Sicredi's Management Report 2025





Cooperate to Further Sustainably

In this report, Sicredi's management, pursuant to the management and legal and statutory compliance cooperative principle of transparency, hereby publishes the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

2025 was a key year for the cooperative movement and for the sustainability agenda. The UN's designation of the period as the International Year of Cooperatives and the hosting of the COP 30 in Brazil strengthened the conversation about themes that are at the core of our business model: collaboration, sustainable and local development, partaking, and commitment to the future.

We got involved in these debates by insisting that prosperity is only sustainable if built collectively. It is no surprise, then, that we maintained our growth, trust, and responsibility trend with our 9,5 million plus members, despite an economic environment that required attention and balance.

In this report, you will find some of the results achieved over the past year that demonstrate our solidity and reflect the strength of a cooperative financial institution that grows because it is guided by people.

We remain steadfast in our goal of building a wealthier society together by integrating transparency, governance, and a long-term vision in our work.

We thank everyone who builds Sicredi on a daily basis and who, year after year, strengthen the relevance of our business.

Sicredi

Cooperating is in our nature

We are Sicredi, Brazil's first cooperative financial institution. Our members decide together on the direction of the business, working collectively through our regional offices, and cooperatives, yet retaining the autonomy to make a positive impact in their communities.

That's our way of making a difference!



Made by people for people

9.5+ mi
Members

50,000+
Employees

Together for a more sustainable society

We are signatories to the UN Global Compact

Nationwide presence, local action

5
Centrals

100+
Cooperatives

26 states
and the Federal District

2,200+
Municipalities

3,000+
Branches

Sole financial institution with physical presence in

200+ municipalities

300+ Financial solutions

- Checking accounts
- Insurance
- Cards
- Consortiums
- Investments
- Card machines

Tradition in innovation

We invest in digital solutions without losing the essence of close relationships, as we believe technology is an ally in spreading credit cooperative movement.

December 2025 data

Sicredi

Valuing people makes a difference



Leadership and Diversity

Committees operating in all regions to train new cooperative leaders and develop inclusion and diversity practices.

We are among the 25 best places to work for in Latin America.

11 committees — comitê de inclusão, diversidade e equidade

49 committees — comitê mulher

28 committees — comitê jovem

Participation in Cooperativism

We use the “Belong and Grow” programs to engage members and prospective members in our decision-making and the cooperative culture.

264,000+ people trained — programa crescer

1 million+ Members at meetings — programa pertencer

Recognition

Top domestic rankings and awards

BNDES · Valor 1000 · Banco Central do Brasil · exame Melhores & Maiores

Melhores Empresas Para Trabalhar +10.000 — Great Place To Work. — Brasil 2025

We are the Best Place to Work in Brazil for the second consecutive year

Over 10,000 employees

Citizenship and Education

A program that promotes critical thinking, cooperation, and citizenship and will celebrate its 30th anniversary in 2025.



639,000+ students and teachers impacted — a união faz a vida

December 2025 data

Sicredi



Where there is cooperativism, there is development

Key figures of Banco Sicredi and Subsidiaries for 2025

Financial performance

R$223,1 bi
Total assets

R$68,8 bi
Total deposits

R$128,4 bi
Loan portfolio
Includes CPR

R$5,3 bi
Equity

R$39,2 bi
Total LCAs

R$180,5 mi
Profit for the year

AAA rating from the major credit rating agencies

MOODY'S FitchRatings STANDARD &POOR'S

**Bank and Consolidated figures as at Dec 2025.*

Social and environmental investment

R$57.6 bi
Credit for Green Economy products

+ R$435 mi
Social initiatives via the FATES program

Virtuous Cycle of the Cooperative Movement

Return to members and local investment

R$25.47 bi
Earnings paid to Members

+ R$7 bi
To promote small businesses

See the figures of all Sicredi's ESG initiatives in the **2025 Sustaintability Report**, available on our website

** Deposits + LCAs and LCLs | ** Anbima / August 2025*

December 2025 data

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Av. Carlos Gomes, 222 -
2º andar - Boa Vista -
90480-000 - Porto Alegre - RS
Brazil

Tel.: + 55 (51) 3327-8800
Fax: + 55 (51) 3328-3031
www.deloitte.com.br

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

To the Management and Shareholders 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 December 31, 2025 and the related statements of profit or loss, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the six-month period and year 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 at December 31, 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 (BACEN).

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 year ended December 31, 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.

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Lending operations and interbank onlendings

As disclosed in Note 9 to the individual and consolidated financial statements, as at December 31, 2025, the gross balance of lending operations and interbank onlendings totaled R$127,277,463 thousand. We consider this process to be a key audit matter due to the materiality of the balances of lending operations and interbank onlendings, as well as the related interest income.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures included understanding and assessing the implementation of the controls put in place by Management related to: (i) the origination of the transactions; (ii) the review and approval of loan transactions and interbank onlendings, taking into account the approval limits in place; (iii) the funds disbursed to borrowers and the subsequent funds collected; and (iv) the financial adjustment to the transactions. In addition, our substantive audit procedures included, among others: (i) testing the total amount of the analytical loan and onlending portfolio and matching this portfolio with the accounting records as at the reporting date, based on a sample of the loan and onlending transactions; (ii) verifying, based on a review of existing agreements, whether there was a subsequent financial settlement, and other evidence; (iii) recalculating the outstanding balance as at the reporting date; and (iv) conducting analytical procedures regarding the recognition of interest income from the loan and interbank onlending portfolio.

Based on the results of the audit procedures performed on the loan and interbank onlending portfolio and related interest income, we took into consideration that the accounting records of these transactions and their related income, as well as the disclosures made in Note 9 to the financial statements, are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

IT environment

The Bank’s operations depend on the 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 the 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.

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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 BACEN, 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.

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- 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 may have been identified 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 year 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, February 19, 2026

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU
Auditores Independentes Ltda.

Dario Ramos da Cunha
Engagement Partner

57092FTA

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Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements
Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.
December 31, 2025



Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

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Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Balance sheet - Assets

As at December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

ASSETS	Note	Parent	Consolidated
		12/31/2025	12/31/2025
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5	601,110	601,110
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		220,621,123	220,948,771
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		198,510,029	198,513,450
Interbank investments, net of the allowance for expected credit losses	6	9,127,716	9,127,716
Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	9,477,840	9,477,840
Securities and derivative financial instruments, net of the allowance for expected credit losses	8	28,484,088	28,484,088
Interbank onlendings, net of the allowance for expected credit losses	9	82,163,444	82,163,444
Loan transactions, net of the allowance for expected credit losses	9	45,080,586	45,080,586
Other financial assets	10	24,176,355	24,179,776
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	21,878,379	21,878,379
Securities, net of the allowance for expected credit losses		21,878,379	21,878,379
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	8	232,715	556,942
Securities and derivative financial instruments, net of the allowance for expected credit losses		232,715	556,942
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	22 b	436,891	629,753
OTHER ASSETS	11	231,544	818,289
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	12	270,103	-
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT IN USE	13	14,534	68,210
TOTAL ASSETS		222,175,305	223,066,133

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual and consolidated financial statements.

Classificação da informação: Uso interno

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Balance sheet - Liabilities

As at December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	Parent	Consolidated
		12/31/2025	12/31/2025
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		215,399,675	215,387,099
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		215,187,761	215,175,185
Deposits	14	68,781,660	68,769,084
Money market funding	14	27,782,738	27,782,738
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	15	46,520,672	46,520,672
Borrowings	16	8,549,171	8,549,171
Domestic onlendings - official institutions	16	39,653,320	39,653,320
Other financial liabilities	17	23,900,200	23,900,200
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		211,914	211,914
Derivative financial instruments	8.c	211,914	211,914
PROVISIONS FOR CIVIL, TAX AND LABOR RISKS	18	14,052	14,097
PROVISIONS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	19	3,117	3,117
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	22	231,281	416,044
OTHER LIABILITIES	20	1,213,318	1,931,904
EQUITY	21	5,313,862	5,313,862
Capital		5,220,974	5,220,974
Legal reserve		97,840	97,840
Valuation adjustments to equity		(4,952)	(4,952)
Noncontrolling interests		-	10
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		222,175,305	223,066,133

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual and consolidated financial statements.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

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

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Statement of profit or loss

For the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais, except earnings per thousand shares)

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		2nd half	12/31/2025	2nd half	12/31/2025
Income from financial intermediation		11,211,119	20,569,619	11,232,443	20,607,583
Loan transactions and interbank onlendings	9.g	6,198,334	12,190,151	6,198,334	12,190,151
Income from securities transactions		4,541,931	9,129,180	4,563,255	9,167,144
Gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	8.c	35,432	(1,295,278)	35,432	(1,295,278)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange transactions		62,704	18,103	62,704	18,103
Income from investments at the Central Bank		372,718	527,463	372,718	527,463
Expenses on financial intermediation		(10,202,232)	(18,577,791)	(10,202,232)	(18,577,791)
Money market funding		(9,012,640)	(16,304,041)	(9,012,640)	(16,304,041)
Gain (loss) on loans and onlendings		(1,189,592)	(2,273,750)	(1,189,592)	(2,273,750)
Derivate financial instruments		1,008,887	1,991,828	1,030,211	2,029,792
Expected losses on financial assets and financial liabilities		8,586	10,051	8,594	10,070
Reversal of expected credit losses, interbank onlendings and other transactions with loan characteristics		16,394	23,836	16,394	23,836
(Allowances) for expected losses on interbank investments, securities, other assets and other financial assets		(7,099)	(12,204)	(7,091)	(12,185)
(Allowances) for expected losses on financial guarantees provided and other commitments		(709)	(1,581)	(709)	(1,581)
Gross income from financial intermediation		1,017,473	2,001,879	1,038,805	2,039,862
Operating income (expenses)		(967,510)	(1,734,449)	(986,247)	(1,761,859)
Service revenue	25	59,089	114,833	1,061,422	1,955,753
Gain on equity interests in subsidiaries		6,912	22,490	-	-
Other operating income	28	453,414	771,293	473,473	809,494
Personnel expenses	26	(72,116)	(124,028)	(74,846)	(128,026)
Administrative expenses	27	(1,196,985)	(2,164,912)	(2,111,100)	(3,816,433)
Tax expenses		(63,933)	(151,862)	(180,770)	(379,428)
Other operating expenses	29	(153,891)	(202,263)	(154,426)	(203,219)
Operating profit		49,963	267,430	52,558	278,003
Profit before income taxes and profit sharing		49,963	267,430	52,558	278,003
Income tax and social contribution	22	13,025	(56,685)	10,834	(66,485)
Income tax		25,860	(83,290)	20,760	(95,182)
Social contribution		16,439	(69,826)	14,298	(74,397)
Recognition of deferred tax assets, net		(32,132)	93,573	(27,010)	100,308
Reversal of income tax and social contribution for the prior year		2,858	2,858	2,786	2,786
Employee profit sharing		(16,773)	(30,224)	(17,164)	(30,996)
Noncontrolling interests		-	-	-	(1)
Profit for the six-month period/year		46,215	180,521	46,215	180,521
Number of shares at the end of the year		4,394,603,168	4,394,603,168	4,394,603,168	4,394,603,168
Earnings per thousand shares at the end of the year - R$		10.52	41.08	10.52	41.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual and consolidated financial statements.

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Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

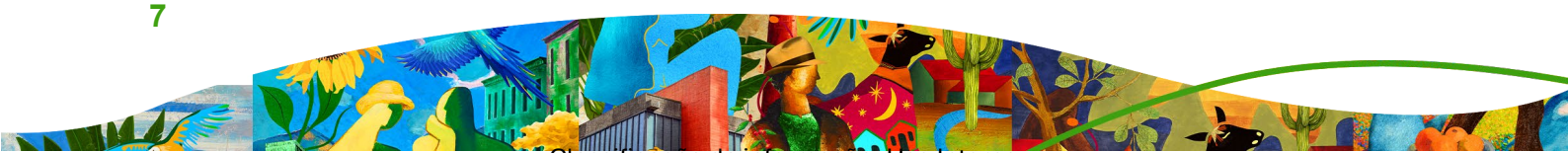
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025		12/31/2025	
	2nd half	Year	2nd half	Year
Profit for the six-month period/year	46,216	180,521	46,216	180,521
Noncontrolling interests	-	-	1	(1)
Profit for the period attributable to the shareholders	46,216	180,521	46,217	180,520
Total adjustments not included in six-month period/year	(174)	464	(174)	464
Increase (decrease) in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(316)	844	(316)	844
Taxes on adjustments on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	142	(380)	142	(380)
Total hedge	990	2,115	990	2,115
Changes in cash flow hedge	1,801	3,846	1,801	3,846
Taxes on adjustments to cash flow hedge	(811)	(1,731)	(811)	(1,731)
Total adjustments not included in profit for the six-month period/year	816	2,579	816	2,579
Comprehensive income for six-month period/year	47,032	183,100	47,033	183,099
Attributable to shareholders				
Profit for the period attributable to controlling shareholders	47,032	183,100	47,033	183,100
Profit for the period attributable to noncontrolling shareholders	-	-	-	(1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual and consolidated financial statements.



Classificação da informação: Uso interno

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

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Statement of changes in equity

For the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025

	Capital		Reserve	Valuation adjustments to equity	Retained earnings	Parent's equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total
	Subscribed	To be approved by the Central Bank	Legal reserve					
Balances as at December 31, 2024	**4,870,974**	**-**	**87,563**	**(7,531)**	**-**	**4,951,006**	**9**	**4,951,015**
Transition adjustments - CMN Res. 4966/21 and BCB Res. 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 increases	350,000	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	350,000
Fair value adjustments - securities and derivatives - Including hedge accounting effect	-	-	-	2,579	-	2,579	-	2,579
Adjustment to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	180,521	180,521	-	180,521
Profit allocation:								
Legal reserve - Law 4966/21 transition adjustments	-	-	1,251	-	(1,251)	-	-	-
Dividend distribution - Law 4966/21 transition adjustments	-	-	-	-	(23,764)	(23,764)	-	(23,764)
Reserve allocation	-	-	9,026	-	(9,026)	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	(81,495)	(81,495)	-	(81,495)
Interest on capital distribution	-	-	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)	-	(90,000)
Balances as at December 31, 2025	**5,220,974**	**-**	**97,840**	**(4,952)**	**-**	**5,313,862**	**10**	**5,313,872**
Balances as at June 30, 2025	**4,870,974**	**350,000**	**87,563**	**-** **5,768**	**159,321**	**5,462,090**	**10**	**5,462,100**
Capital increases	350,000	(350,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments - securities and derivatives - Including hedge accounting	-	-	-	816	-	816	-	816
Profit for the six-month period	-	-	-	-	46,215	46,215	-	46,215
Profit allocation:								
Legal reserve - Law 4966/21 transition adjustments	-	-	1,251	-	(1,251)	-	-	-
Dividend distribution - Law 4966/21 transition adjustments	-	-	-	-	(23,764)	(23,764)	-	(23,764)
Reserve allocation	-	-	9,026	-	(9,026)	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	(81,495)	(81,495)	-	(81,495)
Interest on capital distribution	-	-	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)	-	(90,000)
Balances as at December 31, 2025	**5,220,974**	**-**	**97,840**	**(4,952)**	**-**	**5,313,862**	**10**	**5,313,872**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual and consolidated financial statements.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

