.

Asset	Controller Annual depreciation rate	Consolidated Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	4%	2% to 4%
Furniture, fixtures and installations	10%	2% to 50%
Computer equipment and processing systems	20%	7% to 38%
Conveyor systems	20%	11% to 25%
Other Immobilizations	10%	8% to 20%

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### l) Intangible

It corresponds to acquired rights that have as their object intangible assets intended for the maintenance of the Institution or exercised for this purpose. It is shown at cost values and includes expenses in the acquisition and development of software, adjusted for accumulated amortizations, calculated from the moment the respective benefits begin to be enjoyed, in the ratio of 10% to 20% per year, by the straight-line method. In the first half of the year, Banco Sicredi did not present Intangible Assets.

### m) Impairment of non-financial assets

Fixed assets and other non-current assets, including intangible assets, are reviewed annually to identify evidence of non-recoverable losses, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

When this is the case, the recoverable amount is calculated to check for loss. When there is a loss, it is recognized in the profit or loss for the year in question by the amount in which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the greater of the net sale price and the value in use of an asset.

### n) Foreign currency assets

Monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies are converted to reais using the Central Bank's exchange rates in force according to the transactions. Differences resulting from currency translation are recognized in the half-year result.

### o) Other current and long-term liabilities (non-current)

Shown by known or calculable values, including, where applicable, charges and monetary variations on a *pro rata die* basis incurred, less the corresponding expenses.

### p) Tax credits, taxes and contributions

The provisions for Income Tax, Social Contribution, Social Integration Program (PIS) and Contribution to the Financing of Social Security (COFINS) were calculated at the current rates, considering, for the respective calculation bases, the legislation pertinent to each tax.

Income Tax and Social Contribution tax credits are constituted on temporary differences, at the rates of 25% for Income Tax and 20% for CSLL. The realization of these tax credits will occur when the provisions constituted are made.

In compliance with the new rules, the tax projections used to assess the realization of deferred tax assets already consider both the effects of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and the criteria provided for in Law No. 14,467.

### q) Provision for civil, tax and labor risks

The accounting practices for recording, measuring and disclosing contingent assets and liabilities are embodied in BACEN Resolution No. 3,823/09, namely:

*Contingent assets* are recognized only when there are real guarantees or favorable court decisions, which have become final. Contingent assets with probable success are only disclosed in an explanatory note;

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*Contingent liabilities* are accrued when the losses are assessed as probable and the amounts involved are sufficiently measurable. Contingent liabilities assessed as possible losses are disclosed, and those not sufficiently measurable and as remote losses are not accrued and/or disclosed;

*Legal obligations* are recorded as due, regardless of the assessment of the probabilities of success.

### r) Accounting Estimates

The accounting estimates are determined by Management, considering factors and assumptions established on the basis of judgment, which are reviewed every six months. Significant items subject to these estimates and assumptions include provisions for adjusting assets to the probable value of realization or recovery, provisions for losses associated with credit risk, provisions for contingencies, fair value of financial instruments, among others.

The settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in divergent amounts due to inaccuracies inherent to the process of their determination.

### s) Pension plan - defined contribution

The Bank and its subsidiaries participate in a pension plan managed by an open private pension entity, which provides its employees with post-employment benefits in the "defined contribution" modality. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which companies make fixed contributions to a separate entity. Companies have no legal or constructive obligation to make contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all employees the employee's service-related benefits in the current and previous financial year.

For the defined contribution plan, companies pay contributions to the open private pension entity, on a compulsory, contractual or voluntary basis. Regular contributions comprise the net costs of the year in which they are due and are therefore included in the personnel costs.

### t) Earnings per share

Net income per share is calculated in reais based on the number of shares outstanding on the balance sheet date.

### u) Recurring and non-recurring result

Recurring income is that which is related to the Bank's characteristic activities that occur frequently in the present and are expected to occur in the future, while non-recurring income is that resulting from an extraordinary and/or unpredictable event, with a tendency not to be repeated in the future. In this semester, the Bank has no non-recurring results.

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### 4. Effects of equity transition adjustments on January 1, 2025 – CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB No. 352/23

The effects of the transition adjustments, resulting from the application of the accounting criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB No. 352/23, were recorded in Banco Sicredi's shareholders' equity. These adjustments were accounted for in counterpart to the retained profit or loss account, net of tax effects, as shown below:

<b>Net Equity Balance as at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>4,951,015</b>
<b>Effect of the transition adjustment on Shareholders' Equity as of December 31, 2024</b>	
(Reversal) Expected credit loss for credit operations, interbank loans, and other financial ass	51,828
Remeasurement of assets due to the new classification of the standard (a)	947
Adjustment of interest suspension on credit operations and interbank transfers	13
Deferred income tax	(27,773)
<b>Effect in Net Equity as at January 1, 2025</b>	<b>25,015</b>
<b>Net Equity Balance as at January 1, 2025</b>	<b>4,976,030</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> The measurement of financial assets has been modified in accordance with the new classification of the standard;

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The reconciliation balances with the impacts introduced by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB No. 352/23 are presented below:

Financial Asset	Classification/ Measurement on December 31, 2024	Balance at 12/31/2024	Expected Loss 12/31/2024	Expected Loss Transition Adjustment CMN No. 4,966/21 and BCB No. 352/23	Expected loss 01/01/2025	Reclassifications	Remeasurements 01/01/2025	Balance at 01/01/2025
<b>Interfinancial Liquidity Application</b>	Amortized cost	19,534,727	-	(6,151)	(6,151)	-	-	19,528,576
<b>Securities and derivatives</b>	Available for sale	5,324,992		(18)	(18)	-	-	5,324,974
	Held to maturity	26,758,005		(2,476)	(2,476)		-	26,745,899
	Held to maturity (CPR)	9,653	(23)	-	-	(9,630)		
	Negotiation	551,503		-	-	6,604	996	559,103
<b>Interfinancial relations</b>	Amortized cost	77,089,406	(75,367)	48,319	(27,048)	-	-	77,062,358
<b>Operações de crédito</b>	Amortized cost	37,765,796	(48,325)	9,323	(39,002)	-	-	37,726,794
<b>Other financial assets</b>	Other credits/Amortized cost	18,892,882		(79)	(79)	-	-	18,892,803
	Other securities with credit concession characteristics (CPR)/Amortized cost	-	-	14	(9)	9,630	-	9,644
	Foreign exchange transactions / Amortized cost	1,115,172		-	-	(6,604)	-	1,108,568
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>187,042,136</b>	<b>(123,715)</b>	<b>48,932</b>	<b>(74,783)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>186,958,719</b>

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Financial Liabilities	Classification/Measurement 12/31/2024	Balance at 12/31/2024	Provision for credit risk 12/31/2024	Transition adjustment BCB No. 352/23	Expected loss 01/01/2025	Reclassifications 01/01/2025	Remeasurements 01/01/2025	Balance at 01/01/2025
Deposits	Amortized cost	61,784,821		-	-	-	-	61,784,821
Open market funding	Amortized cost	9,009,683		-	-	-	-	9,009,683
Acceptance and securities issuance resources	Amortized cost	51,878,606		-	-	-	-	51,878,606
Loan obligations	Amortized cost	9,422,684		-	-	-	-	9,422,684
Obligations for domestic transfers - Official institutions	Amortized cost	33,209,275		-	-	-	-	33,209,275
Derivative financial instruments	Negotiation	207,597		-	-	168	(49)	207,716
Other financial liabilities	Other financial assets/Amortized cost	19,522,166	(4,431)	2,896	(1,535)	-	-	19,520,631
	Exchange operations/Amortized cost	168		-	-	(168)	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>185,035,000</b>	<b>(4,431)</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>(1,535)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>185,033,416</b>

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### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

#### a) Composition

In the statement of cash flows, the following amounts were considered as cash and cash equivalents:

	Note	Parent	Consolidated
		06/30/2025	06/30/2025
Availabilities (a)		520,596	520,596
Interfinancial liquidity short-term bank investme	6	4,306	4,306
Voluntary deposits at the Central Bank	7	2,113,000	2,113,000
Bonds and securities (b)		-	310,305
Fixed income investment funds	8a	-	310,305
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,637,902</b>	<b>2,948,207</b>

(a) Cash and cash equivalents are classified as cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of presenting the statement of cash flows, when the provisions of CPC 03 (R2) – Statement of Cash Flows are met.

(b) As of January 2025, the Bank's subsidiaries began to include fixed income fund quotas as cash and cash equivalents, due to their immediate liquidity and the intention to use them as a resource available for cash management, in accordance with the criteria established by Technical Pronouncement CPC 03 – Statement of Cash Flows. In this sense, the cash and cash equivalents balance as of December 31, 2024, previously presented in the amount of R\$2,910,358, are being restated in the consolidated statement, totaling R\$3,143,926.

The balance of these investments may vary substantially between periods, due to the strategies adopted on investments in the open market.

### 6. Interbank liquidity investments

#### a) Composition of the Portfolio

They represent fixed-price operations related to the purchase of securities with a resale commitment and investments in interbank deposits and are shown at redemption value, net of income to be appropriated corresponding to future periods.

	Parent and Consolidated			
	06/30/2025			
	Set to expire			
	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Portfolio total
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Short-term investments in inter-financial deposits	5,264,564	-	3,805,480	9,067,287
Short-term investments in inter-financial deposits	5,264,564	-	3,805,480	9,070,044
Provision for expected credit losses				(2,757)
Short-term investments in foreign currency	4,306	-	-	4,306
Short-term investments in foreign currency	4,307	-	-	4,307
Provision for expected losses	(1)	-	-	(1)
<b>Net Total 2025</b>	<b>5,268,870</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,805,480</b>	<b>9,071,593</b>
Current Total				5,266,113
Non-Current Total				3,805,480

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## b) Classification of Interbank Liquidity Investments

	<b>Parent and Consolidated</b>
	<b>06/30/2025</b>
<b>Financial asset measured at amortized cost (Allocated in Stage 1)</b>	
Liquidity inter-financial short-term bank investments	9,074,351
Provision for expected losses	(2,758)
Total	<b>9,071,593</b>

	<b>Parent and Consolidated</b>			
	<b>Balance at 01/01/2025</b>	<b>Acquisition/ (Liquidation)</b>	<b>Net Provision</b>	<b>Balance at 06/30/2025</b>
<b>Stage 1</b>				
Liquidity inter-financial short-term bank inves	19,534,727	(10,460,376)	(2,758)	9,071,593
Total	<b>19,534,727</b>	<b>(10,460,376)</b>	<b>(2,758)</b>	<b>9,071,593</b>

In the period ended June 30, 2025, there was no significant increase in credit risk in interbank liquidity investments that led to the migration to Stages 2 or Stage 3.

**7. Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil**

	<b>Parent and Consolidated</b>
	<b>06/30/2025</b>
Financial assets at amortized cost	
Voluntary deposits with the Central Bank (a)	2,113,000
Mandatory Reserve - savings deposits (b)	1,021,258
Instant-Payment Account - PI Account (c)	470,715
PROAGRO rural credit receivable	706
Current Total	<b>3,605,679</b>

- (a) Voluntary deposits refer to its liquidity resources registered in the Bank Reserves account, on a voluntary basis, according to BCB Resolution No. 129/2021 and Communiqué No. 38,288/2022, with a duration of one business day and daily remuneration defined by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB), in an annual format considering 252 business days
- (b) Savings deposits refer to the amounts of mandatory payments of Rural Savings and the Brazilian Savings and Loan System (SBPE), in national currency, held with the Central Bank.
- (c) Instant payments refer to the amounts collected from the Central Bank to the instant payment account (PI Account) to settle Pix operations, whose account became remunerated as of August 2022, in compliance with BCB Resolution No. 235/2022.

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On May 13, 2024, the Central Bank of Brazil issued BCB Resolution No. 379, which established the suspension of the enforceability of the compulsory deposit on savings funds due to the state of public calamity referred to in Legislative Decree No. 36, of May 7, 2024. As a result, Banco Sicredi stopped collecting such deposits from the Central Bank and directed part of these resources to the Singular Cooperatives in the region of Rio Grande do Sul through investments in interbank deposits (DI) and interbank transfers (credit operations). In 2025, balances began to be collected gradually.

