

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

**PARENT COMPANY AND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**BANCO COOPERATIVO SICOOB S.A.
BANCO SICOOB**

June 30, 2022



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Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A.

***Parent company and consolidated
financial statements at
June 30, 2022
and independent auditor's report***





(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company financial statements of Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. ("Institution" or "Banco Sicoob"), which comprise the balance sheet as at June 30, 2022 and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, as well as the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Consolidated"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 2022 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. and its subsidiaries as at June 30, 2022, and the Institution's financial performance and cash flows, as well as the consolidated financial performance and cash flows, for the six-month period then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN).

Basis for opinion

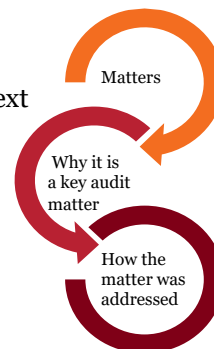
We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Institution and its subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements established in the Code of Professional Ethics and Professional Standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A.

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 for the current six-month period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Why it is a key audit matter

How the matter was addressed in the audit

Provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk (Notes 3(h) and 9)

The provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk relies on management's judgment.

The provisions are recorded in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN), especially CMN Resolution 2,682/1999, and are based on analyses of outstanding receivables.

Accordingly, this area remained as an area of focus in our audit.

We updated our understanding and tested the internal controls significant to the calculation and recognition of the provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk, primarily: (i) credit policy approval; (ii) credit analysis; (iii) credit granting and renegotiated transactions; (iv) risk ratings for recoverability; (v) processing and recording of provisions; (vi) reconciliation of account balances with the analytical records; and (vii) preparation of the notes to the financial statements.

We conducted tests of completeness of the database used to calculate the provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk. We performed tests to verify the methodology used for these provisions in relation to the ratings attributed, the assumptions adopted, as well as the comparison of the account balances with the analytical reports.

We consider that the criteria and assumptions adopted by management to calculate and record the provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk are reasonable, in all material respects, in the context of the financial statements.



Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A.

Why it is a key audit matter

How the matter was addressed in the audit

**Provisions for contingent liabilities
(Notes 3(q) and 19)**

The institutions comprising the Sistema Sicoob are parties to tax, labor and civil proceedings, at the administrative and judicial levels, resulting from the normal course of their business.

A final ruling on these proceedings is generally only obtained after lengthy judicial processes that involve not only discussions of the merits, but also of complex procedural aspects, in accordance with applicable legislation.

Management applies its judgement in determining the needs and amounts of contingent liabilities to be recorded, being periodically reassessed when new facts arise and again at the date of preparation of the financial statements. Accordingly, this matter remained as an area of focus in our audit.

Our audit procedures included, among others, updating of our understanding of the processes and tests related to the identification, determination and disclosures of contingent liabilities.

We requested confirmation from the law firms responsible for accompanying the administrative and judicial proceedings to assure consistency with regards to their prognosis of likely outcomes including from new events arising in the six-month period.

We consider that the criteria and assumptions adopted by management to determine and record the provisions for contingent liabilities are reasonable, in all material respects, in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

Information technology environment

Banco Sicoob has a business environment that is highly dependent on technology, requiring a complex infrastructure to support the high volume of transactions processed daily in its several systems.

The risks inherent to information technology, associated with the processes and controls that support the processing of the technology systems, considering the legacy systems and existing technology environments, may result in the incorrect processing of critical information, including that used in the preparation of the financial statements. Accordingly, this matter remained as an area of focus in our audit.

Supported by our systems experts, we reviewed the designs of internal controls and tested their operating effectiveness as they apply to the information technology environment.

The procedures involved a combination of control tests of the key aspects of information security, the development and maintenance of systems and the operating environments supporting the business infrastructure of Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A.

As a result of these procedures, we concluded that the technology environment processes and controls provided a reasonable basis to enable us to determine the nature, period and extent of our audit procedures for the financial statements.



Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A.

Other information accompanying the parent company and consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report

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

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

In connection with the audit of the parent company 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 parent company and consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the parent company and consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Institution'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 Institution or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Institution and its subsidiaries.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company 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:



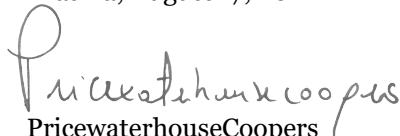
Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A.


- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company 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 Institution and its subsidiaries.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institution's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institution to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Brasília, August 17, 2022


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

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 Carlos Augusto da Silva
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Management Report

June 30, 2022

Macroeconomic Scenario

In the first half of 2022, the global economy witnessed heightened inflationary pressures, which had not been seen for decades. The surge in demand as the effects of the virus waned and the financial support extended during the pandemic further fueled inflation. This was aggravated by the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, significantly affecting the price of vital commodities such as oil, natural gas, fertilizers and grains.

In Brazil, economic growth returned in the first months of 2022, driven by the resumption of activities in the service industries - a sector severely hit by the pandemic - and the steady recovery of the labor market. This was reflected in the GDP for the 1st quarter of the year, which grew by 1.0% compared to 4Q21 and 1.7% against 1Q21.

On the demand side, household consumption grew by 0.7% in relation to 4Q21, and by 2.2% when compared to the same quarter of last year.

On the supply side, industrial GDP remained practically stable in the first quarter (+0.1%), although with different trends noted among sectors. Processing industries recorded a 1.4% growth in comparison with the 4th quarter of 2021, while the civil construction sector showed a string performance with increases of 0.8% and 9.0% in the year-on-year comparison. The extractive industry started the year with a negative trend, dropping 3.4% in relation to the 4Q21, as a result lower production of iron ore.

Agribusiness GDP decreased by 8.0% in the 1st quarter of 2022, when compared to the same period in 2021, as a consequence of the severe climate effects caused by the La Niña phenomenon in the South region and in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul. The main impact was on the soybean harvest (which should record a 10.2% decrease for the 2021/22 crop season, according to the National Supply Company (CONAB) estimates. Despite the negative GDP results in the first quarter, the projections for the first half are that agricultural production should grow 6.0% against the same period in 2021. The soybean harvest was concluded in May, and estimates for other crops that were affected by adverse weather last year (such as cotton, beans and coffee) are positive. More specifically, corn production is expected to grow 32.8% this crop season, following a 15.0% decrease in 2020/21 (latest CONAB survey). Although the harvest of the first crop season has also been negatively affected by La Niña, the area for the cultivation of the second crop season is 9.7% larger than that of the previous season and the largest area ever cultivated for corn.

The good performance expected for the livestock sector in the semester, based on: (i) the resumption of beef exports to China (after the embargo in place from September to December 2021), and (ii) the higher domestic demand for more affordable proteins, such as chicken and pork, reflecting the high inflation scenario. According to data released by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the number of animals slaughtered in the first quarter of 2022 in comparison with the same period of last year increased as follows: cattle +6.0%, pork +6.8%, and chicken +2.3%. Consequently, the projections for the first half of the year indicate increases of 3.9%, 5.9%, and 2.0%, respectively.

With respect to credit, total loans resumed growth from the beginning of 2022, after a weaker performance at the end of 2021. Based on the latest official published data, total loans in the first two-month period were up 19.1% year-on-year in real terms. For loan portfolios, corporate loans increased by 30.3% and personal loans by 10.6%, when compared with the same period in 2021. The end of pandemic-related restrictions and the resumption of normal levels of activity have led to higher consumption outside the home, which in turn has stimulated the expansion of products such as credit cards for individuals. In the corporate segment, growth was driven by designated funds, as the tightening of bank interest rates reduced the demand for financing through free (unrestricted) resources.

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The default rate began 2022 with a gradual upward trend, yet below the level of 2019. Total default reached 2.5% in February 2022, an increase of 0.3 p.p. over December 2021, but still 1.5 p.p. below the historical series record in May 2017. The increase in the portfolio for individuals includes payment delays of over 90 days, which reached 3.3% in February 2002, or 0.3 p.p. above December 2001. For the portfolio of legal entities, the default rate reached 1.37%, close to that recorded at the end of 2021, of 1.34%.