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

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Statement of cash flows

For the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		12/31/2025		12/31/2025	
		2nd half	Year	2nd half	Year
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax and social contribution		33,191	237,206	35,382	247,007
Adjustments to profit before taxes					
Allowance for expected credit losses on loans, interbank onlendings and other transactions with loan characteristics		(8,586)	(10,051)	(8,594)	(10,070)
Depreciation and amortization		1,035	2,099	2,765	5,538
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		74	279	95	300
Provision for civil, tax and labor risks		(13,624)	(12,565)	(13,625)	(12,636)
Interest on hybrid equity instruments		205,841	357,677	205,841	357,677
Interest on subordinated debt		257,611	257,611	257,611	257,611
Gain (loss) on equity interests in subsidiaries		(6,912)	(22,490)	-	-
Other comprehensive income		2,579	2,579	2,579	2,579
Adjusted profit for the period		471,209	812,345	482,054	848,006
Changes in assets and liabilities					
(Increase) decrease in assets					
Interbank investments		(53,275)	10,401,190	(53,275)	10,401,190
Securities and derivative financial instruments		767	343,618	6,644,261	(161,842)
Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil		(5,997,662)	(6,947,846)	(5,997,662)	(6,947,846)
Interbank onlendings		(472,995)	(5,089,542)	(472,995)	(5,089,542)
Loan transactions		(4,019,256)	(7,332,709)	(4,019,256)	(7,332,709)
Other financial assets		(3,399,720)	(4,697,092)	(6,112,899)	(4,700,564)
Other assets and tax credits		(835,312)	(510,681)	(445,776)	(243,254)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities					
Deposits		7,295,447	6,996,839	7,293,355	6,990,670
Money market funding		6,545,877	18,773,055	6,545,877	18,773,055
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities		(9,296,193)	(5,357,934)	(9,296,193)	(5,357,934)
Borrowings and onlendings		3,965,052	5,570,532	3,965,052	5,570,532
Other financial liabilities		4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317
Other provisions and deferred tax and other liabilities		3,014,599	4,620,079	3,521,136	4,933,471
Cash from operations		(2,777,145)	17,586,171	2,057,996	17,687,550
Income tax and social contribution paid		(127,101)	(256,891)	(131,183)	(264,765)
Net cash provided by operating activities		(2,904,246)	17,329,280	1,926,813	17,422,785
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in use		(528)	(1,156)	(2,070)	(4,030)
Decrease in other investments		-	(649)	-	(649)
Increase in securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,924,317	(16,553,404)	2,924,317	(16,553,404)
Increase in securities at amortized cost		(233,900)	(1,741,266)	(233,900)	(1,741,266)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		2,689,889	(18,296,475)	2,688,347	(18,299,349)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Subordinated debt		(30,991)	20,100	(30,991)	20,100
Payment of subordinated debt principal and interest		(85,775)	(85,775)	(85,775)	(85,775)
Hybrid equity instruments		325,000	875,000	325,000	875,000
Payment of hybrid equity instruments' principal and interest		(294,952)	(294,952)	(294,952)	(294,952)
Capital increase		-	350,000	-	350,000
Interest of capital paid		(90,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)
Dividends paid		-	(118,885)	-	(118,885)
Net cash provided by financing activities		(176,718)	655,488	(176,718)	655,488
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(39,251)	(311,707)	(25,357)	(221,076)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		2,819,789	2,910,358	2,870,275	3,143,926
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3	2,598,651	2,598,651	2,922,850	2,922,850

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual and consolidated financial statements.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements
for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

1. General information

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A. ("Bank" or "Institution"), a Brazilian private financial institution authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil ("BACEN") on March 20, 1996, became operational on September 3,1996 pursuant to CMN Resolution 2193 of August 31, 1995, as amended by Resolution 5060 of February 16, 2023, which is currently in force. The Bank is located at Avenida Assis Brasil, 3940 in the city of Porto Alegre/RS.

The Institution is primarily engaged in performing bank transactions of a commercial nature, including exchange transactions, and operates as a full-service bank through its commercial and investment portfolio. Drawing on the strategic decision of Sistema de Crédito Cooperativo ("Sicredi" or "System"), it operates as an instrument of credit unions, allowing them to operate in the several available markets through agreements and conduct supplementary operations, besides providing its members with access to a full range of services.

As at December 31, 2025, the System is composed of 100 affiliated credit unions, which operate through a network of over 3,054 service points. The structure also comprises five Regional Centers ("Centers") – shareholders of Sicredi Participações S.A. – Confederação das Cooperativas do Sicredi ("Sicredi Confederation"), Fundação Sicredi, in addition to the Bank, which controls Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda., Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda. and Administradora de Bens Sicredi Ltda.

Operations are conducted by the set of Sicredi companies, which operate in the market on an integrated basis. The benefits of services rendered between the System companies and the costs of operational and administrative structures are absorbed, jointly or individually, by these companies.

Most of the Bank's voting capital belongs to Sicredi Participações S.A. ("Company"), which is a privately-held company established on October 10, 2008, composing the Sistema de Crédito Cooperativo ("Sicredi" or "System") that holds controlling interests in the Bank. As at December 31, 2025, the Company holds a 92.49% equity interest in the Bank.



Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

The Bank and Rabo Partnerships B.V., which operates as a development branch of the Dutch group Rabobank, entered into an investment agreement on September 7, 2011. The partnership promotes the exchange of information and technical knowledge between Sicredi System and Rabobank System, thus potentially expanding Sicredi's product portfolio to industries in which Rabobank has expertise. The process documented through an investment agreement was approved by the Central Bank of Brazil ("BACEN") on January 27, 2011 and by the Federal Government under the Presidential Decree of May 18, 2011 published in the Federal Official Gazette on May 19, 2011. As at December 31, 2025, Rabo Partnerships B.V. holds a 7.51‰ equity interest in the Bank.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements

Presentation of individual and consolidated financial statements

The individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, the accounting guidelines set out in Law 6404/76, the amendments introduced by Law 11638/07 and Law 11941/09, as well as in conformity with the guidelines established by BACEN and CMN, based on the standards set forth in the Standard Chart of Accounts for Financial Institutions (COSIF) and the new technical pronouncements, guidelines and interpretations issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee ("CPC") and 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).

These individual and consolidated financial statements, prepared under the assumption that the Bank and its subsidiaries will continue as a going concern, were approved by the Executive Board on February 9, 2026.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements
for the six-month period and year ended December 31, 2025
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

a) Basis of consolidation

In the consolidation process, intercompany transactions were eliminated and profit for the year and equity relating to noncontrolling interests were recorded separately. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of allowing shareholders, executive officers, financial institutions and potential investors of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi to assess the consolidated financial position as at December 31, 2025 and the consolidated financial performance for the period then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil and according to the ownership structure. Consequently, the consolidated financial statements may not be appropriate for other purposes.

b) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated interim financial statements are presented in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, as well as with the accounting guidelines set out in the Brazilian Corporate Law, including the individual interim financial statements of the Bank and the following subsidiaries:

Company	Core business	12/31/2025
Direct equity interests:		%
Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda.	Consortium manager	99.99
Administradora de Bens Sicredi Ltda.	Asset manager	99.98
Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda.	Insurance broker	100.00

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated as from the acquisition date, i.e., the date on which the Bank obtains control, and continue to be consolidated through the date such control ceases to exist. The financial statements are prepared for the same reporting period of the Parent, using consistent accounting policies. All intragroup balances, income, expenses and unrealized gains and losses arising from intragroup transactions have been fully eliminated.

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c) Functional currency

The individual and consolidated interim financial statements are expressed in Brazilian reais (R$), which is the functional currency adopted by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

2.1 Adoption of new standards

a) Amendments in force

The Bank adopted the standards and guidelines that became effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The following standards and interpretations apply to the Institution:

CMN Resolution 4966/21 and BCB Resolution 352/23: introduction of significant amendments to the accounting standards applicable to financial instruments, in line with the concepts set out in IFRS 9 (CPC 48). The main impacts of such resolution on the financial statements are as follows:

a) Adoption of the full expected loss model for the recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses. It also classified the financial instruments into three stages according to the increases in the underlying credit risks. Such approach allows identifying any risks of loss before default events take place.

b) Financial assets are now measured and classified according to Sicredi's business model and their contractual cash flow characteristics (also known as SPPI test).

c) Revenues and charges directly related to the origination/issuance of financial instruments should be recognized in profit or loss under the effective interest method.

d) New criteria for the measurement of renegotiated and restructured transactions, aiming to ensure greater transparency and comparability.

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e) Changes in the criteria for suspending the interest recognition, which now occurs when transactions are classified as “credit-impaired financial assets”.

f) Changes in the criteria applicable to the write-off of financial assets to loss, which are now derecognized when the Institution no longer expects to collect the relevant amounts.

g) Prohibition on recognizing instruments written off to loss in assets, except when instruments are renegotiated, in conformity with the appropriate requirements set out in the Resolution.

BCB Regulatory Instructions 426 to 433, of December 1, 2023, BCB Regulatory Instructions 493 to 500, of July 26, 2024, BCB Regulatory Instructions 537 to 543, of November 5, 2024: define the line items from the Standard Chart of Accounts for Financial Institutions (COSIF) referring to: (i) realizable and permanent assets; (ii) offset of assets and liabilities; (iii) liabilities; (iv) equity; (v) income and expenses.

The tax projections used to assess the realization of deferred tax assets already consider both the effects of CMN Resolution 4966/21 and the criteria set forth in Law 14467.

b) First-time adoption

The Bank adopted the transitional provisions set forth in article 79 of CMN Resolution 4966/21 that does not require the restatement of comparative information for prior periods as a result of changes in the classification and measurement of financial instruments (including expected credit losses).As provided for in Article 70 of CMN Resolution 4966/21, the new criteria were applied prospectively and the effects of the transition adjustment were recognized directly in retained earnings (accumulated losses), net of tax effects.

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The reconciliation of equity disclosing the standard transition effects on January 1, 2025 is shown in note 4.

BACEN approved the adoption of CPC 06 (R2) through CMN Resolution 4975/21, making the application of the standard mandatory for financial institutions that are lessors and lessees in contracts signed and/or renewed as from 2025. The gradual adoption was defined by CMN Resolution 5101/23. This standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of lease transactions by financial institutions, both as lessors and lessees. The amendments became effective on January 1, 2025. To date, the Bank does not have any lease agreements that meet the recognition criteria set out in CPC 06 (R2) – Leases.

3. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies and methods adopted in preparing 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 4966/21 (regarding financial instruments), which became effective on January 1, 2025.

The material accounting policies adopted in preparing these individual and consolidated financial statements are as follows:

a) Revenue and expense recognition

Revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, which determines that revenues and expenses should be included in the statement of profit or loss for the periods they are earned/incurred, concurrently when correlated, regardless of any receipt or payment. Fixed-rate transactions are stated at redeemable amount and income and expenses for the future year are stated as a reduction of the respective assets and liabilities.

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Finance income and finance costs are calculated on a pro rata basis and under the exponential method, except for those related to discounted notes or foreign transactions calculated on a straight-line basis. Floating-rate or foreign currency-denominated transactions are adjusted for inflation through the balance sheet dates.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in local currency, foreign currency, short-term interbank investments and voluntary deposits with daily liquidity held with the Central Bank of Brazil, maturing within three months, for instance, from the acquisition date, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in fair value.

In January 2025, the Bank and its subsidiaries started including fixed income fund units as cash and cash equivalents due to their immediate liquidity and the intention to use them as available funds 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

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi's financial assets are classified into the following categories:

Amortized Cost: assets are managed within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect the respective contractual cash flows, which are solely payments of principal and interest.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income: financial assets are managed within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets with substantial transfer of risks and rewards, which are solely payments of principal and interest.

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Fair Value through Profit or Loss: adopted for financial assets that do not fall under the criteria described above.

The accounting classification under each category is contingent upon the business model assessment for each financial asset and their contractual cash flow characteristics (solely payment of principal and interest – SPPI test).

In order to determine the business model, the Institution assesses the strategy of obtaining finance income by either (i) collecting cash flows from principal and interest; (ii) selling the financial assets; or (iii) both. Accordingly, it considers the following evidence, among others:

a) the risks affecting the business model performance;

b) how the business managers receive compensation; and

c) how the business model performance is assessed and reported to Management.

The cash flow characteristics are assessed by applying the SPPI test so as to determine whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. In order to meet such concept, cash flows should include consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. In case of failure to meet this concept, financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank does not irrevocably elect to measure financial assets at fair value upon initial recognition.

II. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured under the following accounting classification categories:

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Amortized cost: financial assets and financial liabilities falling under this category are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs or collected amounts. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost, plus inflation adjustments made using the effective interest rate. Any gains on financial assets classified under this category are recognized in line item “Interest income”, while interest expenses on financial liabilities are recognized in line item “Interest expenses” over the respective contractual term.

At fair value through other comprehensive income: financial assets falling under this category are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs or collected amounts. They are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains or losses on fair value changes being directly recognized in a specific line item from equity, namely “Other comprehensive income”, until the financial assets are derecognized. Upon the derecognition of assets, any cumulative gains or losses reported in a specific line item from equity are transferred to profit or loss for the period. Interest on financial assets classified under this category is recognized in profit or loss for the year, in line item “Interest income”. Interest on those financial assets is calculated under the effective interest method.

At fair value through profit or loss and designated at fair value upon initial recognition: they are initially recognized at fair value, with the respective transaction costs or collected amounts being directly recognized as income or expenses upon the issuance or use of the financial instruments. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, in line item “Interest income or expenses, net”, for the period in which they are earned/incurred.

iii. Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy (FVH) is one of the ways of pricing assets and liabilities according to their trading on the market or available observable data. Thus, fair value is measured using assumptions adopted by the market, considering their risks.

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

• FVH1 = Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy referring to prices quoted in active markets for the traded instruments;

• FVH2 = Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy of observable data, similar in markets of assets or Proxy;

• FVH3 = Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for unobservable data, pricing models developed internally.

IV. Reclassification of financial instruments

In conformity with CMN Resolution 4966/21, on January 1, 2025, the Institution reclassified securities recorded up to December 31, 2024 as: held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale securities and trading securities into the new accounting categories: At amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Adjustments were made based on the business model and cash flow characteristics of assets, with the effects being duly recognized in the financial statements and disclosed in note 4.

On January 1, 2025, the Rural Product Note (CPR) transactions were reclassified to line item “Other financial assets”, which, up to December 31, 2024, were classified as “Securities”, without any changes in the classification/measurement of these assets, as stated in note 4.

The foreign exchange contracts with future settlement and demand foreign exchange contracts, classified in line items “Other financial assets” and “Other financial liabilities” up to December 31, 2024 as measured at amortized cost were reclassified as derivatives beginning January 1, 2025, as disclosed in note 4.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

The provisions for financial guarantees classified in line items “Other liabilities” as at December 31, 2024, were reclassified to Provisions and other obligations with financial instruments as from January 1, 2025, as disclosed in note 4.

V. Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights on the asset cash flows expire or when all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the instrument are substantially transferred and such transfer qualifies for derecognition.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the relevant obligations are discharged or cancelled.

d) Derivatives

The Institution uses derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and futures, currency swaps, foreign exchange futures in foreign currencies, and interest rate options with a view to fulfilling its own needs to manage the Bank’s global exposure, which, on the respective acquisition date, are classified according to Management’s intent to use them as hedging instruments, pursuant to BACEN Circular Letter 3082, of January 30, 2002.

The derivative financial instruments are adjusted to fair value as a contra entry to profit or loss for the period.

Futures transactions: are agreements between two parties to buy or sell an asset on a specific future date, for a price previously established. Futures transactions are recorded at the amount of daily adjustments, recognized as income or expenses.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Swap transactions: are financial agreements between two parties to exchange future cash flows based on different criteria, such as interest rates, currencies, or indices. Swap transactions are recorded at fair value based on any differences receivable or payable, recognized as income or expenses.

Forward contracts: are contracts to buy and sell an asset on a future date, for a price previously established. These contracts are private and established between two financial agents, in which one party assumes a buying position in the forward contract on a specific date and at a fixed, agreed price; and the counterparty assumes a selling position under the same conditions. Forward transactions are recorded at the final contract amount, less the difference between this amount and the cash price of the asset or right, with income and expenses being recorded over the contractual term. This includes foreign exchange contracts, which are currency forwards.

Transactions involving options are recorded at the amount of premiums paid or received until the effective exercise of options, when they are derecognized as reduction, adjusted to fair value, or increase in the cost of assets or rights, through the effective exercise, or as income or expenses in the event of non-exercise.

The foreign exchange contracts, previously classified in specific line items of assets or liabilities related to foreign currency, should now be recorded as derivatives, pursuant to article 2, item XI, of CMN Resolution 4966, since they refer to financial instruments which value varies due to variables such as exchange rates, with settlement on a future date. This transition directly affects the manner in which these transactions are recorded on an accounting and financial basis and, therefore, they are now measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The transactions involving other derivative financial instruments are recorded according to the contractual characteristics and adjusted to fair value.

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The derivative transactions are recorded at fair value, considering the mark-to-market methodologies adopted by Sicredi. The method adopted to recognize the resulting gains or losses depends on whether the derivative is designated or not as a hedging instrument in the cases where hedge accounting is adopted.

The instruments designated for hedge accounting purposes may be classified into the following categories according to their nature:

a) Fair value hedge: this category includes derivative financial instruments that are intended to offset any risks arising from the exposure to changes in the fair value of hedged items, whereas any gains and losses should be recorded as a contra entry to the Institution's profit or loss for the year;

b) Cash flow hedge: this category includes derivative financial instruments that are intended to offset any changes in the Institution's estimated cash flows, whereas any gains and losses relating to the effective portion are recorded as a contra entry to a specific line item in equity, less any taxes and other changes as a contra entry to profit or loss for the year.