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### 8. Securities and derivative financial instruments

#### a) Composition of the Portfolio

	Parent					Consolidated				
	06/30/2025					06/30/2025				
	No expiration	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	TOTAL	No expiration	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	TOTAL
<b>Financial asset at amortized cost</b>										
<b>Owned portfolio</b>										
Treasury Bills - LFT	-	-	-	3,512,013	3,512,013	-	-	-	3,512,013	3,512,013
Subordinate Financial Bills	-	-	-	2,233,097	2,233,097	-	-	-	2,233,097	2,233,097
Provision for expected losses	-	-	-	-	(10,589)	-	-	-	-	(10,589)
Fixed income investments abroad	-	-	637,743	-	637,743	-	-	637,743	-	637,743
Provision for expected losses	-	-	-	-	(401)	-	-	-	-	(401)
<b>Linked to repurchase agreements</b>										
Treasury Bills - LFT	-	1,740,056	-	13,930,660	15,670,716	-	1,740,056	-	13,930,660	15,670,716
<b>Linked to the provision of guarantees</b>										
Treasury Bills - LFT	-	-	-	3,859,510	3,859,510	-	-	-	3,859,510	3,859,510
<b>Total financial assets at amortized cost</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,740,056</b>	<b>637,743</b>	<b>23,535,280</b>	<b>25,902,089</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,740,056</b>	<b>637,743</b>	<b>23,535,280</b>	<b>25,902,089</b>
<b>Financial Assets at FVTOCI</b>										
<b>Owned portfolio</b>										
Treasury Bills - LFT	-	-	-	1,725,295	1,725,295	-	-	-	1,725,295	1,725,295
National Treasury Bills - LTN	-	-	-	13,621,542	13,621,542	-	-	-	13,621,542	13,621,542
National Treasury Notes - NTN	-	-	-	6,114,879	6,114,879	-	-	-	6,114,879	6,114,879
Financial Bills - LF	-	19,758	-	67,456	87,214	-	19,758	-	67,456	87,214
Provision for expected losses	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	(12)
<b>Linked to repurchase agreements</b>										
Treasury Bills - LFT	-	-	-	756,870	756,870	-	-	-	756,870	756,870
National Treasury Bills - LTN	-	-	-	4,863,124	4,863,124	-	-	-	4,863,124	4,863,124
Financial Bills - LF	-	4,747	-	1,967	6,714	-	4,747	-	1,967	6,714
Provision for expected losses	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
<b>Total Financial Assets at FVTOCI</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,151,133</b>	<b>27,175,625</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,151,133</b>	<b>27,175,625</b>
<b>Financial Assets at FVTPL</b>										
<b>Owned portfolio</b>										
Investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	310,305	-	-	-	310,305
Other fund shares	1,047	-	-	-	1,047	1,047	-	-	-	1,047
<b>Interest in cooperative companies</b>										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>										
	-	2,972	50,832	153,801	207,605	-	2,972	50,832	153,801	207,605
<b>Total Financial Assets at FVTPL</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>50,832</b>	<b>153,801</b>	<b>208,652</b>	<b>311,352</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>50,832</b>	<b>153,829</b>	<b>518,985</b>
<b>Total Bonds and Securities</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,767,533</b>	<b>688,575</b>	<b>50,840,214</b>	<b>53,286,366</b>	<b>311,352</b>	<b>1,767,533</b>	<b>688,575</b>	<b>50,840,242</b>	<b>53,596,699</b>

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## b) Classification of securities

## I. Measured at Amortized Cost

	Parent and Consolidated		
	06/30/2025		
	Book value	Expected loss	Net amount for expected loss
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value (Allocated in Stage 1)</b>			
Treasury Bills - LFT	23,042,239	-	23,042,239
Subordinate Bills	2,233,097	(10,589)	2,222,508
Fixed income investments abroad	637,743	(401)	637,342
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>25,913,079</b>	<b>(10,990)</b>	<b>25,902,089</b>

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Balance 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Liquidation)	Net Provision	Balance 06/30/2025
<b>Stage 1</b>				
Treasury Bills - LFT	21,792,500	1,249,739	-	23,042,239
Subordinate Bills	2,142,475	90,622	(10,589)	2,222,508
National Treasury Bills - LFN	2,218,289	(2,218,289)	-	-
Fixed income investments abroad	604,741	33,002	(401)	637,342
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>26,758,005</b>	<b>(844,926)</b>	<b>(10,990)</b>	<b>25,902,089</b>

In the semester ended June 30, 2025, there was no significant increase in credit risk in securities measured at amortized cost that led to the migration to Stages 2 or Stage 3.

## II. Measured at fair value in other comprehensive income

The methodology for adjusting the market value of securities was established in compliance with consistent, formal, objective, verifiable and transparent criteria.

	Parent and Consolidated		
	06/30/2025		
	Book Value	Expected loss	Net amount for expected loss
<b>Financial assets - Fair value in other comprehensive income</b>			
Treasury Bills	2,482,165	-	2,482,165
National Treasury Bills	18,484,666	-	18,484,666
National Treasury Cash Notes	6,114,879	-	6,114,879
Financial Bills	93,928	(13)	93,915
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>27,175,638</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>27,175,625</b>

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	Parent Consolidated			Balance 06/30/2025
	Balance 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Liquidation)	Net Provision	
<b>Stage 1</b>				
Treasury Bills	1,590,475	891,690	-	2,482,165
National Treasury Bills	3,523,707	14,960,959	-	18,484,666
National Treasury Cash Notes	79,698	6,035,181	-	6,114,879
Financial Bills	131,112	(37,184)	(13)	93,915
	<b>5,324,992</b>	<b>21,850,646</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>27,175,625</b>

In the six months ended June 30, 2025, there was no significant increase in credit risk in securities measured at fair value in other comprehensive income that led to the migration to Stages 2 or Stage 3.

### III. Measured at fair value through profit or loss

	Parent
	Balance 06/30/2025
<b>Financial assets - Fair value through profit or loss</b>	
Other fund shares	1,047
Derivative financial instruments	207,605
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>208,652</b>

	Parents		
	Balance 01/01/2025	Acquisitio/(Liquidation)	Balance 06/30/2025
<b>Financial assets - Fair value through profit or loss</b>			
Other fund shares	-	1,047	1,047
Derivative financial isnruments	558,107	(350,502)	207,605
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>558,107</b>	<b>(349,455)</b>	<b>208,652</b>

	Consolidated
	Balance at 06/30/2025
<b>Financial assets - Fair value through profit or loss</b>	
Fixed income investment funds	310,305
Other fund shares	1,047
Interest in cooperative companies	28
Derivative financial instruments	207,605
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>518,985</b>

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	Consolidated		
	Balance at 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Liquidations)	Balance at 06/30/2025
<b>Financial assets - Fair value through profit or loss</b>			
Fixed income investment funds	233,568	76,737	310,305
Other fund shares	-	1,047	1,047
Insterest in cooperative companies	28	-	28
Derivative financial instruments	559,103	(351,498)	207,605
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>792,699</b>	<b>(273,714)</b>	<b>518,985</b>

The financial assets shown in the table above are classified at fair value through profit or loss as a result of failing the SPPJ test.

#### IV. Summary of the consolidated portfolio by measurement category

	Parent			Consolidated		
	06/30/2025			06/30/2025		
	Book value	Expected loss	Net book value	Book value	Expected loss	Net book value
Measured at amortized cost	25,913,079	(10,990)	25,902,089	25,913,079	(10,990)	25,902,089
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	27,175,638	(13)	27,175,625	27,175,638	(13)	27,175,625
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	208,652	-	208,652	518,985	-	518,985
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>53,297,369</b>	<b>(11,003)</b>	<b>53,286,366</b>	<b>53,607,702</b>	<b>(11,003)</b>	<b>53,596,699</b>

#### V. Fair Value Hierarchy

Banco Sicredi classifies measurements at market value using the market value hierarchy that reflects the model used in the measurement process and is in accordance with the following hierarchical levels:

- Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy referring to prices quoted in active markets for the instruments traded;
- Level 2 of fair value hierarchy of observable data, similar in asset markets or Proxy and
- Level 3 fair value hierarchy of unobservable data, internally developed pricing models. In the period presented, no balances classified at this level were identified.

	Parent and Consolidated		
	06/30/2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>			
Bonds and securities	2,482,165	-	2,482,165
Treasury Financial Bills - LFT	18,484,666	-	18,484,666
National Treasury Bills - LTN	6,114,879	-	6,114,879
National Treasury Notes - NTN	-	93,915	93,915
Financial Bills - LF			
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>27,081,710</b>	<b>93,915</b>	<b>27,175,625</b>

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	Parent		
	06/30/2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Financial assets - Fair Value through profit and loss</b>			
Other fund shares	-	1,047	1,047
Derivative Financial Instruments			
Future	38,711	-	38,711
Swap	-	146,505	146,505
NDF	-	14,994	14,994
Exchange agreements	-	7,395	7,395
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>38,711</b>	<b>169,941</b>	<b>208,652</b>

	Consolidated		
	06/30/2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Financial assets - Fair Value through profit and loss</b>			
Fixed income investment funds	-	310,305	310,305
Other fund shares	-	1,047	1,047
Derivative Financial Instruments			
Future	38,711	-	38,711
Swap	-	146,505	146,505
NDF	-	14,994	14,994
Exchange agreements	-	7,395	7,395
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>38,711</b>	<b>480,246</b>	<b>518,957</b>

## VI. Reclassification of financial assets

On January 1, 2025, the Rural Product Note (CPR) operations were reclassified to the group of "Other financial assets", which, until December 31, 2024, were classified as "Securities". The reclassified balance was R\$9,630, with no change in the classification/measurement of these assets, as evidenced in note 4.

Foreign exchange contracts with future settlement and ready foreign exchange, classified in the "Other financial assets" and "Other financial liabilities" groups until December 31, 2024 as amortized cost, were reclassified as derivatives as of January 1, 2025. The reclassified balance was R\$6,604 in assets and R\$168 in liabilities, with a change in classification/measurement, to fair value through profit or loss, as evidenced in note 4.

## c) Derivative financial instruments

Banco Sicredi uses derivative financial instruments in the swap modality whose purpose of protection are operations carried out in foreign currency. The use of these derivative financial instruments is predominantly aimed at protecting against risks arising from exchange rate fluctuations, with the maturity of the instruments being linked to the maturity of the funding operations.

Derivative financial instruments in the swap modality, as well as the funding subject to protection, are adjusted at fair value, except when held until maturity in operations married to the same counterparty (instrument and object). The determination of the market values of these operations is carried out through modeling techniques, such as discounted cash flow, and approved by the Bank's management.

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Securities classified at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income are traded in conjunction with derivative contracts, in which the instrument used to hedge rate fluctuations are DI Futures contracts. The purpose of this instrument is to protect against the fluctuation of the rates of pre-fixed government securities.

Government securities subject to protection are adjusted to fair value, using market price assumptions, obtained through quotations for assets and liabilities with the same or similar characteristics. In the unavailability of these assumptions, pricing models are used, such as discounted cash flow, and approved by the entity's management. As for the financial instruments, held in custody by B3, they have daily adjustments of futures operations that are recorded in asset or liability accounts, depending on the nature of the adjustment, and settled on D+1.

The differential values and adjustments of the active and passive derivative financial instruments, respecting the methodology of each operation, are recorded in equity accounts, with the respective income accounts as a counterpart.

The Bank established hedge accounting for swap derivatives operations, in which the object of protection is funding in the foreign market, as well as DI Futures operations, whose object of protection is pre-fixed public securities available for sale or pre-fixed private securities. Also, pre-fixed active credit operations and issuance of pre-fixed fixed income financial assets are protected by DI Futuro operations, both when they have pre-defined characteristics. Therefore, the variations and adjustments resulting from the (devaluation) of these instruments and objects are recorded in return for the result, regardless of their classification according to Circular No. 3,068/01, once Circular No. 3,082/02 is complied with, which provides for the recognition of Hedge *Accounting* operations in income accounts, when classified as market risk.

On June 30, 2025, they are adjusted to their market value, except for specific derivative financial instruments whose adjustment is carried out only by the curve, recorded and evaluated in accordance with Circular No. 3,082/02 of the Central Bank, and their reference values are recorded in clearing accounts, as shown below:

	06/30/2025			
	Net position of contracts set to expire			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Above 12 months	Total
<b>Compensation</b>				
Future agreements	5,785,111	5,268,324	28,548,973	39,602,408
Swap agreements	-	170,763	4,340,864	4,511,627
NDF agreements	74,219	118,171	395,599	587,989
Exchange agreements	-	122,417	-	122,417
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>5,859,330</b>	<b>5,679,675</b>	<b>33,285,436</b>	<b>44,824,441</b>
<b>Future agreements</b>				
Position - Assets	-	-	38,711	38,711
Position - Liabilities	-	-	(206,187)	(206,187)
<b>Swap agreements</b>				
Position - Assets	-	3	146,502	146,505
Position - Liabilities	-	(3,242)	(215,206)	(218,448)
<b>NDF agreements</b>				
Position - Assets	2,972	4,723	7,299	14,994
Position - Liabilities	(2,203)	(4,554)	(11,858)	(18,615)
<b>Exchange agreement (a)</b>				
Position - Assets	620	6,775	-	7,395
Position - Liabilities	(106)	(212)	-	(318)
Position total - assets	3,592	11,501	192,512	207,605
Position total - liabilities	(2,309)	(8,008)	(433,251)	(443,568)
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>(240,739)</b>	<b>(235,963)</b>
Current total				4,776
Non-current total				(240,739)

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(a) Balance of foreign exchange operations with future settlement and ready exchange that, according to Resolution No. 4,966/21, are now recorded as derivatives.