Official inflation, measured by the Broad Consumer Price Index (IPCA), continued to increase in the first half of 2022. In addition to the 2021 disruptions in production supply chains, further delays arose in 2022, due to the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The conflict area affected important oil, natural gas, grain and fertilizer sources. Various costs of production were affected, including fuel prices. As a result, the IPCA index for the first half of the year was 5.5%, higher than that recorded for the same period in 2021 (3.8%) though exceeding the target ceiling for 2022 (5.0%). Inflation was mainly impacted by the food (1.8 p.p.) and transportation (1.5 p.p.) groups, which were strongly affected by the armed conflict.

As inflationary pressures mounted, affecting IPCA projections for 2022 and 2023, the Brazilian Central Bank tightened its monetary policy. Having raised the Selic rate from 2.0% in March 2021 to 9.25% in December, the Monetary Policy Committee (COPOM) made further adjustments in its first four meetings in the first half of 2022, increasing the base rate to 13.25% in June. In addition to high inflation levels and above-target projections, the strong economic recovery, deteriorating perceptions of fiscal risks and higher external interest rates have reinforced the need for monetary tightening.

From a fiscal point of view, the scenario continued to be uncertain. If on the one hand, the current figures remain relatively favorable from higher tax collection from improved commodity prices and the recovery of the economy, on the other hand, new initiatives from the Executive and Legislative branches this year, to allow for higher spending and proposed tax reductions, have renewed concerns about the direction Brazilian fiscal policy is taking. According to data released by the National Treasury, the Central Government recorded a primary surplus of R\$39.2 billion from January to May 2022, a balance higher than that recorded for the same period in 2021 (R\$19.9 billion). The improvement resulted from the more significant increase in Total Revenue in the first five months of the year (10.9% in real terms), compared to Total Expenditures, which increased only 5.9%. Based on the latest data available, the Government's Gross Debt was 78.3% of GDP in April, slightly below that recorded at the end of 2021 (80.3%), as a result of the significant increase in nominal GDP, largely due to the higher inflation.

In summary, the economic performance in Brazil in the first half of 2022 turned out to be better than expected, promoting further reductions in the unemployment rate and sustained household consumption. However, domestic asset prices were weaker and the perception of fiscal risk increased. The period was marked by persistently increasing inflation which required the Brazilian Central Bank to further adjust interest rates. In the international markets, inflation is a primary focus of concern for governments and markets, particularly after the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The hike in prices has led central banks around the world, particularly the Federal Reserve, to take further monetary tightening measures. The increasing interest-rate adjustments, not only in the United States, fueled pessimism as to the course of the global economy at the end of the semester, increasing risk aversion in international markets.

Banco Sicoob

Founded in November 1996, Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. ("Banco Sicoob" or "Bank") is a multi-service private bank, controlled by entities affiliated to the Sistema de Cooperativas de Crédito do Brasil ("Sicoob"). It has constructed a model based on strategic integrated business management aimed at fostering the growth of financial cooperative systems in Brazil.

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Banco Sicoob has a unified Corporate Governance structure aligned with Sicoob Confederation, through the Sicoob Cooperative Center (CCS, acronym in Portuguese). The Bank's group structure comprises the following companies: Sicoob Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. - Sicoob DTVM, Sicoob Administradora de Consórcios Ltda. - Sicoob Consórcios, Sicoob Soluções de Pagamento Ltda. - Sicoob Pagamentos e Sicoob Participações em Seguridade S.A. and - SicoobPar Seguridade. In addition, the Bank sponsors Fundação Sicoob de Previdência Privada (Sicoob Previ).

Together with these companies, Banco Sicoob seeks to continuously improve processes and provide financial products and services to meet the needs of the individual credit unions.

The CCS Strategic Planning, through the Systemic Pact, provides a set of guidelines to address complete challenges, share employee knowledge and promote innovation in developing a portfolio of products and services offered by Banco Sicoob. Banco Sicoob seeks to provide the credit units with competitive differentials.

In the first half of 2022, the Bank's consolidated profit was R\$ 291.27 million, an increase of 146.93% in relation to the same period of 2021, and total deposits amounted to R\$ 63.31 billion. Time deposits, which totaled R\$3.52 billion, increasing by 27.78% in comparison with December 2021, being a highlight of the period.

Performance

Banco Sicoob's consolidated assets totaled R\$ 86.58 billion at the end of the first half of 2022, an increase of 14.54% when compared to December 2021, with the following items being particularly noteworthy:

a. Financial instruments

Consolidated financial instruments totaled R\$ 56.74 billion at June 30, 2022, an increase of approximately 10.29% against December 2021, and include mainly:

Marketable securities

Consolidated marketable securities amounted to R\$ 26.17 billion in the period, mainly comprised of federal government securities (LFTs), which accounted for approximately 46.13% of the total amount of financial instruments.

Investments in interbank deposits

Consolidated interbank deposits, comprised of Interbank Deposit Certificates, amounted to R\$ 755.87 million in June 2022.

Interbank onlendings and lending operations

Consolidated interbank onlendings and lending operations totaled R\$ 29.81 billion, up 4.21% when compared to December 2021. The loan portfolio includes real estate credit lines, which increased by 29.30%, and working capital loans, which increased by 16.30%. The lending operations carried out with funds from Rural Savings Accounts, Own Funds, and Compulsory Funds also recorded growth.

Management Report

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The payroll-deductible loan portfolio (including loans to pensioners and retirees members of the National Institute of Social Security (INSS), as well as traditional credit facilities) totaled R\$ 1.94 million, an increase of 14.72% in relation to December 2021.

b. Card operations

The card issuance segment of Banco Sicoob, comprising cards issued by Sicoob and other credit union systems, reached 13.30 million cards issued. The expansion of the card base through partner systems accounted for approximately 20% of total revenue.

In the first half of the year, purchases made with cards increased by 30.50% in relation to the same period of 2021, reaching R\$ 41.70 billion. Credit transactions, alone, were R\$ 21.56 billion.

c. Acquiring operations

In the first half of 2022, acquiring operations, which leverage the Sicoob's customer base and those of partner systems, recorded a decrease of 0.10% in the number of authorized licensees of the Sipag card machine, in comparison with the same period of 2021.

Despite the fall in the customer base, year-to-date revenue totaled R\$ 20 billion, or up 17.65% in relation to the same period of last year.

d. Deposits

Consolidated deposits totaled R\$ 63.31 billion in the end of the first half of 2022, increasing by 12.07% in comparison to December 2021.

e. Services

Banco Sicoob provides services such as document custody, microfilming and tracking, in addition to real-time surveys, among others. During the first half of 2022, a total of 270,763,290 documents were processed, an increase of 7.53% when compared to the same period in the previous year.

f. New agreements

In the first half of 2022, 66 new corporate agreements for the collection of bar-coded invoices/payment slips and pre-authorized debits were added to the Bank's portfolio, totaling 813 partnership agreements signed. Among the new partnership agreements, the following deserve mention: DETRAN AM, DETRAN RS, Coprel Telecom RS, DMAE Uberlândia MG, Hidropan Energia RS, Persis Internet PR, SAAE Cacoal RO, SAMAE Governador Celso Ramos SC, Ambiental Crato CE, Municipality of Aracajú SE, Municipality of Barbacena MG, Municipality of Costa Rica MS, Municipality of Jundiá SP, Municipality of Macaé RJ, and Municipality of Osasco SP.

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

Management Report

June 30, 2022

Risk and capital management

I. Risk management

The risk management framework of Banco Sicoob seeks to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, manage, control and mitigate the risks inherent in its activities, based on established policies, strategies, processes and limits.

The allocation of resources, the definition of responsibilities and processes, and the application of the best risk management practices provide greater transparency, effectiveness and timeliness to the Bank's activities.

Its risk management framework is consistent with the nature of its operations and the complexity of the products and services offered, as well as proportional to the extent of the Bank's exposure to risks.

The risks that are considered relevant and which are included in the integrated risk management program are listed below:

- a) **Financial risks:** credit risk, market risk, interest rate variation risk, and liquidity risk.
- b) **Non-financial risks:** operational risk, socio-environmental risk, reputational risk, compliance risk, strategy risk, business continuity risk, money laundering risk, and cyber security risk.

Banco Sicoob prepares a risk interaction map, which is published in a specific manual, and identifies the existing correlations between the risks considered relevant.