As for derivatives classified under the hedge accounting category, there are documents containing detailed information on transactions and risks involved, the strategy effectiveness, through prospective and/or retrospective effectiveness tests, as well as the mark-to-market of hedging instruments and hedged items, as set out in Circular Letter 3082/02.

The derivative transactions in the futures and options markets are held in custody on B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3"). The fair values of those derivative financial instruments are determined based on the quotations disclosed by the specialized stock exchanges.

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e) Effective interest method

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the payments and receipts to present value over the contractual term of financial assets or financial liabilities.

The effective interest rate is determined on the initial recognition of financial assets or financial liabilities.

The calculation of effective interest rates includes eligible transaction costs, such as:

a) Revenue from rates and fees related to the concession of transactions;

b) Costs on specialized companies (document analysis, collection, inspection and evaluation services); and

c) Costs of commissions and portability of transactions.

The eligible transaction costs include incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance or sale of financial assets or financial liabilities.

Pursuant to the requirements set out in BCB Resolution 352/23, Banco Cooperativo Sicredi elected to adopt the proportional differentiated methodology for loan transactions and transactions with loan characteristics.

f) Loss allowance

i. Overview

Banco Cooperativo Sicredi is an integral part of the prudential segment “S2”, in accordance with CMN Resolution 5146 of June 26, 2024. The financial institutions composing the two- or three-tier cooperative systems that include institutions classified under 1 (“S1”), 2 (“S2”) or 3 (“S3”) segments are required to adopt in full the expected loss methodology for the cooperative system as a whole.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Under such methodology, statistical expected loss models were determined in conformity with the concepts of CMN Resolution 4966 of 2021 and the minimum allowance amounts were assessed for transactions under Stage 3, pursuant to BCB Resolution 352 of 2023.

The Institution recognizes expected losses for the following financial instruments:

a) Interbank investments;

b) Securities (measured at amortized cost and “FVTOCI”);

c) Loan transactions;

d) Other financial assets; and

e) Off-balance exposures (giving rise to credit risks).

II. Stages

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

Stage 1: refers to financial instruments without a significant increase in credit risk in relation to the loan origination date. In these cases, the probability of default (late payment) considered in the expected 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 credit-impaired financial assets (without default). In these cases, the expected losses are based on the probability of default (PD) calculation over the remaining term of transactions and should compose at least a 12-month PD.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Stage 3: refers to credit-impaired financial instruments (in default). In these cases, for loss recognition purposes, the highest loss amount is recognized between:

a) Expected loss calculated based on observed statistical data; or

b) The Stage 3 minimum amount determined by BCB Resolution 352 of 2023 (appendix 1 thereof – "Allowance for incurred losses applicable to non-performing financial assets").

III. Significant increase in credit risks

The concept of credit risk underlying loan transactions is based on the lifetime probability of default.

Originally, when loan transactions are granted by the Institution, the risk rating is recorded at stage 1, and subsequently, at each monthly closing date, the Bank assesses whether the assets posted a significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition. In the event of increase, such loan transactions should be classified under stage 2, or in case there is objective evidence of impairment losses on assets, with a significant increase in the credit risks, they will be allocated to stage 3. Finally, loan transactions should be written off to loss in case evidence of impairment exists with insignificant recovery estimates.

The definitions of significant increase and evidence of distressed assets are based not only on qualitative and prospective aspects (probability of default model projections), but also on the effective late payment of financial assets.

Assets that should be classified under stage 2 are those assets subject to a significant increase in credit risks since the initial recognition, having as rebuttable assumption a delay of 30 days (limited to 60 days).

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Assets that should be classified under stage 3 refer to all contracts for which there is impairment evidence. Ultimately, distressed assets are marked to market when a contract is subject to late payment of debt (over 90 days in default), restructuring or when a customer has characteristics indicating a difficulty to perform payment obligations such as those cases where it is under court-ordered reorganization IV. Calculation of expected losses.

IV. Calculation of expected losses

The calculation of expected losses aims to generate expected credit losses throughout a certain time horizon and encompasses the assessment of three parameters:

a) *Probability of default – PD*: The PD refers to the future probability of an asset defaulting within a given time period;

b) *Loss given default – LGD*: The LGD is the expected percentage of loss of a customer given default. It is an important component for modeling the credit risks to which the Institution is exposed so that it may draw on models to measure the expected probability of loss given the execution/renewal of contracts and customers, as well as to conduct in-depth specific analysis to address the different types of collaterals, collateral coverage ratio, among other customer information.

c) *Exposure at default – EAD*: Refers to the exposure on the default date. For revolving credits with limits, the exposure at the time of default is estimated by using conversion factors. For installment credits, the account balance of transactions for the reporting month is considered.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Moreover, CMN Resolution 4966 of 2021 requires that all models include predictive variables of macroeconomic factors to provide a view of the risk of exposure to exogenous factors, prepare and anticipate institutions in assessing impacts in extreme events (stress scenarios). In other words, the forward-looking variables are intended to calibrate macroeconomic models or credit policies.

g) Credit-impaired financial assets

Financial assets are considered to be “Distressed assets” when:

a) There is a delay of over 90 days in the payment of principal and charges;

b) If there is an indication that the respective obligation will not be fully performed under the agreed-upon conditions, without resorting to any guarantees or collaterals;

c) All transactions are classified as restructured transactions.

A restructuring process involves a renegotiation entailing the grant of advantages to the counterparty arising from the deterioration of the creditworthiness of a counterparty, intervening party, or the mitigating instrument.

When a financial instrument is classified as a credit-impaired asset, the transactions conducted by the same counterparty or related counterparties are allocated to Stage 3 (at the reporting date of the trial balance sheet referring to the month when such classification was made).

The effect of such rating change may not be observed in the event the Institution has financial instruments that, due to their nature or purpose, are exposed to a credit risk significantly lower than the instrument held by the same counterparty and characterized as a credit-impaired asset.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

From the time they are classified as distressed assets, revenues not yet earned are suspended and recognized in profit or loss upon their effective collection.

Transactions will be written off to loss if, besides being considered credit-impaired assets, they involve insignificant estimates of a potential recovery.

The Bank considers that financial assets will no longer be distressed assets, i.e., they have been remedied, when the following aspects are achieved:

d) Lack of past-due installments, including charges;

e) Timely payment of principal and charges for a sufficient period to indicate significant financial improvement of the counterparty; and

f) Performance of other contractual obligations, if any, for a sufficient period to demonstrate significant financial improvement of the counterparty.

Reclassification into Stage (Cure Process): in accordance with CMN Resolution 4966, financial assets undergo periodic reviews regarding their stage classification to allow an upgrade based on defined criteria that take into account the lack of past-due installments and the maintenance of payments and/or other characteristics that make it possible to identify an improvement in the financial capacity to meet existing obligations.

h) Assigned loan transactions

Credit assignments with substantial retention of risks and rewards are recognized over the remaining term of transactions. The assigned financial assets remain recorded as loan transactions and any amounts received are recognized as payables for sale transactions or transfer of financial assets.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

i) Other current and noncurrent assets

Stated at realizable value, including, when applicable, income earned and inflation adjustments incurred on a pro rata basis, and exchange rate changes, less the corresponding allowances for losses or fair value adjustment and unearned income.

j) Investments

Stated at the acquisition cost, whereas investments in subsidiaries are adjusted under the equity method of accounting. Other investments are stated at cost and written down to the recoverable amount, when applicable.

k) Property, plant and equipment in use

Stated at acquisition cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment items is calculated on a straight-line basis at annual rates disclosed in the following table, which take into consideration the economic useful lives of the assets.

	Parent	Consolidated
Property, plant and equipment	Annual depreciation rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	2% to 10%	2% to 10%
Furniture, fixtures and facilities	10%	2% to 50%
IT equipment and processing	20%	7% to 38%
Transportation systems	20%	11% to 25%
Other property, plant and equipment	10% to 33%	8% to 33%

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

l) Intangible assets

Correspond to rights acquired in intangible assets that are maintained or used in the Institution's operations. They are stated at cost and comprise expenses on software acquisition and development, adjusted for accumulated amortization, calculated from the time the respective benefits are used, at the rate of 10% to 20% p.a., on a straight-line basis. In the year, Banco Sicredi and its subsidiaries do not report Intangible Assets.

m) Impairment of nonfinancial assets

Property, plant and equipment and other noncurrent assets, including intangible assets, are tested for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

In this case, the recoverable amount is calculated to determine whether an asset is impaired. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss at the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of net selling price and value in use of an asset.

n) Foreign currency-denominated assets

Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets are translated into Brazilian reais (R$) at the exchange rates determined by the Central Bank of Brazil on transaction dates. The translation differences are recorded in the statement profit or loss for the period.

o) Other current and noncurrent liabilities

Stated at their known or estimated amounts plus, when applicable, charges and inflation adjustments on a pro rata basis, less the corresponding expenses.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

p) Tax credits, taxes and contributions

The provisions for income tax, social contribution and taxes on revenue (PIS and COFINS) were calculated at the prevailing rates, considering the legislation applicable to each tax for the respective tax bases.

The income tax and social contribution credits are recorded on temporary differences at the rates of 25% for income tax and 20% for social contribution. These tax credits will be realized to the extent the recognized provisions are realized.

In compliance with the new standards, the tax projections used to assess the realization of deferred tax assets already consider both the effects of CMN Resolution 4966/21 and the criteria set forth in Law 14467.

q) Provision for civil, tax and labor risks

The accounting policies for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities are set forth in BACEN Resolution 3823/09, as follows:

Contingent assets are recognized only when there are collaterals or favorable final and unappealable court decisions. Contingent assets with a probable favorable outcome are only disclosed in a note to the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are recognized when losses are assessed as probable and amounts can be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities assessed as possible losses are disclosed and contingent liabilities that cannot be reliably measured and assessed as remote losses are neither accrued nor disclosed;

Legal obligations are recorded as payable regardless of the likelihood of favorable outcome.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

r) Accounting estimates

Accounting estimates are determined by Management, based on factors and assumptions established in reliance upon judgments, which are revised during each six-month period. Significant items subject to these estimates and assumptions include the allowances for adjustment of assets to the probable realizable or recoverable amount, allowances for expected credit losses, provisions for risks, fair value of financial instruments, among others.

The settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in different amounts due to the inaccuracy inherent in the estimation process.

s) Supplementary pension plan

The Bank and its subsidiaries provide a pension plan managed by an open-end pension fund that grants employees postemployment benefits under the defined contribution category. These plans are classified as post-employment benefits with no future actuarial obligation, as the sponsor's liability is limited to the contributions specified in the plan rules, with no need to make additional contributions to guarantee benefits.

The employers' compulsory, contractual or voluntary basis contributions are recognized as personnel expenses for the period in which employees perform the service and the contributions become due; no actuarial liabilities or additional provisions are recognized, since there is no obligation beyond the regular contributions.

t) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated in Brazilian reais (R$) based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.



u) Recurring and nonrecurring revenue and expenses

Recurring revenues and expenses are related to the Bank's activities frequently conducted in the present and expected to occur in the future, while nonrecurring revenues and expenses derive from extraordinary and/or unpredictable events, which tend not to reoccur in the future. In the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank does not have nonrecurring revenue and expenses.

4. Effects of transition adjustments to equity on January 1, 2025 - CMN Resolution 4966/21 and BCB 352/23

The effects of transition adjustments arising from the adoption of the accounting criteria set out in CMN Resolution 4966/21 and BCB Resolution 352/23 were recorded in Banco Sicredi's equity. These adjustments were recognized as a contra entry to line item "Retained earnings (accumulated losses)" at the net amount of taxes, as shown below:

Equity balance as at December 31, 2024	**4,951,015**
Effects of transition adjustments to equity as at December 31, 2024	
(Reversal of) expected credit losses: interbank onlendings and other financial assets	51,828
Remeasurement of assets due to the new standard classification (a)	947
Adjustments due to suspended payment of interest on loan transactions and interbank onlendings	13
Deferred income tax	(27,773)
Effect on equity as at January 1, 2025	**25,015**
Equity balance as at January 1, 2025	**4,976,030**

(a) The measurement of financial assets was changed according to the new standard classification;

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Below are the reconciliation balances including the impacts introduced by CMN Resolution 4966/21 and BCB Resolution 352/23:

Financial assets	Classification/ Measurement as at 12/31/2024	Balance as at 12/31/2024	Expected loss 12/31/2024	Transition adjustment - expected loss - CMN Res. 4.966/21 and BCB Res. 352/23	Expected loss 01/01/2025	Reclassifications 01/01/2025	Remeasurements 01/01/2025	Balance as at 01/01/2025	New classification pursuant to CMN Resolution 4966/21
Interbank investments	Amortized cost	19,534,727	-	(6,151)	(6,151)	-	-	19,528,576	Financial assets at amortized cost
Securities and derivatives	Available for sale	5,324,992	-	(18)	(18)	-	-	5,324,974	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Held-to-maturity	26,758,005	-	(2,476)	(2,476)	-	-	26,745,899	Financial assets at amortized cost
	Held-to-maturity (CPR)	9,653	(23)	-	-	(9,630)	-	-	
	Trading	551,503		-	-	6,604	996	559,103	Financial assets at fair value
Interbank accounts	Amortized cost	77,089,406	(75,367)	48,319	(27,048)	-	-	77,062,358	Financial assets at amortized cost
Loan transactions	Amortized cost	37,765,796	(48,325)	9,323	(39,002)	-	-	37,726,794	Financial assets at amortized cost
Other financial assets	Other receivables/Amortized cost	18,892,882	-	(79)	(79)	-	-	18,892,803	Financial assets at amortized cost
	ther securities with loan characteristics (CPR)/Amortized cost	-	-	14	(9)	9,630	-	9,644	Financial assets at amortized cost
	Foreign exchange transactions/Amortized cost	1,115,172	-	-	-	(6,604)	-	1,108,568	Financial assets at amortized cost
Total financial assets		**187,042,136**	**(123,715)**	**48,932**	**(74,783)**	**-**	**996**	**186,958,719**	

Classificação da informação| Uso Interno

Financial and other liabilities	Classification/ Measurement as at 12/31/2024	Balance as at 12/31/2024	Expected credit losses 12/31/2024	Transition adjustment CMN Res. 4966/21 and BCB Res. 352/23	Expected loss 01/01/2025	Reclassifications 01/01/2025	Remeasurements 01/01/2025	Balance as at 01/01/2025	New classification pursuant to CMN Resolution 4966/21
Deposits	Amortized cost	61,784,821	-	-	-	-	-	61,784,821	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Money market funding	Amortized cost	9,009,683	-	-	-	-	-	9,009,683	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	Amortized cost	51,878,606	-	-	-	-	-	51,878,606	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Borrowings	Amortized cost	9,422,684	-	-	-	-	-	9,422,684	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Domestic onlendings - official institutions	Amortized cost	33,209,275	-	-	-	-	-	33,209,275	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Derivative financial instruments	Trading	207,597	-	-	-	168	(49)	207,716	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities/	19,522,166	-	-	-	-	-	19,522,166	Financial liabilities at
	Foreign exchange transactions/ Amortized cost	168	-	-	-	(168)	-	-	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Other liabilities	Financial guarantees provided	638,379	4,431	-	-	(4,431)	-	638,379	
Provisions and other obligations with financial instruments	Financial guarantees provided and loan commitments and undisbursed loans	-	-	(2,896)	1,535	4,431	-	1,535	
Total financial and other liabilities		**185,673,379**	**4,431**	**(2,896)**	**1,535**	**-**	**(49)**	**185,674,865**	

Classificação da informação: Uso interno

5. Cash and cash equivalents

a) Breakdown

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

Description	Note	Parent	Consolidated
		12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Cash and cash equivalents (a)		601,110	601,110
Interbank investments (a)	6a	10,042	10,042
Foreign currency investments		10,042	10,042
Voluntary deposits at the Central Bank	7	1,987,499	1,987,499
Securities (b)		-	324,199
Investment funds	8a	-	324,199
Total		2,598,651	2,922,850

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

b) In January 2025, the Bank's subsidiaries started including fixed income fund units as cash and cash equivalents, due to their immediate liquidity and the intention to use them as available funds for cash management, in accordance with the criteria established by Technical Pronouncement CPC 03 – Statement of Cash Flows. Therefore, the cash and cash equivalents balances as at December 31, 2024, previously presented in the amount of R$2,910,358, are being restated in the consolidated financial statements, totaling R$3,143,926.