	<b>06/30/2025</b>		
	<b>Contract reference value</b>	<b>Cost - Amount receivable/received (Payable/paid)</b>	<b>Market value</b>
<b>Future agreements</b>	<b>(39,602,408)</b>	<b>(167,476)</b>	<b>-</b>
Purchase commitment	<b>(1,282,237)</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>-</b>
Future DI	<b>(883,466)</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>-</b>
Future WDO	<b>(322,964)</b>	<b>(1,815)</b>	<b>-</b>
Future DDI	<b>(75,807)</b>	<b>(453)</b>	<b>-</b>
Purchase commitment	<b>38,320,170</b>	<b>(168,642)</b>	<b>-</b>
Future DI	<b>34,977,448</b>	<b>(203,539)</b>	<b>-</b>
Future DOL	<b>3,261,032</b>	<b>34,074</b>	<b>-</b>
Future DDI	<b>75,257</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>-</b>
Other	<b>6,433</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Swap agreements</b>	<b>4,511,627</b>	<b>(71,943)</b>	<b>(72,038)</b>
Position - assets	<b>1,467,448</b>	<b>146,505</b>	<b>146,411</b>
Foreign currency	<b>1,467,448</b>	<b>146,505</b>	<b>146,411</b>
Position - liabilities	<b>3,044,179</b>	<b>(218,448)</b>	<b>(218,449)</b>
Foreign currency	<b>3,044,179</b>	<b>(218,448)</b>	<b>(218,449)</b>
<b>NDF agreements</b>	<b>587,989</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>(3,621)</b>
Position - assets	<b>309,171</b>	<b>14,416</b>	<b>14,994</b>
Foreign currency	<b>309,171</b>	<b>14,416</b>	<b>14,994</b>
Position - liabilities	<b>278,818</b>	<b>(12,843)</b>	<b>(18,615)</b>
Foreign currency	<b>278,818</b>	<b>(12,843)</b>	<b>(18,615)</b>
<b>Exchange agreements</b>	<b>122,417</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>-</b>
Position - assets	<b>69,038</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>-</b>
Foreign currency	<b>69,038</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>-</b>
Position - liabilities	<b>(53,379)</b>	<b>(318)</b>	<b>-</b>
Foreign currency	<b>(53,379)</b>	<b>(318)</b>	<b>-</b>

Daily adjustments to futures operations are recorded in asset or liability accounts, depending on the nature of the adjustment, and settled on D+1. The balance recorded on June 30, 2025, with the "Negotiation and intermediation of values" account in assets is R\$ 38,711 and in liabilities is R\$ 206,187 (in the Bank and in the consolidated).

The result of derivative operations in the semester ended June 30, 2025 was negative at R\$1,330,710.

On June 30, 2025, the Bank held federal government securities pledged as collateral for operations carried out on stock exchanges, as required by B3 – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão. The total amount recorded in the equity position referring to these assets is R\$ 2,032,151.

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Banco Sicredi uses *Hedge Accounting* to match losses and gains from derivatives for *hedging* (hereinafter an instrument) to losses and gains from assets and liabilities that are hedged items (hereinafter object or item), generating the benefit of predictability and reduced volatility on the balance sheet. The internal *Hedge Accounting* standard establishes the rules for use at Banco Sicredi, that is, rules for changing the recognition of the object and the *hedging* instrument in the financial statements.

The following are the reference values, objects and financial instruments related to operations classified as *hedge accounting*.

**Fair Value Hedge:** Aims to avoid losses resulting from variations in the market value, including exchange rate, of the protected object item. Variations in the prices of derivatives used to *hedge* market value risk, as well as of instruments under hedge, must be directly carried over to the institution's result.

I Prefixed Rate Risk: an object has a prefixed remuneration or payment rate and the fluctuation in market value can generate financial gains or losses due to the variation in the fair value of the object:

- *Hedge of Federal Government Securities.*
- *Private Securities Hedging.*

		<b>Fixed Rate Risk</b>	
		<b>06/30/2025</b>	
		<b>Curve value</b>	<b>Market value</b>
<b>Object</b>	<b>Indexer</b>		
Federal Bonds	Fixed Interest Rates	23,744,961	24,515,098
Private Bonds		506,537	506,071
Subtotal		<u>24,251,498</u>	<u>25,021,169</u>
<b>Derivative Instruments</b>	<b>Indexer</b>		
Future TPF agreements	Fixed Interest Rates	23,585,085	23,585,085
Future Private Bonds agreements		507,415	507,415
Subtotal		<u>24,092,500</u>	<u>24,092,500</u>
<b>Net Total</b>		<u>158,998</u>	<u>928,669</u>

On June 30, 2025, the Bank reclassified from shareholders' equity to the half-year result an unrealized gain of R\$770,137 related to the adjustment of the mark-to-market on securities available for sale, in view of the classification of these objects as *Market Risk Hedge* for the purposes of complying with *Hedge Accounting standards*.

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II Exchange Rate Risk: risk of variation in the exchange rate that may generate variations in cash flows or in the fair value of the Bank's assets and liabilities:

- *Funding Hedge.*

		2025-06			
		Exchange Risk			
<u>Object</u>	<u>Indexer</u>	<u>Referential Amount</u>	<u>Curve Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Correction</u>
	Exchange Rate Variation + SOFR + Fixed Rate	380,318	(7,558)	(5,959)	1,599
Funding in dollars and fixed interest rates	Exchange Rate Variation + Semestral SOFR Term + Fixed Rate	1,919,665	13,484	69,439	55,954
	Exchange Rate Variation + Fixed Rate	1,780,030	(96,571)	4,393	100,964
Total		4,080,013	(90,644)	67,873	158,518
<u>Derivative Instruments</u>	<u>Indexer</u>	<u>Referential Amount</u>	<u>Curve Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Correction</u>
Fixed/Post-Fixed Interest rate SWAP	% of CDI	4,080,013	(90,644)	67,873	158,518
Total		4,080,013	(90,644)	67,873	158,518
<b>Net Total</b>		-	-	-	-

To evaluate the effectiveness and measure the effectiveness of the strategies, the Bank adopts the *dollar offset method*, whose analysis is carried out monthly.

The *dollar offset method* is calculated by the difference between the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the fair value of the hedged object, attributed to changes in the interest rate.

The effectiveness test is carried out in the verification of variations in the market value or cash flow of the *hedging* instrument, which offset the variations in the market value or cash flow of the object item, evidencing the protection relationship, called the *hedge index*. To be considered *hedge accounting* at Banco Sicredi, it must be established that this ratio is between 80% and 125%.

III Portfolio interest rate risk

- *Portfolio Hedge from other sources – Assets.*
- *Portfolio Hedge from Other Sources – Liabilities.*
- *Credit onlending hedge*
- *Interbank Deposit Hedge*

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A. maintains a portfolio of Interbank Onlending at the pre-fixed interest rate ('Portfolio') in which the credit unions of the Sicredi System are counterparties. To provide *funding* to this portfolio, the Bank issues using different financial instruments.

The conditions of application (Interbank Onlending) and funding (LF, CDB, CDI, LCA) usually have different terms and indexes, generating market risks related to updates in trading conditions and modification of the trajectory of these variables. The main risk of this portfolio is due to the variation in the expectation of the reference interest rate of Brazilian interbank deposits (CDI). To address this exposure, the Bank carried out operations with DI Futures contracts ('Derivatives') evaluating the exposures generated by both the on-lending notes and the funding liabilities, both treated as hedging objects.

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In order to eliminate differences in the accounting measurement of the hedging objects for the hedging instruments (DI1 Futures contract), the hedge accounting methodology was applied, minimizing the mismatches caused by the difference in the criteria for marking assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. The objective of the investment is to appropriate in the result of credit operations the gains and losses related to the fair value attributed to the interest rate risk of the hedged portfolio, thus reducing volatility in the accounting result.

Due to the dynamic nature of the protected Interbank Onlending portfolio, which exists due to early payments in relation to its maturity and different moments of release of new operations, the strategy is to monitor the interest rate risk of the loan portfolio and rebalance the DI Futures contracts, if they do not meet the parameters defined in the hedge documentation.

In accordance with its strategy to hedge interest rate risk, the Bank calculates the DV01 (delta value of a basis point) of exposure and futures to identify the optimal hedging ratio and timely monitor the hedging ratio and provide for possible rebalancing if necessary. The need to buy or sell new DI Futures contracts is assessed on a daily basis, to counterbalance the adjustment of the market value of the hedged item, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the hedge as determined in the hedging documentation.

<u>Object</u>	<u>Indexer</u>	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>			
		<u>Referential Amount</u>	<u>Curve Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Correction</u>
<u>06/30/2025</u>					
Portfolio - Other Sources - Assets		995,270	832,113	819,871	(12,242)
Portfolio - Other Sources - Liabilities	Fixed Interest	(4,117,756)	(3,205,686)	(3,123,567)	82,119
Credit onlendings	Rate	13,169,132	11,189,378	11,117,669	(71,709)
DI onlendings		936,105	553,571	527,694	(25,877)
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>10,982,751</b>	<b>9,369,376</b>	<b>9,341,667</b>	<b>(27,709)</b>
<b>Derivative Instruments</b>					
Future Agreements - Other sources - Asset		(1,077,000)	(900,864)	(900,864)	-
Future Agreements - Other sources - Liabilities	Fixed Interest	4,139,200	3,139,215	3,139,215	-
Future Agreements - Credit Onlendings	Rate	(13,807,200)	(11,757,712)	(11,757,712)	-
Future Agreements - DI Onlendings		(936,000)	(527,750)	(527,750)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>(11,681,000)</b>	<b>(10,047,111)</b>	<b>(10,047,111)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Total</b>		<b>(698,249)</b>	<b>(677,735)</b>	<b>(705,444)</b>	<b>(27,709)</b>

**Cash Flow Hedge:** These are derivative financial instruments that aim to offset variations in the institution's estimated cash flow.

The Bank's cash flow hedging strategies consist of hedging exposure to changes in cash flows to floating interest payments in foreign currency.

The objects of hedging (protected item) are funding in dollars that remunerate with a floating rate SOFR 6M + Spread.

Hedge instruments are swap contracts traded over the counter with the active end fixed in SOFR 6M + Spread in dollars and the passive end fixed in dollars.

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The conversion of the cash flow from the funding to a prefixed interest rate is carried out through the passive end of the swap contracts negotiated over the counter. Thus, the payment resulting from the operation as a whole is the prefixed variation of the financial instruments on the maturity date of the operations.

### I Interest Rate Risk:

- *Hedge of Cash Flow Funding.*

		Parent and Consolidated			
		06/30/2025			
		Interest Rate Risk			
<u>Object</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Reference Value</u>	<u>Curve Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Correction recognized in Net Equity</u>
Dollar funding and fixed interest rates	Exchange rate variation + Six-month SOFR + Fixed rate	365,383	44,612	-	-
Total		365,383	44,612	-	-
<u>Derivative Instruments</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Reference Value</u>	<u>Curve Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Correction recognized in Net Equity</u>
Pre/post fixed interest rate swap	Exchange rate variation + Fixed rate	365,383	30	3,774	3,804
Total		365,383	30	3,774	3,804
<b>Net Total</b>		-	44,582	(3,774)	(3,804)

### II Exchange rate variation risk:

- *Cash Flow Hedge – BNDES Foreign Exchange Margin*

These are derivative financial instruments used to offset variations in the institution's future cash flows, resulting from exposure to exchange rate volatility.

The cash flow hedging strategy consists of protecting a portion of the commercial margin formed between active credit operations and on-lending contracted with BNDES, both indexed to the dollar. This margin is impacted by the exchange rate variation between the revenue and expense flows denominated in the same currency.

The hedging objects (hedged items) correspond to a portion of the future cash flows of the commercial margin, defined by the difference between the interest rate of the active loan portfolio in dollars and the interest rate of the transfers contracted with the BNDES through the TFBD product – BNDES Fixed Rate in dollars.