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

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

With a view to optimizing the delegation and coordination of tasks that are essential to the risk management function, Banco Sicoob adopts a model of three lines of defense, described below:

- a) **First line of defense:** controls and operational management performed by risk-taking areas;
- b) **Second line of defense:** specific areas, responsible for an integrated performance of internal control, risk management, and compliance;
- c) **Third line of defense:** independent assessment by the internal audit function.

The risk culture is spread across the organization through a structured process, based on specific training programs. Information about the risk appetite levels set in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), policies, strategies and processes related to the integrated risk management approach is also disseminated across the Institution.

The Stress Testing Program (STP), which is part of the Bank's integrated risk management function, has the purpose of identifying impacts caused by adverse events and circumstances on the Institution as a whole, or on a specific portfolio, through the application of sensitivity stress tests.

This structure receives support from a department specialized in risk management, segregated from the business units and the internal audit function. This segregation ensures, in an ongoing and integrated manner, that the Institution's risks are managed in accordance with the levels defined in the RAS.

Risk management indicators and activities are permanently monitored by the governance bodies, committees, and senior management, to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the control model.

Management Report

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The Board of Directors is the body responsible for establishing the guidelines, policies, and approval levels for risk management.

The Risk Committee (Coris) is responsible for supporting the Board of Directors in the performance of its duties.

At the executive level, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for the continuous and integrated management of risks, under the monitoring of the Risk Committee.

The internal audit function is in charge of providing an independent assessment of activities, systems, models, and procedures developed at the Institution, allowing the senior management's evaluation of the adequacy of controls, effectiveness of risk management, and compliance with internal standards and regulatory requirements.

The risk management report - Tier III is available on Banco Sicoob's website (www.bancoob.com.br).

a. Credit risk

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

As the entity responsible for the credit risk management of the group companies and the sponsored foundation, Banco Sicoob standardizes processes, establishes methodologies to assess the risk posed by counterparties and transactions, and monitors the assets that involve credit risk.

In order to mitigate the credit risk, Banco Sicoob makes use of risk analysis and rating models based on quantitative and qualitative data to support the risk calculation process, and the establishment of credit limits for borrowers, with a view to maintaining the high quality of its portfolio. The Bank's models are periodically tested to ensure their consistency with the economic and financial condition of counterparties. Default on the portfolio and the respective ratings assigned to the operations are also monitored, in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,682/1999.

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

- a) definition of policies and strategies, including risk limits;
- b) validation of systems, models and internal procedures;
- c) estimation (using consistent and prudent criteria) of losses associated with credit risk, and comparison between the estimated and actually incurred losses;
- d) specific monitoring of related-party transactions;
- e) procedures for monitoring loan portfolios;
- f) identification and treatment of troubled assets;
- g) systems, routines and procedures to identify, measure, assess, monitor, report, control, and mitigate the exposure to credit risk;
- h) monitoring and reporting of risk appetite limits;
- i) periodic submission of managerial information to the governance bodies;
- j) responsibility for calculating and projecting the regulatory capital required, as well as the level of provisions for expected credit losses;
- k) creation of models to assess the counterparty credit risk, according to the transaction and the public involved, which consider specific characteristics of the borrowers, as well as industry-related and macroeconomic aspects;
- l) application of stress tests to identify and assess the Institution's potential vulnerabilities;
- m) establishment of credit limits for each counterparty, as well as overall limits by portfolio or credit line; and
- n) specific risk assessment for new products and services.

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

b. Market risks and interest rate risks

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

The Bank's framework for managing market and interest rate risks is consistent with the nature of its operations and the complexity of the products and services offered, as well as proportional to its exposure to risks.

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

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

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

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

- a) Economic Value of Equity (EVE): this methodology consists of assessing the effect of changes in interest rates on the present value of the cash flows of instruments included in the banking portfolio;
- b) Financial intermediation approach (Non-interest income (NII)): this methodology consists of assessing the effect of changes in interest rates on the result of financial intermediation included in the banking portfolio.

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

- a) the value at risk and the use of the banking portfolio's limit, under the economic value and financial intermediation result approaches;
- b) the value at risk and the use of the trading portfolio's limit, under the standardized approaches provided by the Brazilian Central Bank;
- c) an analysis of mismatches between asset and liability flows, segregated by maturity and risk factors;
- d) maximum exposure limits to interest rate risks;
- e) a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact on the market value of the portfolio's cash flows when subject to a parallel increase of one (1) basis point in the yield curve;
- f) result of the embedded gains and losses (EGL);
- g) stress tests; and
- h) a contingency plan.

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

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c. Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

The liquidity risk management instruments used are:

- a) the monitoring, through periodic reports submitted to the governance bodies, committees and senior management, addressing at least:
 - minimum liquidity limit;
 - projected cash flow;
 - application of stress scenarios;
 - definition of contingency plans;
- b) performance of tests to assess the liquidity risk control systems;
- c) preparation of reports that allow for the timely identification and correction of control weaknesses and management of liquidity risks;
- d) existence of a contingency plan containing the strategies to be adopted to ensure the continuity of activities and limit losses arising from liquidity risks.

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

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

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

d. Operational and reputational risks

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

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

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

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

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

Reputational risk is managed by monitoring the client's satisfaction and service quality through communication channels of the Institution (Ombudsman's Office, Customer Support Service - SAC), of the Brazilian Central Bank (On-line Demand Registration System – Citizen Module - RDR), as well as publicly available communication channels (such as the customer complaint website "Reclame Aqui" and social media).

e. Socio-environmental risk

The guidelines for socio-environmental risk management are set out in the Institutional Policy for Socio-Environmental Responsibility (PRSA), approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, which defines consistent procedures, metrics, and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

For the eligibility of operations, the process of socio-environmental risk management includes the evaluation of potentially negative socio-environmental impacts, including in relation to reputational risk, such as:

- a) sectors at greater exposure to socio-environmental risk;
- b) credit lines and borrowing facilities at greater exposure to socio-environmental risk; and
- c) operations at greater exposure to socio-environmental risk.

The proposals of counterparties fined for committing environmental crimes are reviewed at a specific approval level.

The Bank does not carry out transactions with counterparties listed as employers prosecuted as having maintained workers in slave-like conditions, or have exploited child labor.

f. Compliance risk

The guidelines for compliance risk management are set out in the Institutional Policy of Internal Controls and Compliance, approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, which defines consistent procedures, metrics and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

Banco Sicoob has employees exclusively dedicated to the implementation of the policy and specific procedures, who also act as consultants in charge of providing the information required for the effective implementation of the compliance process.

g. Strategy risk

The Bank furthers its strategic focus on providing competitive factors to Sicoob's members, by acting as a system-based manager of financial products and services, such as:

- ✓ Payments;
- ✓ Credit;
- ✓ Management of third-party funds;
- ✓ Financial centralization;
- ✓ Social security;
- ✓ Insurance;
- ✓ Credit cards;
- ✓ Acquiring products;
- ✓ Consortia (a purchasing pool for acquisition of goods);
- ✓ Digitalization;
- ✓ Investments;
- ✓ Foreign exchange and foreign trade;
- ✓ Agribusiness derivatives.

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h. Business continuity risk

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

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

- a) identification of the possibility of stoppage of activities;
- b) assessment of the results and consequences (potential impacts) to the entity that may arise from the stoppage of activities;
- c) definition of the strategy to recover from potential incidents;
- d) planned continuity of operations (assets, including people, processes and systems), involving procedures for the periods before, during and after the stoppage; and
- e) transition between the contingency and the resumption of the normal course of business (end of the event).

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

Business Continuity Plans are prepared annually, and include the key procedures to be performed to ensure the maintenance of activities in the event of contingencies. Business Continuity Plans are classified into: Operational Continuity Plan (OCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP).

The effectiveness of the Business Continuity Plans is tested annually.

i. Money laundering and terrorism financing risk

The guidelines for management of money laundering and terrorism financing risks are recorded in the Institutional Policy for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, which defines consistent procedures, metrics, and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

The Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing (AML/TF) process has the purpose of detecting atypical behaviors, situations, and transactions, through information provided by the System for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

This process comprises the following steps:

- a) Monitoring;
- b) Selecting;
- c) Recording, assessing and performing due diligence;
- d) Reporting to the Brazilian Council for Financial Activities Control (COAF);
- e) Issuing managerial reports.

The prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing aims to mitigate the risk of illegal acts being committed within Sicoob's framework, as well as to protect its the Bank's image/reputation.

j. Cyber security risk

The guidelines for managing cyber security risks are set out in the Bank's Institutional Policy for Cyber Security, approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, which defines consistent procedures, metrics and actions for all Sicoob's entities.

The cyber security risk management process requires the performance of the following activities:

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- a) definition of cyber security guidelines addressing the Bank's ability to prevent, detect, and reduce its vulnerability to incidents related to the cyber environment;
- b) protection of the information under the responsibility of the companies, by preserving its confidentiality, integrity, availability and authenticity;
- c) prevention of potential interruptions, either total or partial, of the IT services accessed by the companies and clients/credit union members, and, in the event of an interruption, mitigation of the impacts;
- d) handling and prevention of cyber security incidents;
- e) education and training of the human resources required for the cyber security area;
- f) promotion of an exchange of knowledge on cyber security topics between the various financial institutions and public agencies and entities;
- g) establishment of an incident response action plan which is reviewed annually; and
- h) definition of information classification guidelines, kept in electronic or physical format, in accordance with the protection measures expected in terms of secrecy, value, legal requirements, sensitivity and business needs, so as to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the data and information systems used.

II. Capital management

The Banco Sicoob Group treats capital management as an ongoing forward-looking process that aims to assess the capital requirements of its institutions, considering the Group's strategic goals for a minimum period of three years.

The Bank's capital management process complies with the guidelines included in Sicoob's Institutional Policy for Capital Management, to which Banco Sicoob Group has formally adhered, following the approval of its Board of Directors.

The capital management process relies on a set of methodologies that enable the institutions of Banco Sicoob to identify, assess and control major exposures, in order to maintain a capital level compatible with the risks incurred.

Banco Sicoob's specific capital plan provides for capital targets and forecasts which consider strategic goals for a minimum period of three years, the main sources of capital, and a contingency plan. Additionally, severe events and extreme market conditions are simulated, and the related results and impacts on the capital framework are submitted to the Executive Board and Board of Directors.

The capital management process is reviewed annually by the Internal Audit function.

In compliance with CMN Resolution 4,557/2017, a report describing the risk and capital management framework and the risk management report - Tier III are available on Banco Sicoob's website (www.bancoob.com.br).

Equity and profit for the period

At June 30, 2022, consolidated equity totaled R\$ 2.78 billion, an increase of 12.28% in comparison with the previous year.

During the reporting period, consolidated profit totaled R\$ 291.27 million, with an annualized return on average equity of 16.93%.

Management Report

June 30, 2022

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank our shareholders for the trust placed in our management; Sicoob Confederation and the central and individual credit unions for their cooperation towards the achievement of Sicoob's goals; our external partners for their confidence in the solutions offered by the Banco Sicoob Group and Sicoob Previ Foundation; and the employees of the Bank, its subsidiaries and the sponsored foundation, for their unwavering dedication.

The Management

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Balance sheet

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Assets	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current and non-current assets		86,574,246	75,611,894	86,580,614	75,592,986
Available funds	4(a)	11,573,224	8,451,634	11,573,231	8,451,644
Compulsory deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank	7	2,158,753	2,173,252	2,158,753	2,173,252
Financial instruments		56,692,900	51,400,500	56,744,004	51,448,836
Marketable securities	8	26,123,440	22,039,486	26,174,544	22,087,821
Own portfolio		15,093,110	11,969,760	15,144,214	12,018,096
Government securities		14,558,685	11,499,334	14,585,718	11,524,322
Private securities		479,575	416,348	479,575	416,717
Investment fund shares		54,850	54,078	78,921	77,056
Subject to repurchase agreements		2,506,379	2,034,027	2,506,379	2,034,027
Government securities		2,506,379	2,034,027	2,506,379	2,034,027
Linked to the Brazilian Central Bank		246,825	-	246,825	-
Government securities		246,825	-	246,825	-
Linked to the provision of guarantees		8,277,068	8,035,392	8,277,068	8,035,392
Government securities		8,277,068	8,035,392	8,277,068	8,035,392
Derivative financial instruments		58	307	58	307
Investments in interbank deposits	6	755,869	750,582	755,869	750,582
Interbank onlendings and lending operations		29,813,591	28,610,432	29,813,591	28,610,432
Interbank onlendings	9(a)	20,470,301	20,064,697	20,470,301	20,064,697
Lending operations	9(a)	9,527,650	8,697,369	9,527,650	8,697,369
(-) Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	9(g)	(184,360)	(151,634)	(184,360)	(151,634)
Other assets	22	15,397,430	12,931,300	15,587,404	13,055,417
Payment transactions	22 (a1)	13,376,570	12,556,896	13,412,955	12,604,787
Foreign exchange portfolio	22 (a2)	1,288	-	1,288	-
Income receivable		51,098	31,969	61,296	40,769
Other	22 (a3)	2,082,684	444,945	2,226,075	512,372
(-) Provisions for other receivables		(114,210)	(102,510)	(114,210)	(102,510)
Deferred tax assets	10(a)	233,878	261,779	264,012	266,323
Equity in the results of associates and subsidiaries	11	413,563	325,635	124,363	107,615
Subsidiaries and associates		413,563	325,635	124,363	107,615
Property and equipment	12	97,964	62,497	112,119	76,757
Property and equipment in use		160,099	116,783	197,083	151,322
(-) Accumulated depreciation		(62,135)	(54,286)	(84,964)	(74,565)
Intangible assets	13	6,534	5,297	16,728	13,143
Software usage rights		16,510	14,541	45,542	39,296
(-) Accumulated amortization		(9,976)	(9,244)	(28,814)	(26,153)
Total assets		86,574,246	75,611,894	86,580,614	75,592,986

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

(continued)

Balance sheet

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Liabilities and equity	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Current and non-current liabilities		83,796,174	73,137,609	83,801,207	73,117,640
Financial liabilities		70,272,405	62,893,757	69,770,234	62,430,740
Deposits	14(a)	63,816,874	56,956,316	63,314,703	56,493,300
Repurchase agreement obligations	15	2,496,939	2,027,200	2,496,939	2,027,200
Funds from the acceptance of bills of exchange, real estate bills, mortgage notes, debentures, and similar items	16	56,162	34,681	56,162	34,681
Borrowings and onlendings	17(a)	3,902,372	3,875,502	3,902,372	3,875,502
Derivative financial instruments	18	58	56	58	56
Provisions		16,875	15,428	17,634	16,142
Provision for contingencies	19(a)	16,638	15,217	17,397	15,931
Provisions for guarantees	19(b)	237	211	237	211
Other liabilities	22	13,506,894	10,228,400	13,979,624	10,670,734
Payment transactions	22 (b1)	11,974,168	9,192,857	12,080,897	9,318,577
Restricted obligations	22 (b2)	30,759	-	30,759	-
Social and statutory obligations and payments pending settlement	22 (b3)	10,200	15,891	12,971	19,744
Tax and social security obligations	22 (b4)	145,969	224,150	188,570	280,254
Foreign exchange portfolio	22 (b5)	1,897	338	1,897	338
Other	22 (b6)	1,343,901	795,164	1,664,530	1,051,821
Deferred tax liabilities		-	24	33,715	24
Other deferred tax liabilities	10(b)	-	24	33,715	24
Total liabilities		83,796,174	73,137,609	83,801,207	73,117,640
Equity	20	2,778,072	2,474,285	2,779,406	2,475,346
Share capital		2,320,093	2,110,226	2,320,093	2,110,226
Capital reserves		858	858	858	858
Revenue reserve		476,361	393,397	476,361	393,397
Other comprehensive income		(19,240)	(30,196)	(19,240)	(30,196)
Non-controlling interests		-	-	1,334	1,062
Total liabilities and equity		86,574,246	75,611,894	86,580,614	75,592,986