The balances of those investments may substantially vary in comparative periods due to the strategies adopted for money market funding.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

6. Interbank investments

a) Portfolio breakdown

Represent fixed-price transactions involving the acquisition of securities under resale agreements and investments in interbank deposits, which are stated at the redeemable value, net of unearned income corresponding to future periods.

Description	Parent and Consolidated			
	12/31/2025			
	Current			
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total portfolio
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Investments in interbank deposits	1,383,132	-	7,734,542	9,117,674
Investments in interbank deposits	1,386,029	-	7,737,290	9,123,319
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,897)	-	(2,748)	(5,645)
Foreign currency-denominated investments	10,042	-	-	10,042
Foreign currency-denominated investments	10,043	-	-	10,043
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1)	-	-	(1)
Total, net 2025	1,393,174	-	7,734,542	9,127,716
Total current				1,393,174
Total noncurrent				7,734,542

b) Classification of Interbank investments

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Allocated to Stage 1)	
Interbank investments	9,133,362
Allowance for expected credit losses	(5,646)
Total	9,127,716

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Settlement)	Allowance, net	Balance as at 12/31/2025
Stage 1				
Interbank investments	19,534,727	(10,401,365)	(5,646)	9,127,716
Total	19,534,727	(10,401,365)	(5,646)	9,127,716

In the year ended December 31, 2025, there was no significant increase in the credit risk underlying interbank investments that entailed the migration to Stage 2 or Stage 3.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

7. Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil

	Interbank investments
	12/31/2025
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	
Voluntary deposits at the Central Bank (a)	1,987,499
Compulsory reserves - savings deposits (b)	6,916,172
Instant payment account - IP account ©	572,506
PROAGRO rural credit receivable	1,663
Total current	9,477,840

a) The voluntary deposits refer to liquid funds recorded in line item “Bank reserves”, on a voluntary basis, pursuant to BCB Resolution 129/2021 and Notice 38288/2022, which are effective for one business day, yielding daily interest determined by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) annually, considering 252 business days.

b) The savings deposits refer to mandatorily payable amounts of “Poupança Rural” and Brazilian Savings and Loan System (SBPE), in local currency, held with the Central Bank.

c) Instant payments refer to amounts paid to the Central Bank to the instant payment account (IP Account) to settle Pix transactions, which account has been yielding interest since August 2022, in conformity with BCB Resolution 235/2022.

On May 13, 2024, the Central Bank of Brazil issued BCB Resolution 379, which suspended the payment of compulsory loans with respect to savings funds due to the public calamity referred to in Legislative Decree 36 of May 7, 2024. Accordingly, Banco Sicredi no longer paid such deposits to BACEN and allocated part of those funds to Individual Credit Unions from Rio Grande do Sul through investments in interbank deposits (DI) and onlendings (loan transactions). In 2025, the balances started being paid gradually.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

8. Securities and derivative financial instruments

a) Portfolio breakdown

	Parent					Consolidated				
	12/31/2025					12/31/2025				
	No maturity date	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	TOTAL	No maturity date	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	TOTAL
Financial assets at amortized cost										
Own portfolio										
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	676,520	676,520	-	-	-	676,520	676,520
Subordinated Financial Bills	-	-	-	2,405,299	2,405,299	-	-	-	2,405,299	2,405,299
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	(14,762)	(14,762)	-	-	-	-	(14,762)
Foreign fixed-income investments	-	-	670,322	-	670,322	-	-	670,322	-	670,322
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	(421)	(421)	-	-	-	-	(421)
Subject to repurchase agreements										
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	19,349,298	19,349,298	-	-	-	19,349,298	19,349,298
Subject to guarantees										
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	5,397,832	5,397,832	-	-	-	5,397,832	5,397,832
Total financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	670,322	27,813,766	28,484,088	-	-	670,322	27,828,949	28,484,088
Financial assets at FVTOCI										
Own portfolio										
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	180	180	-	-	-	180	180
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	2,763,062	2,763,062	-	-	-	2,763,062	2,763,062
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	-	-	10,465,122	10,465,122	-	-	-	10,465,122	10,465,122
Financial Bills (LF)	-	16,426	-	74,149	90,575	-	16,426	-	74,149	90,575
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(2)	-	(11)	(13)	-	-	-	-	(13)
Subject to repurchase agreements										
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	2,034,690	2,034,690	-	-	-	2,034,690	2,034,690
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	6,498,470	6,498,470	-	-	-	6,498,470	6,498,470
Financial Bills (LF)	-	9,448	-	16,835	26,283	-	9,448	-	16,835	26,283
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	14
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)
Total financial assets at FVTOCI	-	25,872	-	21,852,507	21,878,379	-	25,874	-	21,852,522	21,878,379
Financial assets at FVTPL										
Own portfolio										
Investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	324,199	-	-	-	324,199
Other fund units	1,100	-	-	-	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	1,100
Credit union membership	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28
Derivative financial instruments	-	2,026	89,989	139,600	231,615	-	2,026	89,989	139,600	231,615
Futures	-	-	83,310	-	83,310	-	-	83,310	-	83,310
Swaps	-	2	14	129,589	129,605	-	2	14	129,589	129,605
NDFs	-	2,024	4,120	10,011	16,155	-	2,024	4,120	10,011	16,155
Foreign exchange contracts	-	-	2,545	-	2,545	-	-	2,545	-	2,545
Total financial assets at FVTPL	1,100	2,026	89,989	139,600	232,715	325,327	2,026	89,989	139,600	556,942
Total securities	1,100	27,898	760,311	49,805,873	50,595,182	325,327	27,900	760,311	49,821,071	50,919,409

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

b) Classification of securities

I. Measured at amortized cost

	Parent and Consolidated		
	12/31/2025		
	Carrying amount	Expected loss	Net amount of expected loss
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Allocated to Stage 1)			
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	25,423,650	-	25,423,650
Subordinated Financial Bills	2,405,299	(14,762)	2,390,537
Foreign fixed-income investments	670,322	(421)	669,901
Total 2025	**28,499,271**	**(15,183)**	**28,484,088**

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Settlement)	Allowance, net	Balance as at 12/31/2025
Stage 1				
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	21,792,500	3,631,150	-	25,423,650
Subordinated Financial Bills	2,142,475	262,824	(14,762)	2,390,537
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	2,218,289	(2,218,289)	-	-
Foreign fixed-income investments	604,741	65,581	(421)	669,901
Total 2025	**26,758,005**	**1,741,266**	**(15,183)**	**28,484,088**

In the year ended December 31, 2025, there was no significant increase in the credit risk underlying securities measured at amortized cost that entailed the migration to Stage 2 or Stage 3.

II. Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The methodology for adjusting securities to fair value was established based on consistent, formal, objective, verifiable and transparent criteria.

	Parent and Consolidated		
	12/31/2025		
	Carrying amount	Expected loss	Net amount of expected loss
Financial assets - fair value through other comprehensive income			
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	2,034,870	-	2,034,870
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	9,261,532	-	9,261,532
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	10,465,136	-	10,465,136
Financial Bills (LF)	116,858	(17)	116,841
Total 2025	**21,878,396**	**(17)**	**21,878,379**

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Settlement)	Allowance, net	Balance as at 12/31/2025
Stage 1				
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	1,590,475	444,395	-	2,034,870
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	3,523,707	5,737,825	-	9,261,532
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	79,698	10,385,438	-	10,465,136
Financial Bills (LF)	131,112	(14,254)	(17)	116,841
	5,324,992	**16,553,404**	**(17)**	**21,878,379**

In the year ended December 31, 2025, there was no significant increase in the credit risk underlying securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that entailed the migration to Stage 2 or Stage 3.

iii. Measured at fair value through profit or loss

	Parent
	12/31/2025
	Expected loss, net
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss	
Other fund units	1.100
Derivate financial instruments	231.615
Total 2025	**232.715**

	Parent		
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Settlement)	Balance as at 12/31/2025
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss			
Other fund units	-	1,100	1,100
Derivate financial instruments	559,103	(327,488)	231,615
Total 2025	**559,103**	**(326,388)**	**232,715**

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

	Consolidado
	12/31/2025
	Expected loss, net
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss	
Fixed income investment funds	324,199
Other fund units	1,100
Credit union membership	28
Derivate financial instruments	231,615
Total 2025	**556,942**

	Consolidated		
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Acquisition/(Settlement)	Balance as at 12/31/2025
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss			
Fixed income investment funds	233,568	90,631	324,199
Other fund units	-	1,100	1,100
Credit union membership	28	-	28
Derivate financial instruments	559,103	(327,488)	231,615
Total 2025	**792,699**	**(235,757)**	**556,942**

The financial assets disclosed in the table above are classified at fair value through profit or loss since they have failed the SPPI test.

IV. Summary of the consolidated portfolio by measurement category

	Parent			Consolidated		
	12/31/2025			12/31/2025		
	Carrying amount	Expected loss	Net carrying amount	Carrying amount	Expected loss	Net carrying amount
Measured at amortized cost	28,499,271	(15,183)	28,484,088	28,499,271	(15,183)	28,484,088
Measured at fair value through other	21,878,396	(17)	21,878,379	21,878,396	(17)	21,878,379
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	232,715	-	232,715	556,942	-	556,942
Total 2025	**50,610,382**	**(15,200)**	**50,595,182**	**50,934,609**	**(15,200)**	**50,919,409**

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

V. Fair value hierarchy

Banco Sicredi classifies the fair value measurements using the fair value hierarchy that reflects the model.

	Parent and Consolidated		
	12/31/2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Securities			
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	2,034,870	-	2,034,870
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	9,261,532	-	9,261,532
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	10,465,136	-	10,465,136
Financial Bills (LF)	-	116,841	116,841
Total 2025	**21,761,538**	**116,841**	**21,878,379**

	Parent		
	12/31/2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss			
Other fund units	1,100	-	1,100
Derivate financial instruments			
Futures	83,310	-	83,310
Swaps	-	129,605	129,605
NDFs	-	16,155	16,155
Foreign exchange contracts	-	2,545	2,545
Total 2025	**84,410**	**148,305**	**232,715**

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VI. Reclassification of financial assets

On January 1, 2025, the Rural Product Note (CPR) transactions were reclassified to line item “Other financial assets”, which, up to December 31, 2024, were classified as “Securities”. The reclassified balance was R$9,630, without any changes in the measurement of these assets, as disclosed in note 4.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

The foreign exchange contracts with future settlement and demand foreign exchange contracts, classified in line items “Other financial assets” and “Other financial liabilities” up to December 31, 2024 as measured at amortized cost were reclassified as derivatives beginning January 1, 2025. The reclassified balance was R$6,604 in assets and R$168 in liabilities, with changes in the classification/measurement to fair value through profit or loss, as disclosed in note 4.

c) Derivative financial instruments

Banco Sicredi uses derivative financial instruments under the swap category which hedged items are foreign currency-denominated transactions. These derivative financial instruments are primarily used to hedge against risks of exchange rate changes, with the respective maturity pegged to the maturity of borrowing transactions.

The swap derivatives and hedged borrowings are adjusted to fair value, unless otherwise held to maturity in back-to-back transactions carried out with the same counterparty (instrument and hedged item). The fair values of these transactions are determined using modeling techniques, such as the discounted cash flows, approved by the Bank’s Management.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income are related to back-to-back transactions through derivative contracts, under which the instruments used for hedging against rate fluctuations are DI futures. These instruments are intended to hedge against fluctuations in the rates of fixed-rate government bonds.

The hedged government bonds are adjusted to fair value using market price assumptions, obtained from quotations for assets and liabilities with the same or similar characteristics. In case of lack of assumptions, pricing models approved by the entity's management are used, such as the discounted cash flows. The financial instruments held in custody on B3 are subject to daily adjustments to futures transactions that are recorded in assets or liabilities, depending on the nature of such adjustment, and settled on T+1.

The differences and adjustments to derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities), according to the methodology of each transaction, are recorded in balance sheet accounts as a contra entry to the respective profit or loss accounts.

The Bank established the hedge accounting for transactions involving swap derivatives, under which the hedged items include foreign borrowings, as well as DI futures transactions hedging available-for-sale government bonds subject to fixed rates or fixed-rate private securities. In addition, current fixed-rate loan transactions and issues of fixed-rate, fixed-income financial assets are hedged by DI futures transactions, as long as they have predetermined characteristics. Therefore, any variations and adjustments arising from the depreciation or appreciation in those instruments and hedged items are recorded as a contra entry to profit or loss, regardless of their classification pursuant to Resolution 4966/21, once the requirements of Circular Letter 3082/02 are met, which provides for the recognition of hedge accounting transactions in profit or loss accounts, when classified as market risk.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

As at December 31, 2025, they are adjusted to fair value, except for specific derivative financial instruments that are adjusted based on the curve only, recognized and measured pursuant to BACEN Circular Letter 3082/02, while the respective notional amounts are recorded in memorandum accounts, as follows:

	Parent and Consolidated			
	12/31/2025			
	Net position of current contracts			
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Memorandum accounts				
Futures contracts	1,340,575	13,533,363	25,720,780	40,594,718
Swap contracts	58,749	625,143	4,382,659	5,066,551
NDF contract	55,807	153,373	497,399	706,579
Foreign exchange contracts	-	75,285	-	75,285
Total - 2025	1,455,131	14,387,164	30,600,838	46,443,133
Future contracts				
Long position	-	-	83,310	83,310
Short position	-	-	(24,596)	(24,596)
Swap contracts				
Long position	2	14	129,589	129,605
Short position	(1)	(2,753)	(163,726)	(166,480)
NDF contracts				
Long position	2,024	4,120	10,011	16,155
Short position	(1,978)	(4,304)	(14,556)	(20,838)
Foreign exchange contracts (a)				
Long position	-	2,545	-	2,545
Total long position	2,026	6,679	222,910	231,615
Total short position	(1,979)	(7,057)	(202,878)	(211,914)
Total - 2025	47	(378)	20,032	19,701
Total current				(331)
Total noncurrent				20,032

(a) Balance of foreign exchange transactions with future settlement and demand foreign exchange contracts which, according to Resolution 4966/21, started being recorded as derivatives.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

	Parent and Consolidated		
	12/31/2025		
	Notional amount of contracts	Fair value - Amount receivable/received (Payable/paid)	Curve
Future contracts	40,594,718	58,714	-
Purchase commitments	(2,305,563)	(1,439)	-
Future DI	(2,171,989)	(153)	-
Future WDO<0}	(24,976)	(223)	-
Future DDI	(95,374)	(1,045)	-
Other	(13,224)	(18)	-
Sale commitment	38,289,155	60,153	-
Future DI	33,303,335	(20,107)	-
Future DOL	4,749,520	77,495	-
Future DDI	197,500	2,735	-
Other	38,800	30	-
Swap contracts	5,066,551	(36,875)	1,136,519
Long position	1,539,272	129,605	327,639
Foreign currency	1,539,272	129,605	327,639
Short position	3,527,279	(166,480)	808,880
Foreign currency	3,527,279	(166,480)	808,880
NDF contracts	706,579	(4,683)	5,215
Long position	211,189	16,155	18,389
Foreign currency	211,189	16,155	18,389
Short position	495,390	(20,838)	(13,174)
Foreign currency	495,390	(20,838)	(13,174)
Foreign exchange contracts	75,285	2,545	-
Long position	50,979	2,545	-
Foreign currency	50,979	2,545	-
Short position	(24,306)	-	-
Foreign currency	(24,306)	-	-
Total 2025	46,443,133	19,701	1,141,734

The daily adjustments to futures transactions are recorded in assets or liabilities, depending on the adjustment nature, and settled on T+1. As at December 31, 2025, the balances recorded in line item “Trading account” amount to R$83,310 in assets and R$24,596 in liabilities (in the Bank and in consolidated).

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

In the year ended December 31, 2025, the performance of derivative transactions was negative by R$1,295,278.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank held government bonds pledged as collateral for stock exchange transactions, according to the guarantee margin required by B3 - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão. The total amount recorded in the balance sheet relating to these assets is R$2,742,048.

Banco Sicredi uses hedge accounting to match gains and losses on derivatives for hedging purposes (hereinafter referred to as instruments) to gains and losses on assets and liabilities that are hedged items (hereinafter referred to as hedged items), giving rise to predictability benefits and reducing volatility in the balance sheet. The internal hedge accounting standard provides for use requirements at Banco Sicredi, i.e., rules for changing the recognition of hedged items and hedging instruments in the financial statements.

The notional amounts, hedged items and financial instruments referring to hedge accounting transactions are described below.

Fair value hedge: Aims to avoid losses resulting from changes in the fair value of hedged items, including exchange rate changes. Any fluctuations in the prices of derivatives used for fair value hedge purposes and hedged instruments should be directly recorded in the Institution's profit or loss.