Hedging instruments are over-the-counter currency forward contracts (NDFs) that convert the foreign exchange exposure of the commercial margin into a prefixed position. The contracted end of the NDFs fixes the future exchange rate, reducing uncertainty about the cash flows of the operation as a whole.

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The hedge relationship is designated according to the criteria established by BCB Circular No. 3,082/2002 and is evaluated as to its effectiveness using the hypothetical derivative method. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of hedging instruments is recorded in a separate account of equity and reclassified to profit or loss as the hedged cash flows are realized.

		Parent and Consolidated			
		06/30/2025			
		BNDES Exchange Margin			
<u>Object</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Reference Value</u>	<u>Curve Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Adjustment recognized in Net Assets</u>
Future cash flows from the active portfolio in dollars and onlendings contracted with the BNDES through the TFBD product	Fixed BNDES rate in U.S. dollars	96,190	863	-	-
Total		96,190	863	-	-
<u>Derivative Instruments</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Reference Value</u>	<u>Curve Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Adjustment recognized in Net Assets</u>
NDF to convert currency exposure into a fixed position	Exchange rate Variation	96,190	4,825	4,342	3,479
Total		96,190	4,825	4,342	3,479
<b>Net Total</b>		-	(3,962)	(4,342)	(3,479)

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### 9. Credit operations, interbank onlending and provision for losses associated with credit risk

#### a) Breakdown of credit operations by type of operation

		06/30/2025				
		Set to expire				
Note	Expired for over 15 days	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Portfolio total	
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>						
Credit operations	4,102	4,320,635	6,666,938	30,125,525	41,117,200	
Loans and bonds discounted	-	674,424	1,950,482	4,494,623	7,119,529	
Financing	4,102	500,431	1,098,506	1,993,984	3,597,023	
Rural and agro-industrial financing	-	3,069,170	3,399,241	21,538,988	28,007,399	
Property financing	-	76,610	218,709	2,097,930	2,393,249	
Provision for expected losses					(32,227)	
Provision for incurred losses					(5,724)	
Subtotal - Credit operations, net of Expected and Incurred Credit losses					<u>41,079,249</u>	
Inter-financial onlendings	-	11,739,292	28,043,121	41,885,523	81,667,936	
Interfinancial transfers rural credit cooperatives (a)	-	10,834,863	25,508,908	29,573,909	65,917,680	
Other interfinancial transfers	-	904,429	2,534,213	12,311,614	15,750,256	
Provision for expected losses					(15,894)	
Subtotal - Interfinancial Transfers, net of Expected Credit Loss					<u>81,652,042</u>	
Other financial assets	10	200,123	816,003	18,533	1,034,659	
Advance payments on exchange agreements	-	198,879	810,802	-	1,009,681	
Securities with credit granting characteristics	-	1,244	5,201	18,533	24,978	
Provision for expected losses					(65)	
Subtotal - Other financial assets, net of expected credit loss					<u>1,034,594</u>	
<b>Gross Total - 2025</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>16,260,050</b>	<b>35,526,062</b>	<b>72,029,581</b>	<b>123,819,795</b>	
Current total					<u>51,790,214</u>	
Non-current total					<u>72,029,581</u>	
Provision for expected losses					(48,186)	
Provision for incurred losses					(5,724)	
<b>Total Provision for incurred and expected losses</b>					<b>(53,910)</b>	
<b>Total credit portfolio net of provisions</b>					<u><b>123,765,885</b></u>	

(a) The values presented include the effects of mark-to-market adjustment related to credit portfolios, subject to Hedge Accounting, which are market risk protection strategies for on-lending portfolios to Cooperatives.

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b) Breakdown of credit operations by stages:

	06/30/2025			Portfolio Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Credit operations	<b>41,084,830</b>	<b>21,683</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>41,117,200</b>
Discounted bonds and loans	7,119,529	-	-	7,119,529
Financing	3,564,653	21,683	10,687	3,597,023
Rural and agro-industrial financing	28,007,399	-	-	28,007,399
Real estate financing	2,393,249	-	-	2,393,249
Provision for expected losses	(19,250)	(9,913)	(3,064)	(32,227)
Provision for incurred losses	-	-	(5,724)	(5,724)
Expected	<b>41,065,580</b>	<b>11,770</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>41,079,249</b>
Other financial assets	1,034,659	-	-	1,034,659
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,009,681	-	-	1,009,681
Securities with credit granting characteristics	24,978	-	-	24,978
Provision for expected losses	(65)	-	-	(65)
Subtotal - Other financial assets, net of expected credit losses	<b>1,034,594</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,034,594</b>
Interfinancial Transfers	81,667,936	-	-	81,667,936
Interbank transfers rural credit cooperatives	58,356,086	-	-	58,356,086
Interbank transfers others	23,311,850	-	-	23,311,850
Provision for expected losses	(15,894)	-	-	(15,894)
Subtotal - Interfinancial Transfers, net of Expected Credit Loss	<b>81,652,042</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,652,042</b>
Gross Total 2025	<b>123,787,425</b>	<b>21,683</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>123,819,795</b>
Provision for expected losses	(35,209)	(9,913)	(3,064)	(48,186)
Provision for incurred losses	-	-	(5,724)	(5,724)
Total Provision for incurred and expected losses	<b>(35,209)</b>	<b>(9,913)</b>	<b>(8,788)</b>	<b>(53,910)</b>
Total credit portfolio net of provisions	<b>123,752,216</b>	<b>11,770</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>123,765,885</b>

c) Movement of the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk

	06/30/2025
Opening balance	<b>(123,692)</b>
Res. 4.966 Transition Adjustment - provision reversal	57,656
Provision constitution	7,442
Subtotal	<b>(58,594)</b>
Credits written-off to losses	4,684
Closing balance	<b>(53,910)</b>

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d) Concentration of credit operations

i) Largest debtors:

	Parent and Consolidated	
	2025-06	%
10 largest debtors	28,872,089	23.32
50 largest debtors	48,040,335	38.80
100 largest debtors	6,642,547	5.37
Other	40,264,824	32.52
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>123,819,795</b>	<b>100</b>

ii) Activity Profile:

Profile	Parent and Consolidated					%
	2025-06					
	Expired from 15 days	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total	
PF Agro	1,739	3,083,330	3,506,556	22,406,480	28,998,105	23.42
PF Urbano	612	222,780	594,164	2,890,974	3,708,530	3.00
PJ	1,751	12,953,940	31,425,342	46,732,127	91,113,160	73.59
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>16,260,050</b>	<b>35,526,062</b>	<b>72,029,581</b>	<b>123,819,795</b>	<b>100</b>

e) Reconciliation of the gross portfolio of credit operations, segregated by stages:

Stage 1	06/30/2025						Acquisition/ (Settlement) of stage 1	Closing Balance 06/30/2025
	Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer into Stage 2	Transfer into Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Loss write-off		
Credit operations								41,084,813
Discounted loans and bonds	6,854,307	-	-	-	12,103	-	253,152	7,119,562
Financing	3,379,322	(22,719)	(4,500)	797	3,718	-	208,288	3,564,906
Rural and agroindustrial financing	25,447,119	-	-	911	17,907	-	2,541,457	28,007,394
Property financing	2,027,755	-	-	84	203	(246)	365,155	2,392,951
Interfinancial onlendings								81,667,934
Interfinancial transfers rural credit cooperatives	67,727,892	-	-	-	-	-	(1,810,215)	65,917,677
Other interbank transfers	9,781,260	-	-	-	-	-	5,968,997	15,750,257
Other financial assets								1,034,678
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	892,318	-	-	-	-	-	117,382	1,009,700
Securities with credit granting characteristics	9,653	-	-	-	-	-	15,325	24,978
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>116,119,626</b>	<b>(22,719)</b>	<b>(4,500)</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>33,931</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>7,659,541</b>	<b>123,787,425</b>

Stage 2	06/30/2025						Closing Balance 06/30/2025
	Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer into Stage 2	Transfer into Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	(Settlement) of stage 1	
Credit operations							21,683
Discounted loans and bonds	65	-	-	-	-	(65)	-
Financing	3,821	(797)	(2,475)	22,719	142	(1,728)	21,682
Rural and agroindustrial financing	922	(911)	-	-	-	(10)	1
Property financing	84	(84)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>(1,792)</b>	<b>(2,475)</b>	<b>22,719</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>(1,803)</b>	<b>21,683</b>

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06/30/2025							
Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer into Stage 1	Transfer into Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Write-off to losses	Acquisition/ (Settlement)	Closing Balance at 06/30/2025
							10,687
18,247	(12,103)	-	-	-	-	(6,144)	-
13,422	(3,718)	(142)	4,500	2,475	(3,086)	(2,764)	10,687
18,871	(17,907)	-	-	-	-	(964)	-
203	(203)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>50,743</b>	<b>(33,931)</b>	<b>(142)</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>(3,086)</b>	<b>(9,872)</b>	<b>10,687</b>

### Consolidation of internships:

06/30/2025							
Consolidated of 3 Stages	Balance 01/01/2025	Stage 1 (a)	Stage 2 (b)	Stage 3 (c)	Write-off to losses	Acquisition/ (Settlement)	Closing Balance at 06/30/2025
Credit operations							
Discounted loans and bonds	6,872,619	12,103	-	(12,103)	-	246,943	7,119,562
Financing	3,396,565	(22,704)	19,589	3,115	(3,086)	203,796	3,597,275
Rural and agroindustrial financing	25,466,912	18,818	(911)	(17,907)	-	2,540,483	28,007,395
Property financing	2,028,042	287	(84)	(203)	(246)	365,155	2,392,951
Interfinancial onlendings							
Securities with credit granting characteristics	67,727,892	-	-	-	-	(1,810,215)	65,917,677
Other interbank transfers	9,781,260	-	-	-	-	5,968,997	15,750,257
Other financial assets							
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	892,318	-	-	-	-	117,382	1,009,700
Securities with credit granting characteristics	9,653	-	-	-	-	15,325	24,978
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>116,175,261</b>	<b>8,504</b>	<b>18,594</b>	<b>(27,098)</b>	<b>(3,332)</b>	<b>7,647,866</b>	<b>123,819,795</b>

### f) Reconciliation of expected losses from credit operations, segregated by stages:

06/30/2025							
Stage 1	Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer into Stage 2	Transfer into Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 3	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Closing balance at 06/30/2025
Credit operations							19,269
Discounted loans and bonds	1,937	-	-	-	15	(1,228)	724
Financing	17,635	(2,188)	(1,004)	279	187	(55)	14,854
Rural and agroindustrial financing	9,550	-	-	1	20	(6,171)	3,400
Property financing	559	-	-	-	-	(268)	291
Interfinancial onlendings							15,878
Interfinancial transfers rural credit cooperatives	25,305	-	-	-	-	(12,439)	12,866
Other interbank transfers	1,860	-	-	-	-	1,152	3,012
Other financial assets							62
Advance payment on exchange contracts	580	-	-	-	-	(519)	61
Securities with credit granting characteristics	9	-	-	-	-	(8)	1
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>57,435</b>	<b>(2,188)</b>	<b>(1,004)</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>(19,536)</b>	<b>35,209</b>

06/30/2025							
Stage 2	Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer into Stage 1	Transfer into Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 3	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Closing balance at 06/30/2025
Credit operations							9,913
Financing	1,779	(279)	(1,310)	2,188	92	7,443	9,913
Rural and agroindustrial financing	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>(280)</b>	<b>(1,310)</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>9,913</b>

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Stage 3	06/30/2025							Closing Balance 06/30/2025
	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Write-off to loss	Constitution/ (Reversal)	
Credit operations								8,788
Discounted loans and bonds	17	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	2
Financing	6,968	(187)	(92)	1,004	1,310	(2,650)	2,433	8,786
Rural and agroindustrial financing	20	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>7,005</b>	<b>(222)</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>(2,650)</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>8,788</b>

### Consolidation of internships:

Consolidated of the 3 stages	06/30/2025							Closing balance at 06/30/2025
	Balance at 01/01/2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Write-off to losses	Constitution / (Reversal)		
Credit operations								
Discounted loans and bonds	1,954	15	-	-	-	(1,228)		741
Financing	26,382	(2,726)	691	(15)	(2,650)	9,821		31,503
Rural and agro-industrial financing	9,571	21	(1)	2,035	-	(6,171)		5,455
Property financing	559	-	-	(20)	-	(268)		271
Interbank onlendings								
Interfinancial transfers rural credit cooperatives	25,305	-	-	-	-	(12,439)		12,866
Other interbank transfers	1,860	-	-	-	-	1,152		3,012
Other financial assets								
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	580	-	-	-	-	(519)		61
Securities with credit granting characteristics	9	-	-	-	-	(8)		1
<b>Total - 2025</b>	<b>66,220</b>	<b>(2,690)</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>(2,650)</b>	<b>(9,660)</b>		<b>53,910</b>

### g) Income from credit operations and interbank transfers

06/30/2025	
Interbank Transfers	4,334,640
Loans	536,859
Financing	214,867
Rural and Agro-industrial Financing	807,934
Housing Financing	94,706
Others	1,567
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,990,573</b>
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Loss	1,244
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,991,817</b>

In accordance with the requirements determined by BCB Resolution 352/23, the Bank chose to use the "differentiated linear methodology" for credit operations for effective interest rate purposes.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition of credit operations were considered as eligible transaction costs.