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

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Statement of income

Six-month periods ended June 30

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Income from financial intermediation		3,425,482	1,221,430	3,427,558	1,221,914
Gains on lending operations	9 (h)	1,317,798	629,887	1,317,798	629,887
Gain (loss) on marketable securities and short-term interbank investments	8(c)	2,032,732	574,209	2,034,808	574,693
Gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	8(c)	2,602	371	2,602	371
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange transactions	22(c)	781	1,795	781	1,795
Gains (losses) on compulsory investments		71,569	15,168	71,569	15,168
Expenses for financial intermediation		(3,144,142)	(815,331)	(3,118,602)	(810,227)
Money market funding	14(b)	(3,004,244)	(710,346)	(2,978,704)	(705,829)
Borrowings and onlendings	17(b)	(88,733)	(78,742)	(88,733)	(78,742)
Provision for expected credit losses	9(g)	(51,165)	(26,243)	(51,165)	(25,656)
Gross profit (loss) from financial intermediation		281,341	406,099	308,956	411,687
Operating income		1,161,134	798,752	1,254,559	981,517
Income from services rendered	22(d)	853,132	599,904	987,701	783,799
Income from banking fees	22(d)	68	59	68	59
Equity in the results of subsidiaries and associates	11	126,956	43,380	53,367	10,739
Other operating income	22(e)	180,977	155,409	213,424	186,920
Operating expenses		(1,008,930)	(996,793)	(1,085,158)	(1,165,499)
Personnel expenses	22(f)	(85,397)	(69,672)	(127,694)	(105,935)
Administrative expenses	22(g)	(248,858)	(170,437)	(285,426)	(313,867)
Tax expenses		(95,251)	(79,296)	(122,840)	(99,648)
Other operating expenses	22 (h)	(579,424)	(677,388)	(549,199)	(646,049)
Operating result		433,544	208,058	478,356	227,704
Non-operating income (expenses)	22 (i)	80	(23,865)	78	(23,865)
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		433,624	184,193	478,434	203,838
Income tax and social contribution	10	(133,772)	(61,434)	(175,635)	(79,994)
Provision for income tax	10(e)	(63,711)	(60,184)	(86,205)	(73,853)
Provision for social contribution	10(e)	(52,215)	(49,430)	(63,458)	(57,106)
Deferred tax assets	10(b)	(17,847)	48,180	(25,972)	50,965
Statutory profit sharing		(8,850)	(5,057)	(11,525)	(5,885)
Profit for the six-month period		291,002	117,702	291,275	117,960
Number of shares		1,224,611,054	1,026,352,536	1,224,611,054	1,026,352,536
Earnings per share		237.63	114.68	237.85	114.93
Profit attributable to owners of the parent		-	-	291,002	117,702
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	273	259

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

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Statement of comprehensive income

Six-month periods ended June 30

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Profit for the six-month period	291,002	117,702	291,275	117,960
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(17,937)	(55,865)	(17,937)	(55,865)
Adjustments to securities	(32,613)	(101,662)	(32,613)	(101,662)
Tax effects	14,676	45,797	14,676	45,797
Other comprehensive income for the six-month period, net of taxes	273,065	61,837	273,338	62,095
Total comprehensive income for the six-month period	273,065	61,837	273,338	62,095
Profit attributable to the parent company	273,065	61,837	273,065	61,836
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	273	259

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

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Statement of changes in equity

Six-month periods ended June 30

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

	Note	Share capital	Capital increase	(-) Unpaid share capital	Capital reserve	Revenue reserve	Adjustment to market value	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Attributable to owners of the parent	Attributable to non-controlling interests	Total
At December 31, 2020		1,864,332	-	-	51	218,378	(46,080)	-	-	2,036,681	628	2,037,309
Profit for the six-month period		-	-	-	-	-	-	91,362	-	91,362	259	91,621
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax effects		-	-	-	-	-	(9,785)	-	-	(9,785)	-	(9,785)
Total comprehensive income for the six-month period		-	-	-	-	-	(9,785)	91,362	-	81,577	259	81,836
Capital increase		-	45,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,894	-	45,894
Unpaid share capital		-	-	(45,894)	-	-	-	-	-	(45,894)	-	(45,894)
Payment of capital		45,894	(45,894)	45,894	-	-	-	-	-	45,894	-	45,894
Share buyback		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,386)	(20,386)	-	(20,386)
Proposed dividends from previous years		-	-	-	-	(45,894)	-	-	-	(45,894)	-	(45,894)
Profit for the six-month period		-	-	-	-	-	-	117,702	-	117,702	-	117,702
Proposed allocations:												
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	5,885	-	(5,885)	-	-	-	-
Revenue reserve		-	-	-	-	106,226	-	(106,226)	-	-	-	-
Proposed dividends	20(d)	-	-	-	-	5,591	-	(5,591)	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2021		1,910,226	-	-	51	290,186	(55,865)	-	(20,386)	2,124,212	887	2,125,099
Changes in the six-month period		45,894	-	-	-	71,808	-	-	(20,386)	97,316	-	97,316

(continued)

Statement of changes in equity**Six-month periods ended June 30**

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

	Note	Share capital	Capital increase	(-) Unpaid share capital	Capital reserve	Revenue reserve	Adjustment to market value	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Attributable to owners of the parent	Attributable to non-controlling interests	Total
At December 31, 2021		2,110,226	-	-	858	393,397	(30,196)	-	-	2,474,285	1,061	2,475,346
Profit for the six-month period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax effects		-	-	-	-	-	10,956	-	-	10,956	273	11,229
Total comprehensive income for the six-month period		-	-	-	-	-	10,956	-	-	10,956	273	11,229
Capital increase		209,867	209,867	(209,867)	-	-	-	-	-	209,867	-	209,867
Payment of capital		-	(209,867)	209,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed dividends from previous years		-	-	-	-	(209,061)	-	-	-	(209,061)	-	(209,061)
Prior years' adjustment to market value - at investee		-	-	-	-	1,023	-	-	-	1,023	-	1,023
Profit for the six-month period		-	-	-	-	-	-	291,002	-	291,002	-	291,002
Proposed allocations:												
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	14,550	-	(14,550)	-	-	-	-
Revenue reserve		-	-	-	-	262,629	-	(262,629)	-	-	-	-
Proposed dividends (Note 19d)	20(d)	-	-	-	-	13,823	-	(13,823)	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2022		2,320,093	-	-	858	476,361	(19,240)	-	-	2,778,072	1,334	2,779,406
Changes in the six-month period		209,867	-	-	-	82,964	-	-	-	292,831	-	292,831

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Statement of cash flows

Six-month periods ended June 30

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

	Note			
	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
Adjusted profit	368,463	198,331	491,414	253,818
Profit before income tax and social contribution	433,624	184,193	478,434	203,838
Provision for expected credit losses	51,165	26,243	51,165	25,656
Depreciation and amortization	8,581	4,316	13,085	7,888
Equity in the results of subsidiaries and associates	(126,956)	(43,380)	(53,367)	(10,739)
Amortization of goodwill on equity interest in subsidiaries	-	25,482	-	25,482
Provision for tax, labor and civil contingencies	2,050	1,477	2,097	1,693
Increase (decrease) in short-term interbank investments	(5,288)	169,701	(5,288)	169,701
Increase in marketable securities	(4,071,694)	(2,085,480)	(4,074,463)	(2,074,792)
Decrease (increase) in interbank and interdepartmental accounts	1,331,307	(2,218,605)	1,329,813	(2,208,986)
Increase in lending operations	(846,523)	(122,040)	(846,523)	(122,040)
Increase in other receivables	(934,853)	(556,558)	(922,221)	(548,831)
Increase (decrease) in other assets	(3,365)	579	(98,749)	(1,702)
Increase in deposits	6,860,558	(4,904,149)	6,821,403	(4,965,767)
Increase (decrease) in repurchase agreement obligations	469,738	(3,149,585)	469,738	(3,149,585)
Increase (decrease) in funds from acceptance of bills of exchange, real estate and mortgage notes, and debentures	21,481	(15,836)	21,481	(15,836)
Increase (decrease) in borrowings and onlendings	26,869	(239,000)	26,869	(239,000)
Decrease in other liabilities	(25,231)	484,759	15,470	479,410
Income tax and social contribution paid	(63,900)	(63,296)	(92,226)	(70,499)
Change in deferred income	(99)	152	(99)	152
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,127,465	(12,501,026)	3,136,621	(12,493,956)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisitions of equity interests	-	(90)	-	(90)
Dividends received from associates	38,748	1,093	36,338	-
Disposal of property and equipment in use	-	-	-	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(43,315)	(3,471)	(45,783)	(5,469)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,969)	(234)	(6,250)	(4,211)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,536)	(2,702)	(15,695)	(9,770)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Increase in share capital	209,867	45,894	209,867	45,894
Share buyback	-	(20,386)	-	(20,386)
Payment of dividends	(209,206)	(45,856)	(209,206)	(45,856)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	661	(20,348)	661	(20,348)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4	3,121,590	3,121,587	(12,524,074)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the six-month period	8,451,634	27,245,919	8,451,644	27,245,927
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the six-month period	11,573,224	14,721,843	11,573,231	14,721,853