As at December 31, 2025, Banco Sicredi maintained three distinct fair value hedge strategies:

I Fixed Rate Risk Hedge:

Intended to hedge financial assets with a fixed-rate interest or payment, such as federal government bonds and private securities, whose fair values are subject to fluctuations due to variations in market interest rates. For this purpose, DI futures contracts are used as hedging instruments.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank reclassified unrealized losses in the amount of R$260,703 from equity to profit or loss for the period, referring to mark-to-market to securities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), considering the classification of these items as market risk hedge for purposes of complying with hedge accounting standards.

II Foreign Exchange Risk Hedge:

Intended to hedge investments in foreign currency, especially the US dollar, against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and international interest rates. The risk structure of the funding hedged by the Bank includes combinations of foreign exchange rate fluctuations, SOFR rate, and fixed rate. Fixed/floating interest rate swap contracts are used as hedging instruments.

III Portfolio interest rate risk hedge:

This refers to the hedging of the interbank onlending portfolio at fixed interest rates to which Sicredi System's credit unions are counterparties. To mitigate the risk of mismatch between funding assets and liabilities (LF, CDB, CDI, LCA), resulting from fluctuations in the expected benchmark interest rate of Brazilian interbank deposits (CDI), the Bank uses DI futures contracts as hedging instruments.

Due to the dynamic nature of the hedged interbank onlending portfolio, subject to prepayments and different timing of release of new transactions, the exposure to interest rate risk is continuously monitored. Whenever necessary, DI futures contracts are rebalanced to maintain the effectiveness of the strategy, according to the parameters defined in the hedge documentation.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

In line with the interest rate risk hedging strategy, the Bank calculates DV01 (delta value of a basis point) of the exposure and of futures to identify the optimal coverage proportion and monitor the coverage ratio in a timely manner. The need to buy or sell new DI futures contracts is assessed on a daily basis to counterbalance any changes in the fair value of the hedged item and ensure the effectiveness of the strategy.

Fair Value Hedge Effectiveness: In order to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of strategies, the Bank adopts the dollar offset method, which is monthly analyzed. This method consists of calculating the difference between the changes in the fair values of the hedging instruments and the hedged items, both attributed to the hedged risks, such as the changes in interest rates or exchange rates.

The effectiveness test is performed upon the assessment of changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instruments, which offset the changes in the hedged items. This relationship is expressed through the hedge ratio, which represents the ratio between these changes. For the hedging ratio to be considered effective, this ratio should remain from 80% to 125%, as established in the strategy documentation and based on BACEN Circular Letter 3082/2002.

Parent and Consolidated							
Strategy		12/31/2025					
Item	Instrument	Item			Instrument		
Fixed rate risk (1)		Notional amount	Fair value	Fair value adjustment	Notional amount	Fair value	Fair value adjustment
Federal Government Bonds	DI futures	19,381,785	19,642,488	260,703	17,912,179	17,912,179	-
Private Securities		1,257,640	1,262,447	4,807	1,261,164	1,261,164	-
Foreign exchange risk (2)		Notional amount	Fair value	Fair value adjustment	Notional amount	Fair value	Fair value adjustment
Borrowing in US dollar	Floating rate swap	3,965,700	3,913,613	151,009	3,965,700	3,913,613	151,009
Portfolio interest rate risk (3)		Notional amount	Fair value	Fair value adjustment	Notional amount	Fair value	Fair value adjustment
Portfolio from other sources - assets	DI futures	797,504	672,249	(7,550)	(816,100)	(689,946)	7,513
Portfolio from other sources - liabiliti		(4,561,784)	(3,678,441)	63,802	4,576,500	3,689,368	(64,096)
Onlendings		15,195,148	12,522,602	(26,000)	(15,485,300)	(12,891,851)	25,408
Interbank deposit		865,095	484,024	(28,928)	(865,000)	(484,096)	28,919

(1) The hedged items (federal government bonds and private securities) yield interest a fixed rate, and are subject to changes in market interest rates.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

(2) The hedged funding is denominated in US dollar, with a risk structure composed of foreign exchange rate variation (USD/BRL), SOFR rate and fixed interest rate. Swaps convert this foreign exchange and international interest rate exposure into a floating rate (CDI).

(3) The exposure is related to the change in the expected CDI rate, considering the mismatch between fixed rate assets (interbank onlendings) and liabilities with different indexers (LF, CDB, CDI, LCA).

Cash flow hedge: The cash flow hedge is intended to mitigate the effects of changes in the Institution's future cash flows related to exposures to interest rate and exchange rate risks. In this modality, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the hedging instruments is recorded in a separate account in equity, and is reclassified to profit or loss as the hedged cash flows are realized.

As at December 31, 2025, Banco Sicredi maintained two cash flow hedge strategies:

I Fixed Rate Risk Hedge:

This strategy is intended to protect future cash flows related to US dollar-denominated funding with floating interest rates linked to the SOFR 6M plus spread. The exposure arises from uncertainty regarding the fluctuation of this rate over time, impacting future interest payments. The hedging instruments are swap contracts traded in the over-the-counter market with a long position bearing interest at a floating rate pegged to SOFR 6M + Spread in US dollar and a short position subject to fixed interest rate in US dollar.

The floating rate cash flow is converted to a fixed rate through a short position of the swaps, resulting in a fixed payment on the maturity date of the transactions and reducing the volatility of cash flows.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

II Foreign Exchange Risk Hedge:

This strategy protects a portion of the commercial margin formed between asset loan transactions and onlendings contracted with BNDES, both indexed to the US dollar. This margin is impacted by exchange rate fluctuations between income and expense flows denominated in the same currency.

Hedged items correspond to a portion of future cash flows from the commercial margin, defined by the difference between the interest rate of the asset loan portfolio in US dollar and the interest rate of the onlendings contracted with BNDES through the TFBD product – BNDES Fixed Rate in US dollars. The hedging instruments are currency forward contracts (NDFs) traded in the over-the-counter market that convert the commercial margin exchange exposure into a fixed rate position. The contracted position of the NDFs fixes the future exchange rate, reducing the uncertainty about the cash flows of the transaction as a whole.

Cash Flow Hedge Effectiveness: The hedge relationship is designated according to the criteria established by BACEN Circular Letter 3082/2002, and its effectiveness is assessed using the Hypothetical Derivative method. This method consists of comparing the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument with the change in a hypothetical derivative that would have identical characteristics to the hedged item.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

The effective portion of the change in the fair value of hedging instruments is recognized in other comprehensive income, comprising a specific account in equity. As the hedged cash flows are realized, the amounts accumulated in this account are reclassified to profit or loss, reflecting the economic effects of the hedge.

Parent and Consolidated					
Strategy		12/31/2025			
Item	Instrument	Item	Hedging instrument		
Fixed rate risk (1)		**Notional amount**	**Notional amount**	**Fair value**	**Fair adju in**
Borrowings in US dollar and fixed + floating rates	Fixed rate US dollar swap	312,752	312,752	3,961	
Foreign exchange risk (2)		**Notional amount**	**Notional amount**	**Fair value**	**Fair adju in**
Future cash flows from the asset portfolio and BNDES (TFBD)	NDFs are used to fix the exchange rate and protect	119,762	119,762	7,233	

(1) The hedged borrowings are denominated in US dollars, indexed to the exchange rate variation (USD/BRL), the semi-annual SOFR rate, and a fixed interest rate. The swaps used have a structure that converts this exposure into a fixed US dollar rate.

(2) The hedged cash flows are denominated in US dollars, with exposure to exchange rate fluctuations (USD/BRL). The NDFs used fix the future exchange rate, converting the commercial margin exchange exposure into a fixed rate.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

9. Interbank onlendings, loan transactions and allowance for expected credit losses

a) Breakdown by type of transaction

	Note	Parent and Consolidated				
		12/31/2025				
		Current				
		Past due from 15 days	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total portfolio
Financial assets measured at amortized cost						
Interbank onlendings from rural credit funds and other funds (a)		-	7,307,751	34,725,606	40,145,591	82,178,948
Allowance for incurred and expected credit losses						(15,504)
Subtotal - Interbank onlendings, net of the allowance for expected credit losses						82,163,444
Loan transactions		3,689	2,525,517	10,018,254	32,551,045	45,098,505
Loans and discounted notes		-	707,664	2,101,073	4,239,851	7,048,588
Financing		3,689	537,578	1,367,040	2,225,278	4,133,585
Rural and agro-industrial financing		-	1,184,021	6,275,206	23,502,102	30,961,329
Real estate financing		-	96,254	274,935	2,583,814	2,955,003
Allowance for incurred and expected credit losses						(17,919)
Subtotal - loan transactions, net of incurred and expected credit losses						45,080,586
Other financial assets	10	-	258,303	841,362	32,867	1,132,532
Advances on foreign exchange contracts		-	254,626	829,415	10,237	1,094,278
Securities with loan characteristics		-	3,677	11,947	22,630	38,254
Allowance for incurred and expected credit losses						(63)
Subtotal - other financial assets, net of expected credit losses						1,132,469
Gross Total - 2025		3,689	10,091,571	45,585,222	72,729,503	128,409,985
Total current						55,680,482
Total noncurrent						72,729,503
Total allowance for incurred and expected credit losses						(33,486)

a) The amounts presented include the effects of mark-to-market adjustments related to loan portfolios, subject to hedge accounting, which are strategies for protecting the market risk of portfolios transferred to the credit unions.

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

b) Breakdown of loan transactions by stage:

	Parent and Consolidated			
	12/31/2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total portfolio
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Interbank onlendings	82,178,948	-	-	82,178,948
Allowance for incurred and expected credit losses	(15,504)	-	-	(15,504)
Subtotal - Interbank onlendings, net of the allowance for expected credit losses	82,163,444	-	-	82,163,444
Loan transactions	45,057,320	33,598	7,587	45,098,505
Loans and discounted notes	7,048,588	-	-	7,048,588
Financing	4,092,400	33,598	7,587	4,133,585
Rural and agro-industrial financing	30,961,329	-	-	30,961,329
Real estate financing	2,955,003	-	-	2,955,003
Allowance for expected credit losses	(9,099)	(2,512)	(1,818)	(13,429)
Allowance for incurred losses	-	-	(4,490)	(4,490)
Allowance for incurred and expected credit losses	(9,099)	(2,512)	(6,308)	(17,919)
Subtotal - loan transactions, net of incurred and expected credit losses	45,048,221	31,086	1,279	45,080,586
Other financial assets	1,132,532	-	-	1,132,532
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,094,278	-	-	1,094,278
Securities with loan characteristics	38,254	-	-	38,254
Allowance for incurred and expected credit losses	(63)	-	-	(63)
Subtotal - other financial assets, net of expected credit losses	1,132,469	-	-	1,132,469
Gross total - 2025	128,368,800	33,598	7,587	128,409,985
Total allowance for incurred and expected credit losses	(24,666)	(2,512)	(6,308)	(33,486)
Total loan portfolio, net of provisions	128,344,134	31,086	1,279	128,376,499

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

c) Variations in the allowance for expected losses

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Balance as at 12/31/2024	(123,692)
Transition adjustments - Res. 4966 - allowance reversal	57,642
Allowance reversal	23,836
Subtotal	(42,214)
Loans written off to losses	8,728
Closing balance	(33,486)

d) Concentration of loan transactions

i) Largest debtors:

	Parent and Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	%
10 largest debtors	29,536,969	23.00
50 largest debtors	47,782,492	37.21
100 largest debtors	6,786,386	5.29
Other	44,304,138	34.50
Total - 2025	128,409,985	100

ii) Activity profile:

Profile	Parent and Consolidated					
	12/31/2025					
	Past due from 15 days	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	%
Legal Entities	1,497	8,618,485	38,417,814	45,083,129	92,120,925	71.74
Individuals - Urban	535	249,109	664,678	3,360,676	4,274,998	3.33
Individuals - Agro	1,657	1,223,977	6,502,730	24,285,698	32,014,062	24.93
Total - 2025	3,689	10,091,571	45,585,222	72,729,503	128,409,985	100

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

e) Reconciliation of the gross loan transactions portfolio segregated by stage:

Stage 1	Parent and Consolidated						
	12/31/2025						
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Acquisition/ (Setlement) of stage 1	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Interbank onlendings							82,178,820
Interbank onlendings	77,509,152	-	-	-	-	4,669,668	82,178,820
Loan transactions							45,057,448
Loans and discounted notes	6,854,307	-	-	-	10,700	183,581	7,048,588
Financing	3,379,322	(36,369)	(7,653)	638	3,275	753,303	4,092,516
Rural and agro-industrial financing	25,447,119	-	-	898	13,558	5,499,766	30,961,341
Real estate financing	2,027,755	-	-	84	203	926,961	2,955,003
Other financial assets							1,132,532
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	892,318	-	-	-	-	201,960	1,094,278
Securities with loan characteristics	9,653	-	-	-	-	28,601	38,254
Total - 2025	116,119,626	(36,369)	(7,653)	1,620	27,736	12,263,840	128,368,800

Stage 2	Parent and Consolidated						
	12/31/2025						
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Acquisition/ (Setlement)	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Loan transactions							33,598
Loans and discounted notes	65	-	-	-	-	(65)	-
Financing	3,821	(638)	(2,292)	36,369	132	(3,794)	33,598
Rural and agro-industrial financing	922	(898)	-	-	-	(24)	-
Real estate financing	84	(84)	-	-	-	-	-
Total - 2025	4,892	(1,620)	(2,292)	36,369	132	(3,883)	33,598

Stage 3	Parent and Consolidated							
	12/31/2025							
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Write-off to losses	Acquisition/ (Setlement)	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Loan transations								7,587
Borrowings and discounted notes	18,247	(10,700)	-	-	-	-	(7,547)	-
Financing	13,422	(3,275)	(132)	7,653	2,292	(5,721)	(6,652)	7,587
Rural and agro-industrial financing	18,871	(13,558)	-	-	-	-	(5,313)	-
Real estate financing	203	(203)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - 2025	50,743	(27,736)	(132)	7,653	2,292	(5,721)	(19,512)	7,587

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Consolidation of stages:

Consolidated of the 3 stages	Parent and Consolidated						
	12/31/2025						
	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Write-off to losses	Acquisition/ (Setlement)	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Interbank onlendings							
Interbank onlendings	77,509,152	-	-	-	-	4,669,668	82,178,820
Loan transactions							
Loans and discounted notes	6,872,619	10,700	-	(10,700)	-	175,969	7,048,588
Financing	3,396,565	(40,109)	33,571	6,538	(5,721)	742,857	4,133,701
Rural and agro-industrial financing	25,466,912	14,456	(898)	(13,558)	-	5,494,429	30,961,341
Real estate financing	2,028,042	287	(84)	(203)	-	926,961	2,955,003
Other financial assets							
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	892,318	-	-	-	-	201,960	1,094,278
Securities with loan characteristics	9,653	-	-	-	-	28,601	38,254
Total - 2025	116,175,261	(14,666)	32,589	(17,923)	(5,721)	12,240,445	128,409,985

f) Reconciliation of the expected credit losses segregated by stage:

Stage 1	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Parent and Consolidated					
		12/31/2025					
		Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Recognition/ (reversal)	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Interbank onlendings							15,501
Interbank onlendings	26,152	-	-	-	-	(10,651)	15,501
Loan transactions							9,101
Loans and discounted notes	1,937	-	-	-	13	(1,104)	846
Financing	17,635	(2,281)	(1,350)	207	291	(11,342)	3,160
Rural and agro-industrial financing	9,550	-	-	1	12	(4,893)	4,670
Real estate financing	559	-	-	-	-	(134)	425
Other financial assets							64
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	580	-	-	-	-	(520)	60
Securities with loan characteristics	9	-	-	-	-	(5)	4
Total - 2025	56,422	(2,281)	(1,350)	208	316	(28,649)	24,666

Stage 2	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Parent and Consolidated					
		12/31/2025					
		Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Recognition/ (reversal)	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Loan transactions							2,512
Financing	1,779	(207)	(1,220)	2,281	81	(202)	2,512
Rural and agro-industrial financing	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Total - 2025	1,780	(208)	(1,220)	2,281	81	(202)	2,512

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Stage 3	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Parent and Consolidated						
		12/31/2025						
		Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Write-off to losses	Recognition/ (reversal)	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Loan transactions								6,308
Loans and discounted notes	17	(13)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-
Financing	6,968	(291)	(81)	1,350	1,220	(5,486)	2,629	6,309
Rural and agro-industrial financing	20	(12)	-	-	-	-	(9)	(1)
Total - 2025	7,005	(316)	(81)	1,350	1,220	(5,486)	2,616	6,308

Consolidation of stages:

Consolidated of the 3 stages	Balance as at 01/01/2025	Parent and Consolidated					
		12/31/2025					
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Write-off to losses	Recognition/ (reversal)	Closing balance as at 12/31/2025
Interbank onlendings							
Interbank onlendings	26,152	-	-	-	-	(10,651)	15,501
Loan transactions							
Loans and discounted notes	1,954	13	-	(13)	-	(1,108)	846
Financing	26,382	(3,133)	935	2,198	(5,486)	(8,915)	11,981
Rural and agro-industrial financing	9,571	13	(1)	(12)	-	(4,902)	4,669
Real estate financing	559	-	-	-	-	(134)	425
Other financial assets							
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	580	-	-	-	-	(520)	60
Securities with loan characteristics	9	-	-	-	-	(5)	4
Total - 2025	65,207	(3,107)	934	2,173	(5,486)	(26,235)	33,486

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

j) Gain (loss) on loan transactions and interbank onlendings

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Interbank onlendings	8,639,384
Borrowings	1,079,318
Financing	505,390
Rural and agro-industrial financing	1,757,713
Real estate financing	202,063
Other	4,216
Subtotal	12,188,084
Recovery of receivables written off as losses	2,067
Total	12,190,151

Pursuant to the requirements set out in BCB Resolution 352/23, the Bank elected to apply the straight-line differentiated methodology to loan transactions using the effective interest rate.