In the semester ended June 30, 2025, the recoveries of credit operations previously written off as losses totaled R\$1,244 and were recorded as "Revenues from financial intermediation - Credit operations".

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, no renegotiations of credit operations were carried out.

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### 10. Other financial assets

	Note	Parent 2025-06	Consolidated 2025-06
<b>Other assets at amortized cost</b>			
Card operations (a)		14,279,532	14,279,532
Advance payment of exchange agreement	9.a	1,009,681	1,009,681
Revenue receivable		148,669	148,669
Provided services receivable		53,355	58,187
Securities with credit granting characteristics	9.a	6,445	6,445
Debtors under agreements		1,129	1,129
Payment transactions (b)		5,235,166	5,235,166
Current total		20,733,977	20,738,809
Securities with credit granting characteristics	9.a	18,533	18,533
Debtors by security deposits		24,257	24,709
Non-current total		42,790	43,242
Provision for expected losses		(871)	(928)
Net Total 2025		20,775,896	20,781,123

- (a) Card transactions refer to the balances that the Bank has to receive from the Cooperatives, and the amount is composed of: (i) values of the financial agenda of the issue, which comprise purchase and withdrawal transactions made by our Members and provisioned for payment to the brands and (ii) values of the acceptance product, which refer to balances receivable in the process of payment of the acquirer's costs, such as brand fees, processing costs and card machine rentals.
- (b) Payment transactions refer to amounts receivable from issuers on the intermediation of transactions carried out with credit and debit cards.

### 11. Other assets

	Note	Parent 06/30/2025	Consolidated 06/30/2025
<b>Current</b>			
Pre-paid expenses (a)		20,399	20,480
Taxes and contributions to be offset		44,106	71,942
Payments and receipts to be settled - Without provision		21,721	21,721
Amounts to be settled		8,044	8,070
Advances and salary advances		1,756	1,825
Advances for payments on behalf of the institution		884	1,025
Internal compensation		639	639
Prepayment of deferred expenses - CPC 47 (b)		-	99,644
Amounts receivable from companies in the system (c)		9,443	9,443
Active credit portability		3,232	3,232
Miscellaneous reimbursements		2,721	8,244
Other		5,652	5,844
Current total		118,597	252,109
Pre-paid expenses (a)		43,383	43,383
Accrual of expenses defer pricing		-	351,249
Non-current total		43,383	394,632
Total		161,980	646,741

- (a) Anticipated expenses refer to the amounts of appropriation of transaction costs of international funding operations and other miscellaneous expenses.

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- (b) In accordance with the CPC47, all payments related to the advance commission for the sale of consortium quotas and insurance brokerage transferred to individual cooperatives are recorded in assets, updated monthly according to their recognition competence, with new deferrals and the write-off of those that are recognized as expenses.
- (c) Amounts receivable from companies in the System refer to administrative expenses and other miscellaneous expenses paid by the Bank and collected later.

## 12. Interests in subsidiaries in the country

We present below the investments evaluated by the equity method in the subsidiaries Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda. (Insurance Broker), Administradora de Bens Sicredi Ltda. (Asset Administrator) and Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda. (Consortium Administrator):

	Parent			
	Insurance Company	Assets Manager	Consortium Manager	Total
	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025
Amount of possessed shares	400	49,276	134,987	
Interest percentage	100.00	99.98	99.99	
Share capital	400	49,286	135,000	
Net equity	39,669	53,556	158,851	
Net profit for the semester	4,359	96	11,185	
Investment amount	39,669	53,546	170,019	<u>263,234</u>
Equity equivalence	4,359	96	11,184	<u>15,639</u>

## 13. Asset for use

	Yearly depre./ amort. rates %	Parent								
		Opening balance	Acquisition	Write-off	(a) Corrected cost 06/30/2025	Depre/Amort at the beginning of the year	Depreciation/Amortization	Write-off Depr/Amort	(b) Depre/Amort 06/30/2025	(a) + (b) Net 06/30/2025
Fixed assets in use		25.022	628	(599)	25.051	(9.266)	(1.064)	394	(9.936)	15.115
Land	-	5.676	-	-	5.676	-	(276)	-	(276)	5.400
Buildings	4	6.687	-	-	6.687	(2.669)	(60)	-	(2.729)	3.958
Furniture, utensils and facilities	10	6.049	135	-	6.184	(2.602)	(288)	-	(2.890)	3.294
Computer equipment and processing systems	20	3.593	271	(6)	3.858	(2.669)	(287)	4	(2.952)	906
Transport systems	20	2.153	221	(593)	1.781	(999)	(151)	390	(760)	1.021
Other property, plant and equip	10	864	1	-	865	(327)	(2)	-	(329)	536
Intangible assets	20	3.619	-	-	3.619	(3.619)	-	-	(3.619)	-
Total		28.641	628	(599)	28.670	(12.885)	(1.064)	394	(13.555)	15.115

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Consolidated											
Yearly depre./ amort. rates %	Opening balance	Acquisition	Write-off	Transfer.	(a) Corrected cost 06/30/2025	Depre/Amort at the beginning of the year	Depreciation/ Amortization	Write-off Depr/Amort	(b) Depre/Amort 06/30/2025	(a) + (b) Net 06/30/2025	
Fixed assets in use	116,451	1,960	(599)	-	117,812	(46,433)	(2,773)	394	(48,812)	69,000	
Land	-	12,143	-	-	12,143	-	(276)	-	(276)	11,867	
Buildings	4	53,517	63	-	54,662	(16,490)	(563)	-	(17,053)	37,609	
Furniture, utensils and facilities	10	36,791	243	-	37,624	(23,659)	(1,364)	-	(25,023)	12,601	
Computer equipment and processing systems	20	5,871	290	(6)	6,155	(4,501)	(372)	4	(4,869)	1,286	
Transport systems	20	2,185	221	(593)	1,813	(1,031)	(151)	390	(792)	1,021	
Other property, plant and equip	10	1,122	-	-	1,122	(752)	(47)	-	(799)	323	
Ongoing fixed assets	-	4,822	1,143	-	4,293	-	-	-	-	4,293	
Intangible assets	20	3,642	-	-	3,642	(3,642)	-	-	(3,642)	-	
Total		120,093	1,960	(599)	-	121,454	(50,075)	(2,773)	394	(52,454)	69,000

### 14. Deposits and funding on the open market

We present below the deposits and funding by maturity range:

	Parent			Consolidated	
	06/30/2025			06/30/2025	
	No expiration date and up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total	Total
Deposits	45,412,132	13,451,265	2,622,816	61,486,213	61,475,729
Demand deposits	138,861	-	-	138,861	128,377
Savings deposits	33,295,292	-	-	33,295,292	33,295,292
Interbank deposits	11,776,214	5,525,240	2,613,134	19,914,588	19,914,588
Installment deposits	201,356	7,926,025	9,682	8,137,063	8,137,063
Other deposits	409	-	-	409	409
Open market funding	1,739,880	4,744	19,492,237	21,236,861	21,236,861
Own portfolio	1,739,880	4,744	19,492,237	21,236,861	21,236,861
Total - 2025	47,152,012	13,456,009	22,115,053	82,723,074	82,712,590
Current total				60,608,021	60,597,537
Non-current total				22,115,053	22,115,053

### 15. Securities Issuance Resources

	Parent and Consolidated			
	06/30/2025			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Agribusiness credit bill resources	4,851,951	15,309,640	28,358,749	48,520,340
Obligations arising from the issuance of financial bills	1,165,746	1,614,121	4,516,658	7,296,525
Total - 2025	6,017,697	16,923,761	32,875,407	55,816,865
Current total				22,941,458
Non-current				32,875,407

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**16. Obligations for loans and onlending**

	Parent and Consolidated			Total
	06/30/2025			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 12 months	
Loan obligations	1,112,889	1,577,738	5,526,212	8,216,839
Domestic Loans - Official Institutions	12,359	35,284	338,411	386,054
Domestic Loans	348,630	453,253	291,351	1,093,234
Loans abroad (a)	751,900	1,089,201	4,896,450	6,737,551
Obligations for transfers in the country - Official institutions	3,922,820	5,509,110	26,588,670	36,020,600
National Treasury	185,055	180,373	56,439	421,867
Banco do Brasil	179,284	481,525	1,939,655	2,600,464
BNDES	2,518,695	3,844,246	18,478,956	24,841,897
FINAME	1,016,147	904,746	5,405,458	7,326,351
FNO Banco da Amazônia	23,548	97,952	657,800	779,300
FINEP	91	268	50,362	50,721
Total - 2025	5,035,709	7,086,848	32,114,882	44,237,439
Current Total				12,122,557
Non-current total				32,114,882

(a) Loans abroad are represented by funds raised in foreign currency maturing by June 2031. Some funding contracts have restrictive debt clauses (*covenants*). As of 30 June 2025, the Bank is in compliance with the provisions of those contracts.

The obligations for on-lending in the country mainly represent funding from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES). The contracted operations, observing the characteristics of each program, have monthly, quarterly, semiannual and annual maturities until the year 2035. Such resources are transferred within the same terms and funding rates as the program, plus the transfer commission.

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### 17. Other financial liabilities

	Note	Parent and Consolidated 06/30/2025
Receipts and payments to be settled		30,265
Payment transactions (a)		13,617,853
Third-party funds in transit		40,467
Securities trading and brokerage		711
Card transactions (b)		2,843,236
Foreing Exchange portfolio		35,250
Subordinate debt	17.b	52,058
Provisions and other obligations related to financial instruments		2,408
Other		9
Current total		16,622,257
Hybrid equity and debt instruments	17.a	2,192,742
Subordinate debt	17.b	1,740,462
Non-current total		3,933,204
Total		20,555,461

- (a) Payment transactions refer to the payments that will be made to acquirers, related to the financial agenda of the card issuance.  
(b) Card transactions refer to payments that will be made to merchants and other partners, related to the financial agenda of the acquiring (net of the amounts anticipated at the request of the merchants), as well as any balances of the issuance schedule awaiting settlement by the brand.

#### a) Hybrid equity and debt instruments

On January 3, 2014, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,192/13, repealed and replaced by CMN Resolution No. 4,955/21, the Bank carried out a funding operation with Central Cooperatives in the amount of R\$134,539, through the issuance of Perpetual Subordinated Financial Bills (eligible for Authorized Complementary Capital), for the purpose of its eligibility as a "Hybrid Capital and Debt Instrument", replacing the Bank Deposit Receipts (RDB) issued in 2005. The operation was contracted without a maturity date and with remuneration linked to 100% of the DI Rate expressed as a percentage per year, based on 252 days, calculated and disclosed daily by B3. The funds raised may be used to absorb any losses.

In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,955/21, Banco Sicredi issued Perpetual Subordinated Financial Bills (eligible for Complementary Capital) on three occasions: December 14, 2023 in the amount of R\$750,000, with remuneration linked to 100% of the CDI + 3.6% per year; on August 21, 2024 in the total of R\$ 600,000, with remuneration linked to 100% of the CDI + 2.54% per year; and on February 19, 2025, in the amount of R\$ 550,000, with remuneration linked to 100% of the CDI + 1.9% per year. These operations were acquired by the Central Cooperatives and have no maturity date.

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The funding totals R\$ 2,034,539 and is distributed among the central stations as follows:

Transaction issue date	Parent and Consolidated	
	Initial investment amount	
01/03/2014	134,539	
12/14/2023	750,000	
08/21/2024	600,000	
02/19/2025	550,000	
<b>Non-current total</b>	<b>2,034,539</b>	

Central	Parent and Consolidated		
	Initial investment amount	Wield	2025-06
Central Sicredi Sul/Sudeste	857,412	84,368	941,780
Central Sicredi Nordeste	35,090	1,290	36,380
Central Sicredi PR/SP/RJ	580,272	41,835	622,107
Central Sicredi Centro Norte	361,437	22,005	383,442
Central Sicredi Brasil Central	200,328	8,705	209,033
<b>Non-current total</b>	<b>2,034,539</b>	<b>158,203</b>	<b>2,192,742</b>

### b) Subordinated debt

In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,955/2021, the Bank has Subordinated Financial Bills (LFSN) issued in the amount of R\$959,600, maturing until 2034.