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

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Notes to the financial statements

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All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 1 – Operations

Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. ("Banco Sicoob", "Institution" or "Bank") is a privately-held corporation located in Brasília, Federal District, Brazil, incorporated pursuant to the National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution 2,193, of August 31, 1995. The Bank was authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank ("Central Bank" or "BACEN") on July 21, 1997, and started operations on September 1, 1997.

On March 29, 2016, the Brazilian Central Bank authorized the Bank to operate in the real estate loan segment, and on April 1, 2016, the Bank offering mortgages, becoming a multi-service credit union bank.

Banco Sicoob was created to provide financial, technical and operational services to credit unions, in accordance with Article 88 of Law 5,764/71, and is under the control of central credit unions, which, together with the individual credit unions, comprise the Sistema de Cooperativas de Crédito do Brasil ("Sicoob").

Note 2 - Presentation of the parent company and consolidated financial statements

The parent company and consolidated financial statements ("financial statements") are the responsibility of Management and have been prepared based on the accounting requirements of Brazilian Corporate Law, as well as on standards and instructions issued by the National Monetary Council ("CMN") and the Brazilian Central Bank ("BACEN"). Banco Sicoob complies with the provisions of CMN Resolution 4,720/2019 and BACEN Resolution 2/2020.

BACEN Resolution 2/2020, which came into effect on January 1, 2021, and revoked BACEN Circular Letter 3,959/2019, was applied, as from its effective date to the preparation, disclosure and submission of the Bank's financial statements, including those at December 31, 2020. Among other requirements, this Resolution determines that the balance sheet accounts be presented in order of liquidity and collectability, and that recurring and non-recurring results be disclosed separately in an explanatory note.

CMN Resolution 4,911, which was published in May 2021, and provides for changes in documents and disclosures, became effective on January 1, 2022.

In November 2021, CMN Resolution 4,966 was published, addressing the concepts and accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments, as well as for the designation and recognition of hedge accounting, aiming at the convergence of the accounting criteria defined in the Accounting Chart for Institutions of the National Financial System (COSIF) to the requirements of IFRS 9.

The Resolution will be effective from January 1, 2025, and Banco Sicoob has already started the assessment of its impact and the changes required for its implementation.

CMN Resolution 4,967, which was published in November 2021, and became effective on January 1, 2022, determines the criteria for recognition, measurement, and disclosure of investment properties and non-financial assets acquired for future sale and appreciation based on changes in their market prices.

In December 2021, the Brazilian Central Bank published CMN Resolution 4,975, accepting Technical Pronouncement 06 (R2) of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) - Leases, for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of lease transactions. The Resolution will be effective on January 1, 2025.

Notes to the financial statements

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The consolidated financial statements include, in addition to the Bank's accounting balances, those of the subsidiaries Bancoob Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda., Ponta Administradora de Consórcios Ltda., Sicoob Soluções de Pagamento Ltda., and Sicoob Participações em Seguridade S.A. Equity interests, as well receivables and payables, and income and expenses between the parent company and subsidiaries, have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The Joint Executive Board of Banco Sicoob submitted these financial statements to the Board of Directors, which approved them on August 17, 2022.

Note 3 – Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil requires Management to exercise its judgment in determining and recording the accounting estimates, where applicable. Significant items subject to the application of estimates and assumptions include the valuation of the recoverable amount of property and equipment and intangible assets, the provision for expected credit losses, the estimated realization of tax credits, the provision for cash outflows in connection with tax, labor and civil contingencies, and the valuation of securities and derivative financial instruments. The settlement amounts of the transactions may differ from the estimated amounts presented in the financial statements due to inaccuracies inherent in their determination process. Banco Sicoob reviews the accounting estimates and assumptions on a half-yearly basis.

b. Determination of results of operations

The results of operations are determined on the accrual basis of accounting.

c. Foreign currency

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

d. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in local and foreign currency, and short-term interbank investments maturing in up to 90 days, and subject to immaterial risk of change in fair value. These resources are used by the Bank to manage its short-term obligations (Note 4).

e. Short-term interbank investments and repurchase agreement obligations

Short-term interbank investments are stated at the amount of the investment or acquisition, plus accrued income up to the balance sheet date. These operations are backed by federal government and private securities.

f. Marketable securities

Marketable securities are classified into three specific categories, based on a set of criteria adopted for the registration and valuation of portfolios of securities defined by BACEN Circular Letter 3,068/2001, and on Management's intention, in accordance with the following recognition criteria:

- i. **Trading securities** - securities acquired to be frequently and actively traded, adjusted to market value with a corresponding entry to profit or loss for the period.

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

- ii. **Available-for-sale securities** - securities that are neither classified as trading nor as held-to-maturity. These securities are adjusted to market value, and the result of the adjustment, net of tax effects, is recorded in a separate account in equity. Gains and losses, where applicable, are recognized in the statement of income.
- iii. **Held-to-maturity securities** - securities acquired to be held to maturity, based on financial capacity studies, accounted for at acquisition cost plus any income earned.

The methodology for the marking-to-market of securities was established in compliance with consistent and verifiable criteria, which consider the average trading price on the day of the calculation, or, in the absence thereof, pricing models that reflect the probable net realizable value.

Income from marketable securities, irrespective of the category in which they are classified, is accrued on a daily pro-rata basis, under the exponential or straight-line method, based on the return clauses and acquisition cost distributed over the term of the investment, and recognized directly in the statement of income for the period.

When available-for-sale securities are sold, the difference between the selling price and the initial acquisition cost, adjusted for accrued income, is considered as the result of the transaction, and recognized on the transaction date within "Gains (losses) on securities".

g. Derivative financial instruments

In compliance with BACEN Circular Letter 3,082/02, derivative financial instruments are measured at market value at least monthly and when the balance sheets are prepared. Any appreciation or depreciation is recognized directly in income or expense accounts for the respective derivative financial instruments.

The methodology for the marking-to-market of derivatives was established in compliance with consistent and verifiable criteria, which take into consideration the average trading price at the day of the calculation, or, in the absence thereof, pricing models that reflect the probable net realizable value according to the characteristics of the derivative.

h. Provision for expected credit losses

The provision for expected credit losses is calculated based on Management's judgment concerning the risk level, considering the analysis and rating of the borrower and the transaction, and in compliance with the parameters established by CMN Resolution 2,682/99.

This provision is supported by analyses of outstanding lending operations (current and overdue), in line with internal policies that consider established credit ratings (risk ratings), the expected realization of the loan portfolio, as well as the minimum amount established by the prevailing legislation, based on past experience, current scenario and future expectations, risks specific to the portfolios, and Management's risk assessment at the time the provision is set up.

Income from lending operations overdue for more than 60 days, irrespective of their risk level, is only recognized in profit or loss after it has been received.

Operations classified as risk level "H" are transferred to an offsetting account, with the corresponding debit entry to the provision account six months thereafter. Renegotiated operations are maintained at the same risk level in which they were previously classified, and operations which had been previously recorded as losses are from that time classified as risk level "H". Renegotiated operations are only transferred to the lowest risk level category after significant amortization has occurred, or when new relevant facts justify a change in their risk classification. Any gains arising from renegotiations are only recognized as income when effectively received. The provisions for expected credit losses, which are considered sufficient by Management, complies with the requirement established in the Resolution 2,682/99 (Note 9g).