The eligible transaction costs include incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition of loans.

In the year ended December 31, 2025, recoveries of loan transactions previously written off as losses totaled R$2,067 and were recorded as “Income from financial intermediation - Loan transactions.”

During the year ended December 31, 2025, no loan transactions were renegotiated.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

10. Other financial assets

	Note	Parent	Consolidated
		12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Other financial assets at amortized cost			
Credit card transactions (a)		16,450,678	16,450,678
Advance on foreign exchange contract	9.a	1,084,041	1,084,041
Income receivable		78,587	78,587
Services provided receivable		73,198	76,190
Securities with loan characteristics	9.a	15,624	15,624
Debtors for agreements		(7,274)	(7,274)
Payment transactions (b)		6,429,237	6,429,238
Total current		24,124,091	24,127,084
Advance on foreign exchange contract	9.a	10,237	10,237
Securities with loan characteristics	9.a	22,630	22,630
Debtors for escrow deposits		19,466	19,945
Total noncurrent		52,333	52,812
Allowance for expected credit losses		(69)	(120)
Total, net - 2025		24,176,355	24,179,776

a) Card transactions refer to receivables from credit unions, which comprises; (i) amounts of financial issuance schedule, which comprise purchases and withdrawals made by members and accrued for payment to the card companies, and (ii) acceptance amounts, which refer to receivables from the payment of accreditor costs, such as fees charged by credit card companies, processing costs and card machine rentals.

b) Payment transactions refer to receivables from issuers concerning the intermediation of transactions conducted through credit and debit cards.

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

11. Other assets

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Prepaid expenses (a)	119,240	158,536
Taxes and contributions for offset	18,091	18,091
Amounts to be regularized	25,217	25,223
Salary advances and prepayments	4,262	4,316
Advances for payments on behalf of the institution	1,385	1,611
Internal compensation	1,061	1,061
Advance payment of deferred expenses - CPC 47 (b)	-	117,576
Amounts receivable from companies in the system (c)	14,884	14,884
Asset credit portability	2,132	2,132
Sundry reimbursements	2,319	7,676
Other	7,247	7,317
Total current	195,838	358,423
Prepaid expenses (a)	35,706	35,706
Advance payment of deferred expenses - CPC 47 (b)	-	424,160
Total noncurrent	35,706	459,866
Total	231,544	818,289

a) Prepaid expenses refer to the allocation of transaction costs of international funding operations and other sundry expenses.

b) In accordance with CPC47, all payments related to advance commissions for the sale of consortium units and insurance brokerage passed on to the Singular Credit Unions are recorded as assets. These amounts are adjusted on a monthly basis over to their recognition period, with new deferrals and the write-off of those recognized are expensed are the related performance obligations are satisfied.

c) Amounts receivable by companies in the System refer to administrative expenses and other sundry expenses paid by the Bank and charged subsequently.

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

12. Investments in subsidiaries in Brazil

The table below shows the investments accounted for using the equity method in subsidiaries Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda. (Insurance Broker), Administradora de Bens Sicredi Ltda. (Asset Manager), and Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda. (Consortium Administrator):

	Parent			
	Insurance broker	Asset manager	Consortium administrator	Total
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Number of share units held	400	49,276	134,987	
Equity interest percentage	100.00	99.98	99.99	
Capital	400	49,286	135,000	
Equity	41,736	53,674	174,721	
Profit for the period	6,426	214	15,870	
Investment amount	41,736	53,664	174,703	270,103
Share of results of subsidiaries	6,426	214	15,868	22,508

13. Property, plant and equipment in use

	Parent									
	Annual depreciation/ amortization rates %	Opening balance	Purchases	Disposals	(a) Inflation adjusted cost 12/31/2025	Depreciation/ amortization at the beginning of the period	Depreciation/ amortization	Write-off of depreciation/ amortization	(b) Depreciation/ amortization 12/31/2025	(a) + (b) Net 12/31/2025
Property, plant and equipment in use		25,022	1,156	(1,280)	24,898	(9,266)	(2,099)	1,001	(10,364)	14,534
Land	-	5,676	50	-	5,726	-	(553)	-	(553)	5,173
Buildings	4	6,687	48	-	6,735	(2,669)	(120)	-	(2,789)	3,946
Furniture, fixtures and facilities	10	6,049	396	-	6,445	(2,602)	(578)	-	(3,180)	3,265
IT equipment and processing	20	3,593	364	(27)	3,930	(2,669)	(580)	23	(3,226)	704
Transportation systems	20	2,153	221	(1,253)	1,121	(999)	(264)	978	(285)	836
Other property, plant and equipı	10	864	-	-	864	(327)	(4)	-	(331)	533
Construction in progress	-	-	77	-	77	-	-	-	-	77
Intangible assets	20	3,619	-	-	3,619	(3,619)	-	-	(3,619)	-
Total		28,641	1,156	(1,280)	28,517	(12,885)	(2,099)	1,001	(13,983)	14,534

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

	Consolidated										
	Annual depreciation/ amortization rates %	Opening balance	Purchases	Disposals	Transfers	(a) Inflation adjusted cost 12/31/2025	Depreciation/ amortization at the beginning of the period	Depreciation/ amortization	Write-off of depreciation/ amortization	(b) Depreciation/ amortization 12/31/2025	(a) + (b) Net 12/31/2025
Property, plant and equipment in use		116,451	4,030	(1,301)	-	119,180	(46,433)	(5,538)	1,001	(50,970)	68,210
Land	-	12,143	50	-	-	12,193	-	(553)	-	(553)	11,640
Buildings	4	53,517	654	(21)	1,588	55,738	(16,490)	(1,136)	-	(17,626)	38,112
Furniture, fixtures and facilities	10	36,791	978	-	590	38,359	(23,659)	(2,734)	-	(26,393)	11,966
IT equipment and processing	20	5,871	512	(27)	-	6,356	(4,501)	(758)	23	(5,236)	1,120
Transportation systems	20	2,185	221	(1,253)	-	1,153	(1,031)	(264)	978	(317)	836
Other property, plant and equipment	10	1,122	-	-	-	1,122	(752)	(93)	-	(845)	277
Construction in progress	-	4,822	1,615	-	(2,178)	4,259	-	-	-	-	4,259
Intangible assets	20	3,642	-	-	-	3,642	(3,642)	-	-	(3,642)	-
Total		120,093	4,030	(1,301)	-	122,822	(50,075)	(5,538)	1,001	(54,612)	68,210

14. Deposits and money market funding

The deposits and money market funding by maturity range are broken down as follows:

	Parent				Consolidated
	12/31/2025				12/31/2025
	Without maturity and up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Total
Deposits	43,253,179	11,930,178	13,598,303	68,781,660	68,769,084
Demand deposits	118,161	-	-	118,161	105,585
Savings deposits	34,279,912	-	-	34,279,912	34,279,912
Interbank deposits	714,826	11,886,295	13,456,128	26,057,249	26,057,249
Time deposits	8,139,932	43,883	142,175	8,325,990	8,325,990
Other deposits	348	-	-	348	348
Money market funding	21,263	-	27,761,475	27,782,738	27,782,738
Own portfolio	21,263	-	27,761,475	27,782,738	27,782,738
Total - 2025	43,274,442	11,930,178	41,359,778	96,564,398	96,551,822
Total current				55,204,620	55,192,044
Total noncurrent				41,359,778	41,359,778

1 Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

15. Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities

	Parent and Consolidated			
	12/31/2025			
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Funds from agribusiness credit bills	4,483,039	19,602,127	15,072,006	39,157,172
Payables for the issue of financial bills	1,167,195	1,593,148	4,603,157	7,363,500
Total - 2025	5,650,234	21,195,275	19,675,163	46,520,672
Total current				26,845,509
Total noncurrent				19,675,163

16. Borrowings and onlendings

	Parent and Consolidated			
	12/31/2025			
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Payables for borrowings	661,422	3,238,480	4,649,269	8,549,171
Domestic borrowings - official institutions	16,929	48,355	454,435	519,719
Domestic borrowings	-	717,351	169,037	886,388
Foreign borrowings (a)	644,493	2,472,774	4,025,797	7,143,064
Domestic onlendings - official institutions	2,122,775	8,860,004	28,670,541	39,653,320
National Treasury	178,722	421,642	73,250	673,614
Banco do Brasil	182,435	621,629	2,390,500	3,194,564
BNDES	1,455,999	5,886,325	19,836,144	27,178,468
FINAME	280,189	1,767,255	5,365,484	7,412,928
FNO Banco da Amazônia	24,115	158,689	866,063	1,048,867
FINEP	1,315	4,464	139,100	144,879
Total - 2025	2,784,197	12,098,484	33,319,810	48,202,491
Total current				14,882,681
Total noncurrent				33,319,810

a) Foreign loans are represented by funds raised in foreign currency, which mature up to September 2031. Some borrowing agreements comprise debt covenants. As at December 31, 2025, the Bank is compliant with these covenants.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Domestic onlendings primarily comprise funds obtained from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development ("BNDES"). According to the characteristics of each program, the transactions mature on a monthly, quarterly, semiannually and annually basis up to 2035. These funds are transferred within the same terms and at the same borrowing rates in effect under the program, plus onlending commissions.

In the third quarter of 2025, Banco Sicredi raised abroad up to US$250 million from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, to expand access to financing for Micro and Small Enterprises (SMEs) in Brazil, focusing on businesses led by women and underserved communities in the Legal Amazon. The transaction includes a direct borrowing of US$100 million, with 80% of the investment allocated to women-led SMEs in Brazil and 20% to SMEs operating specifically in the Legal Amazon region.

17. Other financial liabilities

	Note	Parent and Consolidated
		12/31/2025
Unsettled payables and receivables		98,682
Payment transactions (a)		15,698,071
Trading account		1,771
Card transactions (b)		3,598,201
Foreign exchange portfolio		23,717
Subordinated debt	17.b	72,861
Total current		19,493,303
Hybrid debt/equity instruments	17.a	2,546,393
Subordinated debt	17.b	1,860,504
Total noncurrent		4,406,897
Total		23,900,200

a) Payment transactions refer to payments that will be made to accreditors, concerning the financial issuance schedule.

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b) Card transactions refer to payments that will be made to commercial establishments and other partners concerning the financial acquisition schedule (net of amounts paid in advance as per the establishments' request), as well as any issuance balances pending settlement by the card companies.

c) Hybrid debt/equity instruments

On January 3, 2014, pursuant to CMN Resolution 4192/13, revoked and superseded by CMN Resolution 4955/21, the Bank conducted borrowing transactions with the central credit unions affiliated to Sicredi System, in the amount of R$134,539, through the issuance of Perpetual Subordinated Financial Bills (eligible as authorized capital buffer), so as to make them eligible for classification as "Hybrid debt/equity instruments", replacing the Bank Deposit Receipts ("RDBs") issued in 2005. The transaction was performed without a maturity date, bearing interest equivalent to 100% of the DI Rate expressed in percentage terms p.a., on a 252 days basis, calculated and disclosed daily by B3. The funds raised may be used for absorbing potential losses.

In compliance with CMN Resolution 4955/21, Banco Sicredi issued Perpetual Subordinated Financial Bills (eligible as capital buffer) on three occasions: on December 14, 2023, in the amount of R$750,000, yielding interest equivalent to 100% of the CDI + 3.6% p.a.; and on August 21, 2024, in the total amount of R$600,000, yielding interest equivalent to 100% of the CDI + 2.54% p.a. Throughout 2025, a total of R$875,000 was issued, yielding interest equivalent to 100% of CDI plus 1.9% per year, which was paid in two installments: on February 19, 2025, in the amount of R$550,000, and on August 20, 2025, in the amount of R$325,000. These transactions were acquired by the central credit unions, without maturity dates.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

The total amount raised is R$2,034.539 and is distributed among the central credit unions as follows:

Transaction issuance 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
08/20/2025	325.000
Total noncurrent	2.359.539

Central	Parent and Consolidated		
	Initial investment	Yield	12/31/2025
Central Sicredi Sul/Sudeste	1,043,604	99,363	1,142,967
Central Sicredi Nordeste	45,673	2,096	47,769
Central Sicredi PR/SP/RJ	663,357	49,413	712,770
Central Sicredi Centro Norte	378,621	24,656	403,277
Central Sicredi Brasil Central	228,284	11,326	239,610
Total noncurrent	2,359,539	186,854	2,546,393

d) Subordinated debt

In conformity with CMN Resolution 4955/2021, the Bank has Subordinated Financial Bills (LFSN) issued in the amount of R$979,700, which mature up to 2035.

In January 2022, the Bank issued Subordinated Green Bonds in the amount of US$100 million with IDB Invest, a member of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which are fully intended to fund renewable energy and energy efficiency projects together with Sicredi's members. The amount raised in Brazilian reais (R$), equivalent to R$549,780, matures up to 2035 (principal), with interest payable semiannually.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

As at December 31, 2025, the inflation-adjusted subordinated debt instruments totaled R$1,933,365.

	Parent and Consolidated		
	Initial investment amount	Yield	12/31/2025
Subordinated debt instruments	1,529,480	403,885	1,933,365
Total noncurrent	1,529,480	403,885	1,933,365

18. Provision for civil, tax and labor risks

The Bank is a party to legal proceedings which its legal advisors classify as risk of probable loss, with the estimated amounts and their respective provisions recorded under the line item “Provision for civil, tax and labor risks” and shown in the table below, according to the nature of the liabilities.

Nature	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Labor	13,625	13,625
Civil	427	472
Total noncurrent	14,052	14,097

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank also has civil, tax, and labor proceedings classified as risk of possible loss in the amount of R$70,025 in the Parent and R$83,127 in the Consolidated.

Among the proceedings assessed as risk of possible loss, we highlight the civil proceeding seeking compensation for moral damages in the amount of R$59,250 filed against Banco Sicredi regarding the Minha Casa Minha Vida Program of the Federal Government.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

Variations in the provision for civil and labor risks were as follows:

Nature	Parent			
	12/31/2024	Increase in provision	Provision write-off/reversal	12/31/2025
Labor	15,682	2,342	(4,400)	13,624
Civil	10,935	2,897	(13,404)	428
Total noncurrent	26,617	5,239	(17,804)	14,052

Nature	Consolidated			
	12/31/2024	Increase in provision	Provision write-off/reversal	12/31/2025
Labor	15,752	2,343	(4,473)	13,622
Civil	10,981	2,918	(13,424)	475
Total noncurrent	26,733	5,261	(17,897)	14,097

As at December 31, 2025, the judicial deposits related to the aforementioned risks amount to R$19,466 in the Parent and R$19,945 in the Consolidated.