In January 2022, the Bank issued a Subordinated Green Bond in the amount of US\$100 million with IDB Invest, a member of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), intended in its entirety for the financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects with Sicredi members. The amount raised in reais, equivalent to R\$ 549,780, has a ten-year maturity (principal) and semi-annual interest payment.

As of June 30, 2025, the total updated value of these subordinated debt instruments is R\$1,792,520.

	Parent and Consolidated		
	Initial Investment Amount	Wield Rate	06/30/2025
Subordinate debt instruments	1.509.380	283.140	1.792.520
<b>Non-current Total</b>	<b>1.509.380</b>	<b>283.140</b>	<b>1.792.520</b>

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### 18. Provision for civil, tax and labor risks

The Bank is a party to lawsuits that its legal advisors classify as a probable risk of loss, and the estimated amounts and their respective provisions are recorded under the heading "Provision for civil, tax and labor risks" and shown in the table below, according to the nature of the liabilities.

Nature	Parent	Consolidated
	06/30/2025	06/30/2025
Labor	16,330	16,330
Civil	11,346	11,391
Non-current total	<u>27,676</u>	<u>27,721</u>

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank also had civil, labor and tax lawsuits whose probability of loss is possible in the Parent Company in the amount of R\$76,080 (in December 2024 – R\$73,467) and in the Consolidated in the amount of R\$88,533 (in December 2024 – R\$86,023).

In the lawsuits assessed as a possible risk, we highlight the civil lawsuit for compensation for moral damages in the amount of R\$ 58,379 filed against Banco Sicredi regarding the Federal Government's Minha Casa Minha Vida Program.

The movement of the provision for civil and labor risks is as follows:

Nature	Parent			
	12/31/2024	Provision Increase	Provision Write-off/Reversal	06/30/2025
Labor	15,682	1,014	(369)	16,327
Civil	10,935	443	(29)	11,349
Non-current total	<u>26,617</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>(398)</u>	<u>27,676</u>

Nature	Consolidated			
	12/31/2024	Provision Increase	Provision Write-off/Reversal	06/30/2025
Labor	15,752	1,016	(441)	16,327
Civil	10,981	444	(30)	11,395
Non-current total	<u>26,733</u>	<u>1,460</u>	<u>(471)</u>	<u>27,722</u>

On June 30, 2025, judicial deposits related to the aforementioned risks include the amount of R\$24,257 in the Parent Company and R\$24,709 in the Consolidated, respectively, recorded under the heading "Other financial assets".

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### 19. Other liabilities

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Charging and collection of taxes and similar (a)	439,844	439,844
Tax and social security	94,671	118,000
Sundry creditors	316,798	330,608
Property creditors	112,718	112,718
Obligations by official agreements (b)	63,972	63,972
Provision for payments payable	59,431	59,850
Provision for payroll	94,464	94,800
Trade payables - group's companies (c)	136,234	245,493
Deferred revenue (d)	-	99,643
Other trade payables (e)	85,855	92,189
Current total	<u>1,403,987</u>	<u>1,657,117</u>
Deferred revenue (d)	-	351,249
Non-current total	<u>-</u>	<u>351,249</u>
Total	<u>1,403,987</u>	<u>2,008,366</u>

(a) Collection and collection of taxes and similar refer to the amounts of IOF, GPS, DARF and DAS collections.

(b) Obligations by official agreements refer to the amounts received from the INSS for the payment of monthly social security benefits.

(c) Accounts payable – group companies refer to the amounts of remuneration for the distribution of the Bank's products by Sicredi's member Cooperatives.

(d) In accordance with the CPC47, all receipts related to the Administration fee on bids and anticipations for the sale of consortium quotas and insurance brokerage recorded in the liabilities are updated monthly according to their competence, with new deferrals and the write-off of those recognized as revenues. Until June 2024, such values were recognized in the result in its entirety.

(e) Other suppliers refer mainly to financial services technology provided by Fiserv.

### 20. Equity

#### a) Share capital

As of June 30, 2025, the capital stock is R\$ 5,220,974, represented by 4,064,460,734 common shares and 330,142,434 preferred shares, book-entry shares, with no par value.

At the Board of Directors' meeting, held on June 25, 2025, the Bank's capital increase of R\$350,000 was authorized through the issuance of 291,332,411 common shares. The approval of this contribution with the Central Bank took place on July 30, 2025.

Class A preferred stock has the following rights: (a) fixed, non-cumulative dividends; (b) priority in the distribution of dividends on all classes of shares currently existing and to be issued by the Bank; (c) the same voting rights granted to the common shares of the Bank currently existing; and (d) priority in the reimbursement of the capital stock. The dividends attributed to the common shares will be constituted by the profits remaining after the payment of the Class A preferred shares.

Class B preferred stock has the following rights: (a) fixed and non-cumulative dividends; (b) priority in the distribution of dividends on all classes of shares currently existing and to be issued by the Bank, with the exception of Class A Preferred Shares which will be placed *pari passu* with Class B Preferred Shares and, therefore, will have the same priority as Class B Preferred Shares; and (c) priority in the redemption of capital stock, *pari passu* with Class A preferred shares.

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Shares	12/31/2024	Transaction flows for the period	06/30/2025
	Balance	Full payment	Balance
Common	3,773,128,323	291,332,411	4,064,460,734
Preferred Type A	330,142,434	-	330,142,434
Preferred Type B	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,103,270,757</b>	<b>291,332,411</b>	<b>4,394,603,168</b>

**(b) Profit reserve**

Legal Reserve - constituted at the rate of 5% of the net income for the year, limited to up to 20% of the capital stock, pursuant to article 193 of Law No. 6,404/76.

**c) Dividends**

According to the Institution's bylaws, the net income verified, after legal and statutory allocations, will be fully distributed to shareholders.

At the meeting of Banco Sicredi's Board of Directors, held on January 22, 2025, the allocation of net income for the year ended in 2024, in the amount of R\$ 140,931, was approved. Of this amount, R\$7,046 was allocated to the legal reserve, R\$15,000 was distributed to shareholders in the form of interest on equity, imputed to dividends for the year 2024, and R\$118,885 was distributed as dividends in April 2025.

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**21. Income tax and social contribution**a) Reconciliation of IRPJ and CSLL results

The provisions for CSLL were constituted by the application of the rate of 20% and the provisions for Income Tax (IR) by the application of a rate of 15%, plus 10% on the taxable income that exceeds R\$ 240 in the year, on the taxable income, as shown below:

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Income before profit sharing, interest on capital, and income tax	217,466	225,457
Profit sharing and interest on capital	(13,451)	(13,832)
Earnings after profit sharing, interest on capital, and before income tax	<u>204,015</u>	<u>211,625</u>
IRPJ and CSLL at 45% tax rate	(91,807)	(95,231)
Exclusions / (Additions)		
Permanent		
Earnings after profit sharing, interest on capital, and before income tax	7,010	7,010
Tax incentive	114	114
Establishment of a retirement savings plan for directors	(1,967)	(1,967)
Executive board compensation	(101)	(101)
Gifts, donations, and sponsorships	(41)	(41)
Effect of the tax rate increase (a)	-	2,558
Other permanent movements	1,619	1,944
IR additional payment	12	48
Other	14,851	14,851
Subtotal	<u>21,497</u>	<u>24,416</u>
Temporary		
Reversal of provision for employee profit sharing	4,102	4,354
Reversal of provision for executive profit sharing	481	327
Reversal of provision for credit operations	6,274	6,274
(Provision) for civil, tax, and labor risks	(769)	(746)
(Provision) for adjustment of securities marked to market	(230,216)	(230,216)
Other reversals of incentive provisions	10,621	10,621
Depreciation	-	(41)
Tax loss - IRPJ	46,833	46,833
Negative Basis - CSLL	36,970	36,970
Other net items	-	(1,694)
Subtotal	<u>(125,705)</u>	<u>(127,318)</u>
Current IRPJ	(109,150)	(115,942)
Current CSLL	(86,265)	(88,695)
Constitution of tax credits	125,705	127,318
IRPJ and CSLL recorded in profit and loss	<u>(69,710)</u>	<u>(77,319)</u>
Effective rates	<u>-34%</u>	<u>-37%</u>

(a) The effect of the rate increase refers to the rate differential for other non-financial companies, in which the Social Contribution rate is 9%.

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The analyses carried out reflect the impacts of the changes brought about by the normative Law 14,467/2022 and MP 1,261/2024, effective as of January 1, 2025.

b) Deferred Taxes Assets and Liabilities

i. *Composition of deferred taxes*

On June 30, 2025, the Financial Institution's deferred tax balances were recorded according to the tax rates in force, being 25% for Income Tax and 20% for Social Contribution on Net Income. The amounts were recorded under the items "Tax Credits" in assets and "Deferred Tax Obligations" in liabilities, as shown in the table:

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Temporary differences - Deferred tax assets		
Provision for civil, tax, and labor risks	12,454	12,469
Provisions for PLR and PPR	7,779	7,908
Provision for asset losses	26,928	26,924
Mark-to-market TVMs and derivative financial instruments	465,265	465,265
Other provisions	28,574	32,025
Deferred revenue	-	153,303
Tax loss and negative tax base	169,387	169,388
Total	<u>710,387</u>	<u>867,282</u>
Temporary differences - Deferred tax liabilities		
Mark-to-market TVMs and derivative financial instruments	(471,977)	(471,977)
Depreciation/Amortization	-	(614)
Deferred expenses	-	(153,303)
Total	<u>(471,977)</u>	<u>(625,894)</u>

The accounting recognition took into account the probable realization of these taxes based on future results prepared based on internal assumptions and future economic scenarios that may, therefore, change.

On June 30, 2025, the present value of net active tax credits, calculated considering the average rate of 14.70%, calculated based on the average rate of government securities and credit operations in the portfolio, amounts to R\$451,125.

There are no tax credits not constituted on June 30, 2025.

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ii. *Estimated period of realization*

The values of the assets, deferred tax, present the following expectations of realization on June 30, 2025:

Year	Parent	Consolidated
	Credit value	Credit value
	06/30/2025	06/30/2025
2025	37,299	58,311
2026	92,480	123,186
2027	59,930	84,190
2028	55,832	76,721
2029	307,154	324,809
2030	42,409	56,545
2031	76,791	87,182
2032	795	7,812
2033	4,374	9,066
2034	197	3,609
2035	33,126	35,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>710,387</b>	<b>867,282</b>

As the taxable base of income tax and social contribution on net income derives not only from the profit that can be generated, but also from the existence of non-taxable revenues, non-deductible expenses, tax incentives and other variables, there is no immediate correlation between the Institution's net income and the income tax result and the social contribution. Therefore, the expectation of the use of tax credits should not be taken as the only indication of the Institution's future results.

iii. *Movement in the year*

	Parent		
	Deferred assets	Deferred liabilities	Net equity
	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025
Opening balance for the period	702,074	(560,155)	(6,162)
Deferred taxes accrued/provisioned (a)	570,345	(548,357)	33,272
Deferred taxes realized/reversed	(562,032)	636,535	(4,057)
Closing balance for the period	710,387	(471,977)	23,053
	Consolidado		
	Deferred assets	Deferred liabilities	Net equity
	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025
Opening balance for the period	827,050	(683,766)	(6,162)
Deferred taxes accrued/provisioned (a)	727,239	(702,274)	33,272
Deferred taxes realized/reversed	(687,007)	760,146	(4,057)
Closing balance for the period	867,282	(625,894)	23,053

(a) The line of deferred taxes constituted/provisioned – Shareholders' Equity, considers the balance of the deferred tax related to the transition adjustment of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, in the amount of R\$ 27,773 (note 4).

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### 22. Balances and transactions with related parties

*Related institutions / Cooperative Credit System – (Sicredi)*

As detailed in the operational context (note 1), the Bank was created to meet the needs of Credit Unions in accessing the financial market in its entirety. Below we present the main operations carried out by the Bank with the entities of the Sicredi System:

	<b>Parent</b>
	<b>06/30/2025</b>
Assets	<b>104,108,679</b>
Interbank deposits	7,988,608
Interbank transfers	81,652,042
Credit operations	140,833
Revenue receivable	1,729
Other credits - miscellaneous	14,325,467
Liabilities	<b>26,284,648</b>
Demand deposits	21,232
Installment-deposits	7,926,025
Interbank deposits	16,012,468
Social and statutory	130,534
Other obligations - miscellaneous	1,647
Hybrid equity and debt instruments	2,192,742
	<b>06/30/2025</b>
Revenue	<b>3,757,053</b>
Credit operations and interbank transfers	2,394,109
Results from securities transactions	936,946
Revenues from services rendered	1,766
Other operating revenues	424,232
Expenses	<b>3,639,860</b>
Funding operations in the market	2,511,209
Other administrative expenses	1,129,323
Other operating expenses	506
(Reversal) for Expected Credit Losses	(1,178)

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*Related/controlled institutions*Demand deposits

	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Administradora de Bens Sicredi	83
Corretora de Seguros Sicredi	3,380
Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi	7,021
Total	<u><u>10,484</u></u>

The fundraising with related parties was contracted under conditions similar to those practiced with third parties, in force on the dates of the operations.

Remuneration of key management staff

Annually at the Annual General Meeting, the following shall be established:

- The amount of the monthly fees of the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Executive Officer and the Directors, and
- The CEO, the executive director and the directors will also be entitled to the prerogatives provided for in the Sicredi Benefits Program (PBS) and the Cooperative Education Program (PEC) under the terms of the respective regulations and under equivalent conditions to other employees.

Also, in relation to the Management's compensation, the current policy establishes that 50% of the net amount of variable compensation, if any, will be paid on the spot and 50% will be available in 3 equal, annual and successive installments, with the first installment due in the year following the payment date. This procedure adheres to CMN Resolution No. 3,921/10, which provides for the remuneration policy for managers of financial institutions.

The remuneration paid to its managers was as follows:

Short-term benefits to managers

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Income	3,430	3,430
Profit sharing	3,491	3,491
Contribution to INSS	1,391	1,411
Total	<u><u>8,312</u></u>	<u><u>8,332</u></u>

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### Post-employment benefits

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Defined contribution supplementary pension plan	162
Total	<u>162</u>

The Bank and its subsidiaries do not have long-term employment termination benefits or stock-based compensation for their key management personnel.

### 23. Investment funds managed by Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

The Bank manages investment funds, whose net equity as of June 30, 2025 reached R\$157,997,498.

Revenue from the management of investment funds in the period reached R\$20,955 and is presented under the heading "Revenues from services" (note 24).

### 24. Service Revenue

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Insurance commission	-	553,262
Consortium management fee	-	285,071
Income from payment services	11,559	11,558
Funds management	20,955	20,955
Agreement (a)	11,254	11,254
Guarantees granted	3,996	3,996
Charging	2,848	2,848
Bank services	2,530	2,530
Custody	1,471	1,471
Comp processing (b)	966	966
Resource management fee	165	420
Total	<u>55,744</u>	<u>894,331</u>

(a) Revenue from agreements refers to revenue from public and private agreements.

(b) Comp processing refers to the revenues from the check clearing service and other paper.

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### 25. Personnel expenses

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Proventos	29,006	29,829
Benefits	4,882	4,902
Social charges	7,541	7,809
Other personnel expenses	10,483	10,640
Total	<u>51,912</u>	<u>53,180</u>

### 26. Administrative expenditure

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Financial System Services (a)	845,039	1,053,434
Third-party services (b)	419,111	457,530
Agreements with Cooperative Companies ©	-	440,505
Promotions and public relations	27,195	71,102
Data processing	13,172	13,250
Rental	3,904	1,463
Communication	3,947	4,312
Depreciation and Amortization	1,064	2,773
Travel	1,002	1,034
Marketing, promotions and public relations	856	856
Fees and charges	634	706
Water, energy, and gas	301	318
Transport	207	208
Material	63	69
Maintenance and upkeep of assets	48	95
Other expenses	5,340	11,635
Total	<u>1,321,883</u>	<u>2,059,290</u>

(a) The expenses of the Financial System Services are substantially composed of expenses for the provision of services by the Cooperatives that are members of Sicredi in the allocation of resources from BNDES credit lines, equalization of costs of PRONAF programs, insurance, pension plans, consortia, issuance and acquisition of cards and other means of payment, clearing of checks and other papers, credit with official resources or transferred by other financial institutions, foreign exchange, savings, investment funds and clubs, and any other financial and non-financial product and service, subject to specific regulations.

(b) Third-party services primarily refer to amounts paid to Visa and Mastercard for credit and debit card processing fees.

(c) Cooperative Agreements basically refer to the expenses of quotas of Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda., and insurance operations of Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda. carried out by the Credit Cooperatives that are members of Sicredi.

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### 27. Other Operating Revenues

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
Reimbursement for services - cards (a)	360,561	360,561
Advance payment of sales receivables - Sicredi Home (b)	194,235	194,235
Pricing Services	37,503	37,874
Recovery of charges and expenses	47,666	47,699
Promotional Incentives	21,878	21,878
Update of judicial deposits and tax credits	5,500	6,487
Reimbursement of services - centralized (c)	2,121	-
Reversal of provisions for civil, tax, and labor risks	398	472
Reversal of operating provisions	-	18,680
Compensation - RCO (d)	48	48
Other operating income	1,926	2,106
Total	<u>671,836</u>	<u>690,040</u>

- (a) Revenues from Reimbursement of services - cards refer to the services of fees and card processing carried out by the Cooperatives.
- (b) Anticipation of sales receivables - Sicredi Domicile refers to the amount that is made available by the Cooperatives to Banco Sicredi, with the objective of supporting amounts that can be anticipated for members domiciled in Sicredi (shopkeepers and merchants), corresponding to card transactions.
- (c) Revenues from Reimbursement of services - cards refer to the services of fees and card processing carried out by the Cooperatives.
- (d) Compensation – RCO refers to the revenue from operating fees of bank clearing with other financial institutions.

### 28. Other Operating Expenses

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>06/30/2025</u>	<u>06/30/2025</u>
INSS benefit rate	32,073	32,073
Agreement - National Social Security Institute - INSS	2,695	2,695
Discounts granted in renegotiations	2,766	2,766
Provision for contingent liabilities	1,457	1,460
Reimbursement - RCO	774	774
Operating losses	17	53
Other expenses with lawsuits	20	21
Expenses related to payment transaction processes	6,128	6,128
Other operating expenses	2,444	2,811
Total	<u>48,374</u>	<u>48,781</u>

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### 29. Risk and capital management framework

The Sicredi System considers risk management a priority in the conduct of its activities and business, adopting practices in absolute accordance with the precepts of the Basel Accords. Thus, it has specialized areas for the management of these risks, centralized in Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A. The centralized structure has a Risk and Capital Committee and a Statutory Audit Committee, with the participation of independent members in them, in accordance with regulatory requirements and best practices, which act as advisory bodies to the Board of Directors. Among the main risks managed by the institution, the Capital Management Structure, Operational Risk, Business Continuity Risk, Market Risk, Interest Rate Variations, Liquidity Risk, Credit Risk, Social, Environmental and Climate Risks, Compliance Risk and Information Security Risk stand out, the main aspects of which are presented below:

#### I - Capital Management Structure

For the purposes of current legislation, Capital Management is defined as the continuous process of:

- Monitoring and control of the capital held by the Institution;
- Assessment of the need for capital to face the risks that the Institution is subject to;
- Planning of goals and capital needs, considering the strategic objectives of the Institution

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi's capital management is carried out through a structure compatible with the nature of the operations, the complexity of the products and the size of the Bank's risk exposure, and this structure is responsible for establishing the processes, policies and systems that support capital management.

The processes and policies for capital management are established following the minimum criteria of the regulations in force, aligned with the best market practices, and approved by the competent authorities.

The processes for capital management at Banco Cooperativo Sicredi include:

- Mechanisms that enable the identification, evaluation and monitoring of the relevant risks incurred by the institution, including risks not covered by the minimum legal capital requirements;
- Capital targets at levels above the minimum legal requirements and that reflect risk appetite, aiming to maintain capital to support the risks incurred and ensure business growth in a sustainable and efficient manner;
- Capital Plan consistent with strategic planning, covering a minimum horizon of three years;
- Stress tests and evaluation of their impacts on capital;
- Capital adequacy assessment carried out through the ICAAP report;
- Periodic management reports on the adequacy of capital for the board of directors and the board of directors;
- Capital contingency plan establishing strategies and procedures, defined and documented, to face stressful situations.

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### II - Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the possibility of losses resulting from external events or from failure, deficiency or inadequacy of internal processes, people or systems. The definition also includes the legal risk associated with the inadequacy or deficiency in contracts signed by the institution, sanctions due to non-compliance with legal provisions and compensation for damages to third parties resulting from the activities carried out by the institution. Operational risk management is carried out jointly between the Bank, Central Banks and Singular Cooperatives. These entities are responsible for complying with internal and external regulations, making use of tools, methodologies and processes established systemically. Such processes are composed of a set of actions that aim to maintain the risks to which each institution is exposed at appropriate levels. These are:

- Internal standardization containing rules, roles and responsibilities regarding operational risk management disseminated throughout the institution;
- Identification and analysis, assessment, response, monitoring and reporting of operational risks;
- Identification, registration and treatment of operational risk events;
- Periodic and structured reports on relevant operational risk topics to governance forums;
- Dissemination of the risk management culture to the entire organization;
- Periodic stress tests for operational risk scenarios;
- Procedures aimed at ensuring the continuity of the institution's activities and limiting losses arising from the interruption of critical business processes, including impact analyses and periodic testing of continuity plans.
- Management of operational risk arising from outsourced services relevant to the regular functioning of the institution.

### III - Business Continuity Risk

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is the ability of the organization to continue the delivery of products and/or services at a previously defined acceptable level, after interruption incidents.

Sicredi has a structure to respond appropriately to recovery, restoration and agreed levels of availability for the most critical services of the System's centralizing entities, in the event of events that cause the interruption of its services, thus preserving the interests of all parties involved.

Through a Business Impact Analysis (BIA), the services considered critical are identified, as well as their dependencies in the view of IT Service and Third Parties that support these services. From this analysis, it is possible to define the strategies and respective contingency plans. main business processes of the institution as well as the IT services that support these processes and, thus, the business continuity strategies adopted are defined.

The Integrated Risk Management Policy and the Sicredi Business Continuity Standard provide for the basic principles and structure necessary to ensure the appropriate response to the recovery, restoration and agreed levels of availability for the entities' most critical processes.

The Business Continuity Management system structured at Sicredi includes:

- Business Continuity Management Standard;
- Business impact analysis - BIAs;
- IT disaster recovery strategies from a business perspective;
- Operational continuity plans;
- Plans for the replacement of third-party companies.

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Finally, Sicredi's centralized structure makes available, through the Systemic Business Continuity Standard, to all its cooperatives some recommendations to increase the resilience of their services, guiding the creation of Business Impact Analyses and Continuity Plans.

### IV - Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the possibility of losses arising from fluctuations in the market values of positions held by a financial institution. This definition includes operations subject to the risks of exchange rate variation, interest rates, stock prices and commodity prices.

The market risk management of the institutions of the Sicredi System is centralized in the Sicredi Cooperative Bank, through a structure compatible with the nature of the operations, the complexity of the products and the size of the System's risk exposure. The centralized structure is responsible for establishing the processes, policies and systems that support the System's institutions in managing market risk.

The processes and policies for market risk management are established following the minimum criteria of the regulations in force, aligned with the best market practices, and approved by the competent authorities of each institution in the System.

The processes for managing the market risk of the Sicredi System include:

- Clear rules for classifying the trading book that ensure the correct treatment of operations;
- Procedures designed to measure, monitor and maintain exposure to market risk at levels considered acceptable by the Institution;
- Processes aimed at monitoring and reporting adherence to the Institution's market risk appetite in relation to its capital;
- Definition of market risk methodologies to be applied;
- Systems to calculate and measure risks, considering the complexity of the products and the size of the exposure to market risk of the institutions in the System.

### V - Risk of variation in interest rates in instruments classified in the banking portfolio (IRRBB)

The IRRBB is the risk, current or prospective, of the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on the results or economic value of the institution, resulting from the instruments classified in the banking portfolio.

The IRRBB risk management of the institutions of the Sicredi System is centralized in the Sicredi Cooperative Bank, through a structure compatible with the nature of the operations, the complexity of the products and the size of the System's risk exposure. The centralized structure is responsible for establishing the processes, policies and systems that support the institutions of the System in managing the risk of IRRBB.

To measure and control this risk at Sicredi, the economic value (EVE) and financial intermediation result (NII) approaches are used. The Sicredi System defines the rules for calculating the risk of variation in the interest rate of operations in line with market practices and the requirements of current regulations.