19. Provisions and other obligations with financial instruments

a) Portfolio breakdown

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Provisions for financial guarantees provided	2,541
Provisions for loan commitments	576
Total	3,117

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

b) Variations in the provisions and other obligations with financial instruments

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Opening balance as at 01/01/2025	4,432
Transition adjustments - Res. 4966 - allowance reversal	(2,896)
Subtotal	1,536
(Allowance) for expected losses on financial guarantees	1,581
Total	3,117

20. Other liabilities

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Collection of taxes and similar charges (a)	6,687	6,687
Obligations with foreign transactions	179,966	178,887
Real estate creditors	135,901	135,901
Dividends payable	105,259	105,259
Taxes and social security	29,817	51,265
Amounts to be regularized	37,475	39,100
Provision for promotional incentives	69,458	85,108
Obligations for official agreements (b)	56,487	56,487
Accrued payments	112,379	112,380
Accrued payroll	51,744	52,823
Accounts payable - group companies (c)	191,223	311,701
Deferred revenues (d)	-	119,280
BNDES portfolio	793	793
Sundry creditors	161,502	163,765
Other suppliers (e)	74,627	80,955
Total current	1,213,318	1,500,391
Deferred revenue (d)	-	431,513
Total noncurrent	-	431,513
Total	1,213,318	1,931,904

a) Collection of taxes and similar charges refers to the amounts collected related to IOF (Tax on Financial Transactions), GPS (Social Security Contribution Form), DARF (Federal Revenue Collection Document), and DAS (Simplified Tax Collection Document).

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

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

c) Accounts payable - group companies refers to the remuneration amounts for the distribution of the Bank's products by the credit unions that are part of Sicredi.

d) In accordance with CPC 47, all receipts related to management fees on bids and advances for the sale of consortium units and insurance brokerage, recorded in liabilities, are updated monthly according to accrual basis, with new deferrals and the write-off of those recognized as revenues. Until September 2024, these amounts were fully recognized in profit or loss.

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

21. Equity

a) Capital

As at December 31, 2025, the capital is R$5,220,974, represented by 4,064,460,734 common shares and 330,142,434 preferred shares, book-entry, with no par value.

At the Board of Directors' meeting held on June 25, 2025, an increase in the Bank's capital of R$350,000 was authorized through the issuance of 291,332,411 common shares. This capital increase was approved by the Central Bank on July 30, 2025.

Class A preferred shares have the following rights: (a) fixed and non-cumulative dividends; (b) priority in the distribution of dividends over all classes of shares currently existing and to be issued by the Bank; (c) the same voting rights granted to the Bank's existing common shares; and (d) priority in the reimbursement of capital. Dividends paid to common shares will consist of the remaining profits after payment of Class A preferred shares.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Class B preferred shares have the following rights: (a) fixed and non-cumulative dividends; (b) priority in the distribution of dividends over all classes of shares currently existing and to be issued by the Bank, except for Class A Preferred Shares which will have equal conditions as Class B Preferred Shares and therefore will have the same priority as Class B Preferred Shares; and (c) priority in the reimbursement of capital, under the same conditions as Class A Preferred Shares.

Shares	12/31/2024	Movimentação do exercício	12/31/2025
	Number	Share payment	Number
Common	3,773,128,323	**291,332,411**	**4,064,460,734**
Class A preferred	330,142,434	-	**330,142,434**
Class B preferred	-	-	-
Total	4,103,270,757	**291,332,411**	**4,394,603,168**

b) Earnings reserve

Legal reserve - recognized at the rate of 5% of the profit for the year, limited to 20% of capital, pursuant to Article 193 of Law 6,404/76.

c) Dividends

According to the Institution's Bylaws, the profit, after legal and statutory allocations, will be fully distributed to the shareholders.

The allocation of profit for 2025, in the amount of R$180,521, and the balance relating to the transition adjustments required under Law 4966/21, in the amount of R$25,015, was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting of Banco Sicredi held on January 21, 2026. Of this amount, R$10,277 was allocated to the legal reserve, R$90,000 was distributed to shareholders as interest on capital, attributed to the dividends for 2025, and R$105,259 was distributed as dividends.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

22. Income tax and social contribution

a) Reconciliation of IRPJ and CSLL expense

The provisions for Social Contribution (CSLL) were established by applying a 20% rate, and the provisions for Income Tax (IRPJ) by applying a 15% rate, plus a 10% surtax on taxable profit exceeding R$240 in the year, as shown below:

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Profit before profit sharing and interest on capital and before taxes on profit	267,430	278,003
Profit sharing and interest on capital	(30,224)	(30,996)
Profit after profit sharing and interest on capital and before	237,206	247,007
Income tax and social contribution at 45% tax rates	(106,743)	(111,153)
Exclusions/(additions)		
Permanent		
Gain on equity interests in subsidiaries	10,120	10,120
Tax incentives	5,557	6,290
Recognition of officers' profit sharing	(2,271)	(2,271)
Management fees	(159)	(159)
Gifts, donations and sponsorships	(3,321)	(3,587)
Interest on capital	40,500	40,500
Effect of tax rate increase (a)	-	3,554
Other permanent changes	(32,179)	(32,131)
Income tax surtax	24	765
Other	29,760	29,760
Subtotal	48,031	52,841
Temporary		
(Accrued) employee profit sharing	(1,951)	(1,978)
(Accrued) officers' profit sharing	(98)	(98)
Reversal of provision for loan transactions	13,583	13,583
Reversal of provision for civil, tax and labor risks	5,081	5,105
Other provisions	(5,729)	-
Market-to-market	(182,905)	(182,905)
Other reversals of accrued incentives	10,433	1,549
Depreciation	-	(3,577)
Income tax losses	38,088	38,088
Social contribution losses	29,925	29,925
Subtotal	(93,573)	(100,308)
Current income tax	(83,290)	(95,182)
Current social contribution	(69,826)	(74,397)
Reversal of prior year income tax and social contribution	2,858	2,786
Recognition of tax credits	93,573	100,308
Income tax and social contribution in profit or loss	(56,685)	(66,485)
Effective tax rates	24%	27%

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

a) The effect of the rate increase relates to the difference in tax rates for other non-financial companies, where the social contribution rate is 9%.

The analyses carried out reflect the impacts of the changes introduced by Law 14467/2022 and Provisional Measure 1261/2024, effective as from January 1, 2025.

b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

a) Breakdown of deferred taxes

As at December 31,2025, the Financial Institution's deferred tax balances were recorded according to the applicable tax rates, 25% for Income Tax and 20% for Social Contribution. The amounts were recorded under the line items "Tax Assets" in assets and "Deferred Tax Liabilities" in liabilities, as shown in the table below:

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Temporary differences - Deferred Tax Asset		
Provision for civil, tax and labor risks	6,323	6,338
Accrued employees' and officers' profit sharing	14,411	14,673
Provision for losses on assets	23,270	23,264
Mark-to-market of securities and derivative financial instruments	176,589	176,589
Other provisions	31,120	36,441
Deferred revenue	-	187,270
Income tax and social contribution loss	185,178	185,178
Total	436,891	629,753
Temporary differences - Deferred Tax Liability		
Mark-to-market of securities and derivative financial instruments	(231,281)	(231,281)
Depreciation/amortization	-	(573)
Deferred expenses	-	(184,190)
Total	(231,281)	(416,044)

The accounting recognition took into account the probable realization of these taxes based on future results developed using internal assumptions and future economic scenarios that may therefore be subject to changes.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

As at December 31, 2025, the present value of net tax assets, calculated considering the average rate of 14.70%, determined based on the average rate of government bonds and loan transactions in the portfolio, amounts to R$379,905.

There are no unrecognized tax assets as at December 31, 2025.

b) Estimated realization period

The following amounts of deferred tax assets are expected to be realized as at December 31, 2025:

Year	Parent	Consolidated
	Credit amount	Credit amount
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
2026	82,826	130,393
2027	65,242	97,576
2028	71,156	99,423
2029	61,037	85,184
2030	40,387	60,055
2031	39,012	53,837
2032	49,464	59,749
2033	4,379	11,408
2034	275	5,177
2035	23,113	26,951
Total	436,891	629,753

As the income tax and social contribution taxable base arises not only from the profit that may be generated, but also from the existence of non-taxable income, non-deductible expenses and other variables, there is no immediate correlation between the Institution's profit and the income tax and social contribution expense. Therefore, the expected utilization of tax credits should not be considered as the only indication of the Institution's future results.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

c) Variations in the year

	Parent		
	12/31/2025		
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Equity
Balance at the beginning of the year	702,074	(560,155)	(6,162)
Deferred taxes recognized/accrued (a)	382,781	442,838	36,707
Deferred taxes realized/reversed	(647,964)	(113,964)	(662)
Balance at the end of the year	436,891	(231,281)	29,883

	Consolidated		
	12/31/2025		
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Equity
Balance at the beginning of the year	827,050	(683,766)	(6,162)
Deferred taxes recognized/accrued (a)	575,644	258,075	36,707
Deferred taxes realized/reversed	(772,941)	9,647	(662)
Balance at the end of the year	629,753	(416,044)	29,883

(a) The line of deferred taxes recognized/accrued – Equity, considers the balance of the deferred tax relating to the transition adjustment of CMN Resolution 4966/21, in the amount of R$27,773 (note 4).

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

23. Related-party balances and transactions

Related institutions / Sistema de Crédito Cooperativo – (Sicredi)

As detailed in the general information section (note 1), the Bank was established to meet the needs of credit unions when entering the financial market as a whole. Below are the main transactions conducted by the Bank with the Sicredi System's entities:

	Parent
	12/31/2025
Assets	106,700,250
Investments in interbank deposits	7,963,203
Interbank onlendings, net of the allowance for expected credit losses	82,163,444
Loan transactions	93,669
Income receivable	2,258
Other receivables - sundry	16,477,676
Liabilities	29,239,290
Demand deposits	30,259
Time deposits	8,137,694
Interbank deposits	18,393,445
Social and statutory payables	130,534
Other payables - sundry	965
Hybrid debt/equity instruments	2,546,393

	12/31/2025
Revenue	7,497,312
Loan transactions and interbank onlendings	4,795,264
Gains (losses) on securities transactions	1,818,545
Service revenue	7,993
Other operating income	875,510
Expenses	7,824,619
Money market funding	5,330,790
Other administrative expenses	2,498,651
Other operating expenses	957
(Reversal) of expected credit losses	(5,779)

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

Related institutions / subsidiaries

Demand deposits

	Parent
	12/31/2025
Administradora de Bens Sicredi	52
Corretora de Seguros Sicredi	3,662
Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi	8,862
Total	12,576

Intragroup loans were subject to conditions similar to those agreed with third parties, in effect on the transaction dates.

Compensation of key management personnel

The Annual Shareholders' Meeting determines the following:

a) The amount of monthly fees of the CEO, the executive officer, and the other officers; and

b) The CEO, the executive officer, and the other officers shall also be entitled to the Sicredi Benefit Program (PBS) and Cooperative Education Program (PEC) pursuant to the respective bylaws and terms and conditions applicable to the other employees.

In relation to Management compensation, the current policy determines that 50% of the net amount of variable compensation, if any, will be paid immediately and 50% will be paid in three equal, annual, consecutive installments, with the first installment falling due in the subsequent year of the payment date. This procedure complies with CMN Resolution 3921/10, which provides for the compensation policy applicable to management of financial institutions.

Management compensation is as follows: Short-term benefits

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

Short-term benefits paid to officers

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Wages	17,947	19,321
Profit sharing	7,576	7,576
Social security contribution (INSS)	7,804	7,945
Total	33,327	34,842

Postemployment benefits

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Supplementary defined contribution pension plan	446
Total	446

The Bank and its subsidiaries do not grant long-term, severance or share-based compensation benefits to its key management personnel.

24. Investment funds managed by Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A.

The Bank manages investment funds, whose net assets totaled R$206,766,997 as of December 31, 2025.

In the year then ended, revenue from investment fund management totaled R$46,971 and is recorded in line item “Service revenue” (note 25).

1 Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

25. Service revenue

	Parent		Consolidated	
	2nd half	12/31/2025	2nd half	12/31/2025
Insurance commissions	-	-	662,532	1,215,794
Consortium administration fees	-	-	339,337	624,408
Income from payment services	12,146	23,705	12,147	23,705
Fund management fees	26,016	46,971	26,016	46,971
Agreements (a)	9,594	20,848	9,594	20,848
Collaterals provided	4,083	8,079	4,083	8,079
Collection	2,773	5,621	2,773	5,621
Banking services	2,796	5,326	2,796	5,326
Custody	542	2,013	542	2,013
Clearing processing (b)	939	1,905	939	1,905
Fund management fees	200	365	663	1,083
Total	59,089	114,833	1,061,422	1,955,753

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

b) Clearing processing refers to revenues from the clearing of checks and other notes.

26. Personnel expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	2nd half	12/31/2025	2nd half	12/31/2025
Wages	42,168	71,174	44,386	74,215
Benefits	10,498	15,380	10,619	15,521
Payroll charges	9,659	17,200	9,998	17,807
Other personnel expenses	9,791	20,274	9,843	20,483
Total	72,116	124,028	74,846	128,026

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

27. Administrative expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	2nd half	12/31/2025	2nd half	12/31/2025
Financial system services (a)	1,027,974	1,873,013	1,294,164	2,347,598
Outside services (b)	74,334	139,488	111,574	215,148
Credit union agreements (c)	-	-	541,078	981,583
Promotions and public relations	54,044	81,239	103,805	174,907
Data processing	11,954	25,126	12,030	25,280
Rentals	4,345	8,249	2,087	3,550
Communication	3,786	7,733	4,134	8,446
Depreciation and amortization	1,035	2,099	2,765	5,538
Travel	1,709	2,711	1,759	2,793
Advertising, publicity, promotions and public relations	11,033	11,889	14,033	14,889
Taxes and fees	556	1,190	622	1,328
Utilities	340	641	355	673
Transportation	356	563	357	565
Material	135	198	181	250
Asset maintenance and upkeep	109	157	159	254
Other expenses	5,275	10,616	21,997	33,631
Total	1,196,985	2,164,912	2,111,100	3,816,433

a) Expenses on Financial System Services substantially comprise expenses on the services provided by Sicredi's credit unions to allocate funds derived from BNDES credit facilities, cost equalization under PRONAF programs, insurance, private pension plans, consortia, issuance and acquisition of cards and other payment means, clearing of checks and other notes, credits from official funds or funds transferred by other financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions, savings, investment funds and clubs, and any other financial and non-financial products and services, pursuant to the specific regulations.

b) Outside services primarily refer to amounts paid to Visa and Mastercard credit card companies referring to credit and debit card processing fees.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

c) Credit Union Agreements refer to expenses on units of Administradora de Consórcios Sicredi Ltda. and insurance transactions from Corretora de Seguros Sicredi Ltda., conducted by Sicredi's Credit Unions.

28. Other operating income

	Parent		Consolidated	
	2nd half	12/31/2025	2nd half	12/31/2025
Reimbursement of services - cards (a)	8,244	14,848	8,244	14,848
Prepayment of sales receivables - Domilício Sicredi (b)	268,195	462,430	268,195	462,430
Pricing services	47,922	85,425	48,305	86,179
Recovery of charges and expenses	54,134	101,800	54,274	101,973
Promotional Incentives	49,411	71,289	49,411	71,289
Inflation adjustment of escrow deposits and tax credits	3,790	9,290	4,927	11,414
Service reimbursement - centralized	2,054	4,175	-	-
Reversal of provision for civil, tax and labor risks	17,406	17,804	17,425	17,897
Reversal operating provisions	-	-	20,167	38,847
Clearing - RCO (d)	30	78	30	78
Other operating income	2,228	4,154	2,495	4,539
Total	453,414	771,293	473,473	809,494

a) Revenue from reimbursement of services - cards refers to fees and card processing services provided by the Credit Unions.

b) Prepayment of sales receivables - Domicílio Sicredi refers to the amount made available by the Credit Unions to Banco Sicredi, to support amounts that can be advanced to members domiciled in Sicredi (shopkeepers and merchants), corresponding to card transactions.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

29. Other operating expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	2nd half	12/31/2025	2nd half	12/31/2025
INSS benefit rate	35,673	67,746	35,673	67,746
Agreement - INSS	4,864	7,559	4,864	7,559
Discount granted on renegotiations	529	3,295	529	3,295
Provision for contingent liabilities	3,782	5,239	3,801	5,261
Reimbursement - RCO	770	1,544	770	1,544
Operating losses	5,197	5,213	5,225	5,278
Other with legal proceedings	15	35	15	36
Expenses on payment transaction processes	7,614	13,742	7,614	13,742
Contributions to SFG (a)	77,460	77,460	77,460	77,460
Other operating expenses	17,987	20,430	18,475	21,298
Total	153,891	202,263	154,426	203,219

a) In the second half of 2025, The Board of Directors of Banco Sicredi proposed and approved an extraordinary contribution of R$77,460, intended to replenish the National Guarantee Fund (FGN), managed by Sicredi Guarantee Funds (SFG), which aims to financially strengthen Sicredi's Credit Unions.

30. Risk and capital management structure

The Sicredi System prioritizes risk management in conducting its activities and business, further adopting practices in full compliance with the Basel Accord. Accordingly, it relies on specialized areas for managing those risks, centralized at Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A. The centralized structure includes a Risk and Capital Committee and a Statutory Audit Committee, with the participation of independent members in both, in accordance with regulatory requirements and best practices, which act as advisory bodies to the Board of Directors. The main risks managed by the Institution include the capital management structure, operational risk, going concern risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, social, environmental and climate risk, compliance risk and information technology risk, whose main aspects are presented below:

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

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 capital requirement to face the risks to which the Institution is exposed;

• Planning of goals and capital requirements, considering the Institution's strategic objectives.

The capital management of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi 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, with this structure being 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 best market practices, and approved by the appropriate approval levels.

The processes for capital management at Banco Cooperativo Sicredi include:

• Mechanisms that enable the identification, assessment, and monitoring of relevant risks incurred by the Institution, including risks not covered by the minimum legal capital requirements;

• Capital goals above the minimum legal requirements and reflecting risk appetite, aiming to maintain capital to support incurred risks and ensure sustainable and efficient business growth;

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

• Capital Plan consistent with strategic planning, covering a minimum horizon of three years;

• Stress tests and assessment of their impact on capital;

• Assessment of capital adequacy performed using the ICAAP report;

• Periodic management reports on capital adequacy for the executive board and the board of directors;

• Capital contingency plan establishing defined and documented strategies and procedures for dealing with stress situations.

III - Operational risk

Operational risk is the possibility of losses resulting from external events or failure, deficiency or inadequacy of internal processes, people or systems. This definition includes the legal risk associated with the inadequacy or deficiency in contracts entered into by the Institution, as well as penalties for non-compliance with legal provisions and indemnities for damages to third parties as a result of activities carried out by the Institution. Operational risk management is carried out jointly between the Bank, Central and Singular Credit Unions. These entities are responsible for complying with internal and external regulations, making use of systemically established tools, methodologies, and processes. These processes consist of a set of actions aimed at maintaining the risks to which each institution is exposed at appropriate levels. These are:

• Internal regulations containing rules, roles, and responsibilities regarding operational risk management disseminated throughout the institution;

• Identification and analysis, assessment, response, monitoring and reporting of operational risks;

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

- Identification, recording, and handling of operational risk events;

- Periodic and structured reports on relevant operational risk topics to governance forums;

- Dissemination of a risk management culture throughout the organization;

- Periodic stress tests for operational risk scenarios;

- Procedures aimed at ensuring the continuity of the Institution's activities and limiting losses resulting 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

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is the organization's ability to continue delivering products and/or services at a previously defined acceptable level after disruptive incidents.

Sicredi has a structure in place to respond appropriately to the recovery, restoration, and agreed-upon availability levels for the most critical services of the System's centralizing entities, in the event of occurrences that cause service interruptions, thus preserving the interests of all stakeholders.

Through a Business Impact Analysis, services considered critical are identified, as well as their dependencies from the perspective of IT Services and Third Parties that support these services. Based on this analysis, it is possible to define the strategies and respective contingency plans. The main business processes of the Institution, as well as the IT services that support these processes, are identified, and thus the business continuity strategies adopted are defined.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

The Integrated Risk Management Policy and the Business Continuity Standard of Sicredi outline the basic principles and the necessary structure to ensure an adequate response to recovery, restoration, and agreed-upon levels of availability for the most critical services and processes of the entities.

The Business Continuity Management system structured at Sicredi includes:

- Business Continuity Management Standard;
- Business Impact Analysis (BIA);
- IT disaster recovery strategies from a business perspective;
- Business continuity plans;
- Plans for replacing third-party companies.

Finally, through the Systemic Business Continuity Standard, Sicredi's centralized structure provides all its credit unions with 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 resulting from fluctuations in the market values of positions held by a financial institution. This definition includes transactions subject to foreign exchange rate, interest rate, stock price, and commodity price risks.

Market risk management for Sicredi System institutions is centralized at Banco Cooperativo Sicredi, through a structure compatible with the nature of the operations, the complexity of the products, and the extent 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.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

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

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

• Clear rules for classifying the trading portfolio to ensure the correct treatment of transactions;

• Procedures designed to measure, monitor, and maintain market risk exposure at levels considered acceptable by the Institution;

• Processes designed to monitor and report adherence to the Institution's market risk appetite in relation to its capital;

• Definition of market risk methodologies to be applied;

• Systems for calculating and measuring risks, considering the complexity of the products and the extent of the System institutions' exposure to market risk.

V - Interest Rate Risk on Instruments Classified in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

IRRBB is the current or prospective risk of the impact of adverse interest rate movements on the Institution's profit or loss or economic value, resulting from instruments classified in the banking book.

IRRBB risk management for Sicredi System institutions is centralized at Banco Cooperativo Sicredi, through a structure compatible with the nature of the operations, the complexity of the products, and the extent 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 IRRBB risk.

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

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

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

• Procedures designed to measure, monitor, and maintain IRRBB risk exposure at levels considered acceptable by the Institution;

• Processes designed to monitor and report adherence to the Institution's IRRBB risk appetite in relation to its capital;

• Definition of IRRBB risk methodologies to be applied;

• Systems for calculating and measuring risks, considering the complexity of the products and the extent of the System institutions' exposure to IRRBB risk.

VI - Liquidity risk

Understanding 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 its commitments 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 of the Institution not being able to settle its current and future expected and unexpected obligations, including those arising from collaterals, without affecting its daily operations and without incurring significant losses; and

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

• The possibility of the Institution not being able to negotiate at market price a position, due to the increased amount in relation to the volume usually traded or due to some discontinuity in the market.

Liquidity risk management for Sicredi System institutions is centralized at Banco Cooperativo Sicredi, through a structure compatible with the nature of the operations, the complexity of the products, and the extent 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 liquidity risk.

The processes and policies for liquidity risk management are established in accordance with the criteria of the regulations in force, aligned with best market practices, and approved by the appropriate approval levels of each institution in the System.

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

• Definition of processes to identify, assess, monitor, and control exposure to liquidity risk over different time horizons;

• Establishment of processes for tracking and reporting compliance with liquidity risk appetite at levels considered acceptable by the Institution;

• Definition of funding strategies that provide adequate diversification of funding sources and maturities;

Classificação da Informação: Uso Interno

• Definition of a liquidity contingency plan, regularly updated, establishing the responsibilities and procedures for handling liquidity stress situations;

• Periodic stress testing 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 loan transactions 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 in accordance with current regulations, aligned with best market practices and the System's risk appetite, as approved by the appropriate approval levels in the System.

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 responsibilities: being responsible for corporate policies for credit risk management; developing and proposing credit risk classification methodologies, including through quantitative models; and constantly monitoring exposures subject to counterparty credit risk for all Sicredi companies.

Local areas and collegiate bodies are responsible for executing credit risk management, observing preestablished policies and limits systemically.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

VIII - Social, environmental, and climate risks

Social, environmental, and climate risks are defined by the possibility of losses to financial institutions resulting from social, environmental, and climate damage. In addition, they are indirectly involved with a number of other risks, which can generate financial, legal, and reputational impacts. At Sicredi, management is carried out by a centralized structure, local areas and collegiate bodies. The processes and policies for managing social, environmental, and climate risks are established in accordance with the criteria of current regulations, aligned with best market practices, and approved by the appropriate approval levels 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 topic;

• Monitoring of limits and restrictions on exposures subject to social, environmental, and climate risks, in line with the System's risk appetite;

• Collection and use of data for measuring, classifying, and assessing social, environmental, and climate risks in operations;

• Periodic stress testing for social, environmental, and climate risk scenarios;

• Reporting to environmental agencies, federations, business partners, and governance forums;

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

• Constant evolution of the strategy on the topic, 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), recommendations from regulatory agencies, applicable self-regulation codes, and official internal regulations.

Compliance risk management at Sicredi is the responsibility of the Compliance Superintendence, an integral part of Banco Cooperativo Sicredi S.A., which, for systemic monitoring, provides support and information to both the areas of the Administrative Center companies and the Central and Singular Credit Unions 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 on the pillars of: (i) Prevention, (ii) Detection, and (iii) Correction.

The processes for managing compliance risk include:

• Identification of the Institution's compliance risks;

• Communication and training at all levels of the Entity to properly manage compliance risks and comply with legal and (self-)regulatory requirements;


Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

• Tracking and monitoring of relevant processes and actions taken to mitigate compliance risks and correct deficiencies in order to promote compliance;

• Reporting of relevant adjustments and new measures to mitigate risks, as well as identified noncompliance events;

• Identification of actions and/or processes associated with key risks that need to be reviewed, updated, or implemented, seeking the effectiveness of the Compliance Program as a whole;

• Handling of identified non-compliances and development of awareness-raising actions, seeking to prevent recurrence."

X - Information security risk

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

At Sicredi, information security risk management is carried out jointly by the Bank, Central, and Singular Credit Unions, which are responsible for complying with internal and external regulations, using systemic tools and methodologies that can be complemented by local actions. The processes and actions focused on information security aim to identify and maintain risks at acceptable levels, including the use of appropriate and effective controls for mitigation, considering costs, technology, and business objectives.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

XI - Additional information

A description of the complete structure and risk and capital management process is available on the website www.sicredi.com.br, as follows: About Us > Reports > Risk Management > Bank Prudential Conglomerate > Pillar 3 Reports.

The Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Management policy and the Sustainability Report, documents detailing and including case numbers on the topic, are available on www.sicredi.com.br, as follows: About Us > Sustainability > Policies and Reports.

31. Sensitivity analysis

In compliance with the requirements of Article 35 of BACEN Resolution 2/20, we present three scenarios for sensitivity analysis. To define these scenarios, we used assumptions considering the current state of the economy, which may affect the main balance sheet items:

a) Income from financial intermediation: considering a reduction in the application of funds from Credit Unions in the Bank, the reduction in the availability of funding and the reduction in the demand for credit from Members and Credit Unions;

b) Loan portfolio – increase in the allowance for expected credit losses associated with credit risk: increase considering the change in the size of Credit Unions and the quality of the loan portfolio;

c) Provision for civil, tax, and labor risks: possible increase given the uncertainties in the market and the economy;

d) Tax credits: increase resulting from the transactions occurred in the items and scenarios described above.

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

The table below presents the indicators used in each scenario and their effect on profit or loss:

Sensitive item	Income from financial intermediation		
Assumption	5% decrease	10% decrease	15% decrease
Effect on profit or loss	**99,591**	**199,183**	**298,774**
Sensitive item	Loan portfolio - increase in the allowance for expected credit losses		
Assumption	20% decrease	30% decrease	40% decrease
Effect on profit or loss	**(10,880)**	**(16,320)**	**(21,760)**
Sensitive item	Provision for civil, tax and labor risks		
Assumption	10% decrease	20% decrease	30% decrease
Effect on profit or loss	**(1,405)**	**(2,810)**	**(4,216)**
Sensitive item	Impact on tax credits		
Assumption	10% increase	20% increase	30% increase
Effect on profit or loss	**43,689**	**87,378**	**131,067**

Classificação da informação: Uso Interno

32. Basel ratio and equity-to-fixed-assets ratio

The financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by BACEN are required to permanently hold a regulatory capital amount determined pursuant to CMN Resolution 4192/13, revoked and superseded by CMN Resolution 4955/21 and by CMN Resolution 4193/13, revoked and superseded by CMN Resolution 4958/21, consistently with the risks underlying its activities. The calculated thresholds are broken down as follows:

Operating limits	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Regulatory Capital (RC)	7,730,714
Tier I (NI)	7,675,091
Common Equity (CE)	5,128,698
Capital	5,220,987
Capital reserves	97,840
Unrealized losses on valuation adjustments to equity	(4,952)
Prudential adjustments	(185,177)
Negative adjustment resulting from the recognition of expected loss	51
Capital Buffer (CB)	2,546,393
Financial bills and subordinated debts	2,546,393
Tier II (NII)	55,623
Financial bills and subordinated debts	1,933,365
Deduction of investments in other entities	(1,877,742)
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	38,323,770
Credit risk	32,675,746
Market risk	835,049
Payment Service Risk	1,441,824
Operational risk	3,371,150
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book	236,667
Capital Margin[1]	2,445,278
Basel Ratio (RC/RWA)	20.2%
Tier 1 Capital (NI/RWA)	20.0%
Common Equity (CE/RWA)	13.4%
Capital Buffer (CB/RWA)	6.6%
Tier II Capital (NII/RWA)	0.1%
Fixed Assets (Imob)	109,957
Equity-to-fixed-assets ratio (Imob/RC)	1.4%

[1] The Capital Margin consists of the Institution's capital surpluses in respect of the minimum regulatory requirements and capital buffer.

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33. Compensation Agreement - Correspondent Banks

As permitted by CMN Resolution 3263/05, the Bank entered into agreements for the compensation and settlement of obligations within the scope of the National Financial System. Receivables and payables are shown in the balance sheet under their respective line items related to products, in assets and liabilities, respectively, without compensation.

34. Insurance coverage

The Bank and its subsidiaries maintain a policy of taking out insurance coverage for their assets subject to risks and operations, for amounts considered sufficient to cover any losses from claims. The adequacy of the insurance coverage was 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 an audit of financial statements.

35. Other matters

a) Amendments to tax standards

On November 17, 2022, Law 14467 was enacted upon the conversion of Provisional Measure 1128/22, which establishes a new tax treatment referring to losses incurred on the failure to collect loan translations by banks and other entities authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. The amendment aims to align the tax and accounting standards with a view to reducing vulnerabilities associated with the deferred tax assets recorded in the balance sheets of financial institutions.

The new law completely changes the logic behind the deductibility of losses. On an overall basis, once loans are considered to be non-performing, the outcome from multiplying the non-performing loans by Factor A and, in the subsequent months, the deduction will be recorded by multiplying the non-performing loans by Factor B.

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In summary, losses incurred on January 1, 2025 on non-performing loans recorded at December 31, 2024 that have not been deducted to the aforesaid date and have not been recovered should be deducted from profit for the year, when determining taxable income and social contribution tax base, at the ratio of 1/84 for each month of the calculation period beginning January 2026. Should the term be considered insufficient, deduction is allowed within up to 120 months, if election is made until December 31, 2025.

b) Tax reform

In December 2023, Constitutional Amendment 132 was enacted, which established the Consumption Tax Reform aimed at streamlining and modernizing the Brazilian tax system. In January 2025, with the publication of Supplementary Law 214/25, the matter was firstly regulated.

The new model replaces five taxes (PIS, COFINS, Federal VAT (IPI), State VAT (ICMS,) and service tax (ISS)) with three new taxes: Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS), Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), and Excise Tax (IS) levied on products damaging to health and the environment. These taxes become effective in 2026 and have a transition period up to 2033 to allow a gradual implementation. For Sicredi, the most significant transactions will fall under specific regulations for cooperatives and financial services that retain an IBS and CBS zero tax rate but require new mandatory findings, such as expanded issuance of invoices, the Financial Regimes Return (DERE), and update member registration information.

In 2025, Sicredi began a structured preparation process involving technology, processes, governance, and change management. Working groups were created to adjust systems, review contracts, conduct simulations, and guide cooperatives using the Tax Reform Reference Persons. This integrated approach strengthens the System's commitment to a responsible, planned transition aligned with the principles of transparency, sustainability, and care for the members. As there are still pending regulations, Sicredi continues to monitor discussions and assess the impacts of the already published rules and future regulations to ensure an accurate review of its products and services.

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c) Adoption of new standards

The standards and interpretations listed below, applicable to the Bank and its subsidiaries, will become effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2026.

Hedge accounting

In November 2023, the Central Bank of Brazil published BCB Resolution 352, which consolidates and updates several rules applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank, including specific provisions on hedge accounting. The new guidelines supersede the rules previously set forth in Circular Letter 3082/2002, which were based on IAS 39 concepts, and now adopt principles consistent with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, in line with CMN Resolution 4966/2021.

With regard to hedge accounting, the standard revises criteria for the designation, documentation, measurement, and disclosure of hedging relationships by expanding the possibility of using risk components, defining eligible hedge instruments and items, and establishing effectiveness requirements compatible with business risk management practices. It expected that there will be a greater alignment between institutions' risk management strategies and the way these relationships are reflected in financial statements, in addition to strengthening the monitoring and reassessing processes, and possibly rebalancing designations, among other impacts.

This standard is effective annual periods on or after January 1, 2027. Until then, Sicredi is conducting technical analyses, systemic reviews, process improvements, and the making the necessary documentation adjustments to implement the new requirements. As at the end of the reporting period, no material impacts requiring early recognition have been identified.

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