The processes for managing the risk of IRRBB of the Sicredi System include:

- Procedures designed to measure, monitor and maintain exposure to IRRBB risk at levels considered acceptable by the Institution;
- Processes aimed at monitoring and reporting adherence to the Institution's IRRBB risk appetite in relation to its capital;
- Definition of the IRRBB risk methodologies to be applied;

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- Systems to calculate and measure risks, considering the complexity of the products and the size of the exposure to IRRBB risk of the institutions in the System.

### VI - Liquidity Risk

The understanding of Liquidity Risk is essential for the sustainability of institutions operating in the financial and capital markets and is associated with the institution's ability to finance the commitments acquired at reasonable market prices and carry out its business plans with stable sources of financing. For this purpose, liquidity risk is defined as:

- The possibility that the institution will not be able to efficiently honor its expected and unexpected, current and future obligations, including those arising from the binding of guarantees, without affecting its daily operations and without incurring significant losses; and
- The possibility that the institution may not be able to trade a position at market price, due to its large size in relation to the volume normally traded or due to some discontinuity in the market.

The liquidity risk management of the institutions of the Sicredi System is centralized in the Sicredi Cooperative Bank, through a structure compatible with the nature of the operations, the complexity of the products and the size of the System's risk exposure. The centralized structure is responsible for establishing the processes, policies and systems that support the entities of the System in the management of liquidity risk.

The processes and policies for liquidity risk management are established following the criteria of the regulations in force, in line with the best market practices, and approved by the competent authorities of each Institution in the System.

The processes for managing the liquidity risk of the Sicredi System include:

- Definition of processes to identify, evaluate, monitor and control exposure to liquidity risk over different time horizons;
- The establishment of processes for tracking and reporting compliance with liquidity risk appetite and at levels considered acceptable by the institution;
- Definition of funding strategies that provide adequate diversification of sources of funds and maturity terms;
- Definition of a liquidity contingency plan, regularly updated, which establishes responsibilities and procedures to face situations of liquidity stress;
- Periodic stress tests with short and long-term scenarios.

### VII - Credit Risk

Credit risk management consists of the process of identifying, measuring, controlling and mitigating the risks arising from credit operations carried out by financial institutions.

At Sicredi, Credit Risk management is carried out by a centralized structure and local collegiate bodies. Credit risk processes and policies are established following the criteria of the regulations in force, in line with the best market practices and the system's risk appetite, approved by the competent authorities of the system.

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Banco Cooperativo Sicredi is responsible for the set of policies, strategies and methodologies aimed at controlling and managing the credit risk exposures of each entity in the System, with the following main attributions: to be responsible for corporate credit risk management policies; develop and propose credit risk classification methodologies, including through quantitative models; and to carry out constant monitoring of exposures subject to counterparty credit risk of all Sicredi companies.

The local areas and collegiate bodies are responsible for the execution of credit risk management, observing the policies and limits pre-established systemically.

### VIII - Social, Environmental and Climate Risks

Social, environmental and climate risks are defined by the possibility of losses for financial institutions arising from social, environmental and climate damage. In addition, it is indirectly involved with a series of other risks, which can generate financial, legal and reputational impacts. At Sicredi, management is carried out by a centralized structure and by local areas and collegiates. The processes and policies for the management of social, environmental and climate risks are established following the criteria of the regulations in force, in line with the best market practices, and approved by the competent authorities of each institution in the system.

The processes for managing social, environmental and climate risks in the Sicredi system include:

- Internal standardization containing rules, methodologies and responsibilities regarding the management of the theme;
- Monitoring of delimitations and prohibitions of exposures subject to social, environmental and climatic risks, adhering to the system's risk appetite;
- Collection and use of data for measuring, classifying and evaluating social, environmental and climate risks in operations;
- Periodic stress tests for social, environmental and climate risk scenarios;
- Interlocution and reporting to environmental agencies, federations, business partners and governance forums;
- Constant evolution of the strategy on the subject, aiming at alignment with market techniques and technologies, as well as the expectations of stakeholders.

### IX - Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is defined as the possibility of sanctions, financial losses, reputational damage and other damages, resulting from non-compliance or failure to comply with external regulations (laws and regulations), the recommendations of regulatory bodies, applicable self-regulation codes as well as internal official regulations.

Compliance risk management within Sicredi is under the responsibility of the Compliance Superintendence, a structure that is part of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A., which, for systemic monitoring, offers support and information to both the areas of the companies in the Administrative Center and the Central and Singular Cooperatives, with regard to the compliance process and compliance risk management.

The compliance function is performed in the development and execution of the Compliance Program, structured in the pillars of: (i) Prevention, (ii) Detection and (iii) Correction.

Processes for managing compliance risk include:

- Identification of the institution's compliance risks;
- Communication, capacity building and training of all levels of the Entity to properly manage compliance risks and comply with legal and (self-)regulatory requirements;
- Follow-up and monitoring of relevant processes, actions taken to mitigate compliance risks and correct deficiencies, in order to promote compliance.

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- Report of relevant adjustments and new measures to mitigate risks, as well as identified non-conformities;
- Identification of actions and/or processes associated with the main risks, which need to be reviewed, updated or implemented, seeking the effectiveness of the Compliance Program as a whole;
- Treatment for identified non-compliances as well as development of awareness actions, seeking to avoid recurrence."

### X - Information Security Risk

Information Security Risk at Sicredi is defined as the risk related to the probability of exploitation of a vulnerability, considering the linked threats, and the impact on the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information. Cybersecurity or cybersecurity risks are part of the context of information security risks.

At Sicredi, information security risk management is carried out jointly between the Bank, Central Banks and Individual Cooperatives, which are responsible for complying with internal and external regulations, relying on systemic tools and methodologies that can be complemented by local actions. The processes and actions aimed at information security aim to identify and maintain risks at acceptable levels, including the use of adequate and effective controls for mitigation, in view of costs, technology and business objectives.

### XI - Additional Information

A description of the complete structure and process of risk and capital management can be accessed through the [www.sicredi.com.br](http://www.sicredi.com.br) website, at the path: About us > Risk Management Reports > > Prudential Conglomerate of the Bank > Pillar 3 Reports.

The Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Management Policy and the Sustainability Report, documents with the details and numbers of the processes on the subject, can also be accessed through the [www.sicredi.com.br](http://www.sicredi.com.br) website, on the path: About us > Sustainability > Policies and Reports.

## 30. Sensitivity analysis

In compliance with the requirements of article 35 of Bacen Resolution No. 2/20, we present three scenarios for sensitivity analysis. To define these scenarios, we use assumptions considering the current moment of the economy, which can occur in the main balance sheet items:

- Result of financial intermediation: considering a reduction in the application of resources by Cooperatives in the Bank, the reduction in the availability of *funding* and the reduction in the demand for credit by Members and Cooperatives;
- Loan portfolio – increase in the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk: increase considering the migration of the size of the Cooperatives and the quality of the credit portfolio;
- Provision for civil, tax and labor risks: possible increase given the uncertainties that are found in the market and in the economy;
- Tax credits: increase resulting from the movements that occurred in the items and scenarios described above.

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The following table shows the indicators used in each scenario and their effect on the result:

Scenarios	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Sensitive item	Income from financial intermediation		
Premise	5% Decrease	10% decrease	15% decrease
Effect on result	<b>49,147</b>	<b>98,294</b>	<b>147,441</b>
Sensitive item	Credit portfolio - increase in the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk		
Premise	20% worsening	30% worsening	40% worsening
Effect on result	<b>(13,708)</b>	<b>(20,563)</b>	<b>(27,417)</b>
Sensitive item	Provision for civil, tax, and labor risks		
Premise	10% worsening	20% worsening	30% worsening
Effect on result	<b>(2,768)</b>	<b>(5,535)</b>	<b>(8,303)</b>
Sensitive item	Impact on tax credits		
Premise	10% Increase	20% Increase	30% Increase
Effect on result	<b>71,039</b>	<b>142,077</b>	<b>213,116</b>

### 31. Basel and immobilization indices

Financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil must permanently maintain the value of Reference Equity (RP), calculated under the terms of CMN Resolutions No. 4,192/13 revoked and replaced by CMN Resolution No. 4,955/21 and CMN Resolution No. 4,193/13 revoked and replaced by CMN Resolution No. 4,958/21, compatible with the risks of their activities, The calculation of the limits is presented below:

Operating limits	Parent and Consolidated
	06/30/2025
<b>Reference Assets (RAs)</b>	<b>7,199,764</b>
<b>Level I (LI)</b>	<b>7,135,458</b>
<b>Capital Principal (CP)</b>	<b>4,942,716</b>
Share capital	4,870,987
Earning reserves	87,563
Accumulated profits	159,321
Unrealized losses from asset valuation adjustments	(5,768)
Prudential Adjustments	(169,388)
Negative Adjustment Arising from the Constitution of Expected Losses	51
<b>Complementary Capital (CC)</b>	<b>2,192,742</b>
Financial Bills and Subordinate Debts	2,192,742
<b>Level II (LII)</b>	<b>64,306</b>
Financial Notes and Subordinated Debts	1,792,520
Deduction of investments in other entities	(1,728,214)
<b>Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)</b>	<b>36,971,872</b>
Credit risk	31,736,177
Market risk	660,813
Payment services risk	1,234,629
Operating risk	3,340,253
Bank Portfolio Interest Rate Risk	50,478
<b>Capital Margin<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,267,472</b>
<b>Índice de Basileia (PR / RWA)</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
Level I Capital (NI / RWA)	19.3%
Main Capital (CP / RWA)	13.4%
Complementary Capital (CC / RWA)	5.9%
Level II Capital (NII / RWA)	0.2%
Immobilization Status (Imob)	<b>108,363</b>
<b>Immobilization rate (Imob / PR)</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Capital Margin consists of the institution's capital surplus over minimum regulatory requirements and additional core capital.

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### 32. Clearing Agreement (ACO) - Correspondent Banks

As permitted by CMN Resolution No. 3,263/05, the Bank entered into agreements for the clearing and settlement of obligations within the scope of the National Financial System (SFN). The amounts receivable and payable are shown in the balance sheet in the respective items related to products, in assets and liabilities, respectively, without compensation.

### 33. Insurance coverage

The Bank and its subsidiaries maintain a policy of contracting insurance coverage for its assets subject to risks and operations, for amounts considered sufficient to cover any losses with claims. The sufficiency of the insurance cover has been determined by the Bank's management, which considers it sufficient to cover any risks. The risk assumptions adopted, given their nature, are not part of the scope of a financial statement audit, consequently they are not examined by our independent auditors.

### 34. Other subjects

#### a) Change in tax rules

On November 17, 2022, Law No. 14,467 was published, converting Provisional Measure No. 1,128/22, which establishes a new tax treatment regarding losses suffered due to the non-receipt of credits by banks and other entities that are authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil to operate. The purpose of the amendment is to align tax and accounting standards, aiming to reduce the vulnerabilities associated with deferred tax assets recorded on the balance sheets of financial institutions.

The new law completely changes the logic of deductibility of losses. As a general rule, once the credit is characterized as delinquent, the result of multiplying the delinquent credit by Factor A is deducted, and in subsequent months the deduction is made by multiplying the credit by Factor B.

As for the stock of losses, in summary, the losses calculated on January 1, 2025 related to credits that are delinquent on December 31, 2024, which have not been deducted by that date and which have not been recovered shall be excluded from net income, in the determination of actual profit and the CSLL calculation basis, at the rate of 1/84 (one eighty-fourth) for each month of the calculation period, starting in January 2026. If the period is insufficient, it allows the deduction in up to 120 months, if chosen until December 31, 2025.

#### b) Tax Reform

In December 2023, Constitutional Amendment No. 132 was enacted, which establishes the Tax Reform on consumption, which aims to simplify and modernize the tax system, reducing litigation and increasing legal certainty; in January 2025, with the publication of Complementary Law 214/25, there was the first regulation of the matter.

The main change is in the creation of the Tax on Transactions with Goods and Services (IBS) and the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS) to replace the contributions of PIS and Cofins, ISS and ICMS. In this new tax system, Sicredi's most relevant operations will be subject to the specific regimes of cooperatives and/or financial services.

The new legislation will be in force from 2026, with a transition period that will extend until 2032; Thus, there is no change in the tax calculations for 2025. Sicredi follows the discussions on this topic and continues to evaluate the effects of this and future regulations for an accurate analysis of the impacts resulting from the tax reform.

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### **35. Subsequent Events**

On July 31, 2025, the Board of Directors approved the Bank's capitalization in the amount of R\$650,000, to be carried out in two phases. The first, in the amount of R\$325,000, was completed on August 20, 2025, through the issuance of Complementary Subordinated Financial Bills (LFSCs) by the Bank, intended for acquisition by the Central Cooperatives. The remaining amount will be capitalized in November 2025.

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