Notes to the financial statements

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All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

i. Investments

Investments are recorded at acquisition cost, and ownership interests in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for under the equity method.

j. Property and equipment in use

Property and equipment are recorded at acquisition, formation or construction cost, including interest and other capitalized financial charges. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis, in accordance with the following annual rates, based on the useful lives of the assets: properties in use - 4.70%; equipment in use - 10%; vehicles and data processing equipment - 20%.

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

Impairment of assets - A loss is recognized if there is clear evidence that the assets are not stated at their recoverable amount.

k. Intangible assets

These correspond to rights acquired in intangible assets that are maintained for or used in the Bank's operations. Intangible assets with a defined useful life are usually amortized on a straight-line basis during an estimated period of economic benefit. Intangible assets comprise software acquired from third parties, and are amortized at an annual rate of 20%. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually.

l. Other current and non-current assets

These are stated at net realizable value.

m. Deposits and money market funding

Funds arising from deposits are stated at the amount raised, plus any accrued income, on a daily pro-rata basis.

n. Borrowings and onlendings

These are stated at known or determinable amounts, including accrued charges, net of the corresponding unrecognized expenses, where applicable.

o. Private pension plan

Banco Sicoob's private pension plan is of a defined contribution type, and the monthly contributions to the plan are expensed in the statement of income for the period.

p. Income tax, social contribution, and tax credits

The provision for income tax was calculated at the rate of 15%, plus a 10% surtax, and for social contribution, at 20%. Both taxes were calculated based on the taxable profit in compliance with the legal provisions in force.

Deferred income tax credits were calculated based on the above-mentioned tax rates. Tax credits are recognized considering the expected generation of future taxable profit, over a maximum period of ten

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years, pursuant to CMN Resolution 4,842/20. The expected generation of future taxable income is supported by a technical study prepared by Management and updated twice a year.

q. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations

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

Contingent Assets and Liabilities - The recognition, measurement and disclosure of provisions and contingent assets and liabilities is carried out in accordance with CMN Resolution 3,823/09, which requires financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by BACEN to comply with Technical Pronouncement CPC 25, issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), as follows:

- **Contingent assets** - Contingent assets are not recognized, except when collateralized by security interests or final and unappealable court decisions, for which a favorable outcome is virtually certain. Contingent assets for which a favorable outcome is classified as probable are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
- **Contingent liabilities** - Contingent liabilities are recognized based on management's estimates, under the advice of legal counsel, taking into account the nature of the lawsuits, judicial precedents and the complexity of the lawsuits. Provisions are recorded when the risk of an unfavorable outcome is considered to be probable, generating an outflow of funds to settle the obligation, and the amounts involved can be measured reliably. When the risk of loss from lawsuits is considered to be possible no provision is made though disclosures are provided in the notes to the financial statements when individually significant.
- **Legal obligations** - These are obligations that derive from a contract, implicitly or explicitly, a law or other legal instrument, recognized by Banco Sicoob.

r. Other current and non-current liabilities

These are stated at known or estimated amounts including, where applicable, corresponding accruals.

s. Technical Accounting Pronouncements - CPCs

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

- CPC 00 (R2) – Basic Conceptual Pronouncement;
- CPC 01 (R1) – Impairment of Assets;
- CPC 03 (R2) – Statement of Cash Flows;
- CPC 05 (R1) – Related-party Disclosures;
- CPC 10 (R1) – Share-based Payments;
- CPC 23 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Correction of Errors;
- CPC 24 - Events After the Reporting Period;
- CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets;
- CPC 28 - Investment Properties;
- CPC 33 (R1) – Employee Benefits;
- CPC 41 - Earnings (Loss) per Share;
- CPC 46 - Fair Value Measurement; and
- CPC 47 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The other Technical Pronouncements issued by CPC will be applied when approved by the National Monetary Council. The following CPCs have been partially adopted by the CMN:

- CPC 02 (R2) – Effects of Exchange Rates Variations and Translation of Financial Statements;

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June 30, 2022

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- CPC 04 (R1) – Intangible Assets;
- CPC 27 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Note 4 – Cash and cash equivalents

a. Breakdown

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

Cash	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Available funds	5	35,225	39,882	35,232	39,892
Local currency		439	383	439	389
Bank deposits		-	-	7	4
Foreign currency		34,786	39,499	34,786	39,499
Cash equivalents					
Short-term interbank investments (up to 90 days)	6	11,537,999	8,411,752	11,537,999	8,411,752
Total		11,573,224	8,451,634	11,573,231	8,451,644

Note 5 – Available funds

	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Local currency		439	383	439	389
Bank deposits		-	-	7	4
Foreign currency		34,786	39,499	34,786	39,499
Total		35,225	39,882	35,232	39,892

Note 6 – Short-term interbank investments

a. Short-term interbank investments

	Note	Bank and Consolidated				Total 6/30/2022	Total 12/31/2021
		Maturity					
		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	Over 1 year			
Investments in interbank deposits	4	11,537,999	-	-	11,537,999	8,411,752	
Resales pending settlement - own resources		11,537,999	-	-	11,537,999	8,411,752	
Investments in interbank deposits		537,490	115,676	102,703	755,869	750,582	
Total		12,075,489	115,676	102,703	12,293,868	9,162,334	
Current					12,191,165	9,064,974	
Non-current					102,703	97,360	

b. Income from short-term interbank investments

Classified in the statement of income as profit or loss arising from transactions with marketable securities.

	Bank and Consolidated	
Income from investments in repurchase agreements	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Own resources	732,256	309,172
Sub-total	732,256	309,172
Income from investments in interbank deposits	42,321	11,930
Total	774,577	321,102

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All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 7 – Compulsory deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank

	Note	Bank and Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021
BACEN - Instantaneous payments		49,177	229,323
BACEN - Compulsory reserves in cash		5,208	4,896
BACEN - Mandatory payments		2,066,668	1,939,033
Other deposits with BACEN		37,700	-
Total		2,158,753	2,173,252
Current		2,158,753	2,173,252
Non-current		-	-

Note 8 – Financial instruments

a. Marketable securities

Securities are classified as "trading", available for sale", and "held to maturity". Their market value was calculated considering the following parameters:

- i. **Federal government securities (LTNs, LFTs, NTNs)** - the index disclosed by the Brazilian Association of Capital and Financial Markets Institutions (ANBIMA) is used.
- ii. **Investment funds** - the latest price disclosed by the fund's administrator for the subordinated share, which represents the fair value of the fund's net assets, is used.
- iii. **Private securities** - are marked to market periodically, using an in-house methodology that first considers the prices available on liquid markets. Alternatively, fair values are calculated based on a method that considers the average spreads (for similar private securities) adopted for the own portfolio, in accordance with the size of the issuer.

Marketable securities, including derivative financial instruments and short-term interbank investments, are under the custody of [B]⁹ Brasil Bolsa Balcão and the Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC), except for investment fund shares, whose records are kept by the respective administrators.

Notes to the financial statements

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The updated cost (including income earned) and the market values of marketable securities were as follows:

Bank	Note	Maturity					Total at 6/30/2022			Total at 12/31/2021			
		No defined maturity	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Yield value	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Yield value	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
I - Available-for-sale securities													
		54,850	30,775	1,193,594	-	508,686	11,325,115	13,145,632	13,113,020	(32,612)	12,997,213	12,942,311	(54,902)
Own portfolio													
	Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)	-	-	128,343	-	508,686	5,553,501	6,206,186	6,190,530	(15,656)	6,364,725	6,336,853	(27,872)
	Funds	54,850	-	-	-	-	-	54,850	54,850	-	54,078	54,078	-
	Financial Bills (LF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,105	236,158	53
	Total	-	-	128,343	-	508,686	5,553,501	6,261,036	6,245,380	(15,656)	6,654,908	6,627,089	(27,819)
Subject to repurchase agreements													
	Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	2,506,379	2,515,229	2,506,379	(8,850)	2,046,984	2,034,027	(12,957)
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	2,506,379	2,515,229	2,506,379	(8,850)	2,046,984	2,034,027	(12,957)
Linked to the Brazilian Central Bank													
	Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)	-	30,775	-	-	-	-	30,780	30,775	(5)	-	-	-
	Total	-	30,775	-	-	-	-	30,780	30,775	(5)	-	-	-
Linked to the provision of guarantees													
	Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)	-	-	1,065,251	-	-	3,265,235	4,338,587	4,330,486	(8,101)	4,295,321	4,281,195	(14,126)
	Total	-	-	1,065,251	-	-	3,265,235	4,338,587	4,330,486	(8,101)	4,295,321	4,281,195	(14,126)
II - Trading securities													
	Derivative financial instruments	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-	307	307	-
	Futures – Foreign exchange	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-	307	307	-
	Total	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-	307	307	-
III - Held-to-maturity securities													
	Own portfolio	-	4,219	9,834	26,431	73,771	12,896,107	13,103,354	13,010,362	(92,992)	9,101,365	9,096,868	(4,497)
	Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	8,368,155	8,368,155	8,368,155	-	5,162,481	5,162,481	-
	Financial Rural Producer Notes (CPRFs) - Floating rate	-	-	514	1,633	4,331	156,969	163,447	163,447	-	138,556	138,556	-
	CPRFs - Fixed rate	-	4,219	9,320	24,798	69,440	208,351	409,120	316,128	(92,992)	46,131	41,634	(4,497)
	Total	-	4,219	9,834	26,431	73,771	8,733,475	8,940,722	8,847,730	(92,992)	5,347,168	5,342,671	(4,497)
Linked to the Brazilian Central Bank													
	Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	216,050	216,050	216,050	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	216,050	216,050	216,050	-	-	-	-
Linked to the provision of guarantees													
	Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	3,946,582	3,946,582	3,946,582	-	3,754,197	3,754,197	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	3,946,582	3,946,582	3,946,582	-	3,754,197	3,754,197	-
	Total - marketable securities	54,908	34,994	1,203,428	26,431	582,457	24,221,222	26,249,044	26,123,440	(125,604)	22,098,885	22,039,486	(59,399)
	Current								1,902,218			1,734,387	
	Non-current								24,221,222			20,305,099	

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The restated cost (including income earned) and the market value of marketable securities were as follows:

Consolidated	Note	Maturity						Total at 6/30/2022			Total at 12/31/2021		
		No defined maturity	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Yield value	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Yield value	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
I - Available-for-sale securities		78,921	30,775	1,193,981	-	535,026	11,325,421	13,196,736	13,164,124	(32,612)	13,045,548	12,990,646	(54,902)
Own portfolio													
Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)		-	-	128,343	-	508,686	5,553,501	6,232,526	6,190,530	(15,656)	6,389,713	6,361,841	(27,872)
Bank Deposit Certificate (CDB)		-	-	387	-	-	306	693	693	-	369	369	-
Funds		78,921	-	-	-	-	-	78,921	78,921	-	77,056	77,056	-
Financial Bills (LF)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,105	236,158	53
Total		78,921	-	128,730	-	508,686	5,553,807	6,312,140	6,296,484	(15,656)	6,703,243	6,675,424	(27,819)
Subject to repurchase agreements													
Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)		-	-	-	-	-	2,506,379	2,515,229	2,506,379	(8,850)	2,046,984	2,034,027	(12,957)
Total		-	-	-	-	-	2,506,379	2,515,229	2,506,379	(8,850)	2,046,984	2,034,027	(12,957)
Linked to the Brazilian Central Bank													
Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)		-	30,775	-	-	-	-	30,780	30,775	(5)	-	-	-
Total		-	30,775	-	-	-	-	30,780	30,775	(5)	-	-	-
Linked to the provision of guarantees													
Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)		-	-	1,065,251	-	-	3,265,235	4,338,587	4,330,486	(8,101)	4,295,321	4,281,195	(14,126)
Total		-	-	1,065,251	-	-	3,265,235	4,338,587	4,330,486	(8,101)	4,295,321	4,281,195	(14,126)
II - Trading securities		58	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-	307	307	-
Derivative financial instruments													
Futures – Foreign exchange		58	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-	307	307	-
Total		58	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-	307	307	-
III - Held-to-maturity securities		-	4,219	9,834	26,431	73,771	12,896,107	13,103,354	13,010,362	(92,992)	9,101,365	9,096,868	(4,497)
Own portfolio													
Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)		-	-	-	-	-	8,368,155	8,368,155	8,368,155	-	5,162,481	5,162,481	-
Financial Rural Producer Notes (CPRFs) - Floating rate		-	-	514	1,633	4,331	156,969	163,447	163,447	-	138,556	138,556	-
CPRFs - Fixed rate		-	4,219	9,320	24,798	69,440	208,351	409,120	316,128	(92,992)	46,131	41,634	(4,497)
Total		-	4,219	9,834	26,431	73,771	8,733,475	8,940,722	8,847,730	(92,992)	5,347,168	5,342,671	(4,497)
Linked to the Brazilian Central Bank													
Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)		-	-	-	-	-	216,050	216,050	216,050	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	216,050	216,050	216,050	-	-	-	-
Linked to the provision of guarantees													
Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs)		-	-	-	-	-	3,946,582	3,946,582	3,946,582	-	3,754,197	3,754,197	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	3,946,582	3,946,582	3,946,582	-	3,754,197	3,754,197	-
Total - marketable securities		78,979	34,994	1,203,815	26,431	608,797	24,221,528	26,300,148	26,174,544	(125,604)	22,147,220	22,087,821	(59,399)
Current									1,953,016			1,757,734	
Non-current												20,330,087	

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b. Marketable securities

	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Market value of available-for-sale securities		13,113,020	12,942,311	12,974,157	12,942,311
Market value of trading securities		-	-	-	-
Market value of held-to-maturity securities		13,010,362	9,096,868	13,010,362	9,096,868
Total		26,123,382	22,039,179	25,984,519	22,039,179

There were no reclassifications of securities among the categories in the reporting period..

At June 30, 2022, Banco Sicoob's securities linked to guarantees totaled R\$ 8,277,068 (R\$ 8,035,392 at December 31, 2021), comprising:

(a) R\$ 4,022,316 (R\$ 3,986,022 at December 31, 2021) as collateral for funding operations;

(b) R\$ 4,184,672 (R\$ 3,982,980 at December 31, 2021) as collateral for card transactions.

c. Gain (loss) on marketable securities, short-term interbank investments and derivatives

	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Income from fixed-income securities		1,256,349	252,764	1,257,725	253,082
Income from investment funds		3,902	3,401	4,602	3,567
Adjustment of securities to market value		-	-	-	-
Income from short-term interbank investments	6(b)	774,577	321,102	774,577	321,102
Gains (losses) on derivative transactions		2,602	371	2,602	371
Expenses with marketable securities and derivatives		(2,096)	(3,058)	(2,096)	(3,058)
Total		2,035,334	574,580	2,037,410	575,064

Note 9 – Interbank onlendings and lending operations

a. Portfolio of interbank onlendings, lending operations and other receivables with loan characteristics

	Note	Bank and Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Interbank onlendings		20,470,301	20,064,697
Loans and discounted notes		4,262,229	3,699,945
Financing		1,154,170	1,165,222
Rural and agribusiness financing		3,188,811	3,118,815
Real estate financing		922,440	713,387
Other Receivables	22(a1)	8,820,514	7,791,238
Sub-total		38,818,465	36,553,304
(-) Provision for expected credit losses - interbank onlendings		(21,748)	(12,283)
(-) Provision for expected credit losses - lending operations		(162,612)	(139,351)
(-) Provision for expected credit losses - other receivables		(113,714)	(102,051)
Sub-total		298,074	253,685
Total		38,520,391	36,299,619
Current		23,098,906	21,780,602
Non-current		15,421,485	14,519,017

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b. Loan portfolio by type and risk level

	Bank and Consolidated										
	AA	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Interbank onlendings	16,888,987	3,070,808	446,048	64,458	-	-	-	-	-	20,470,301	20,064,697
Loans and discounted notes	471,613	2,548,194	655,663	423,576	123,948	19,485	6,758	2,833	10,159	4,262,229	3,699,946
Financing	33,212	385,039	325,756	291,240	66,707	21,517	8,707	11,603	10,388	1,154,169	1,165,222
Rural and agribusiness financing	26,018	2,658,034	344,625	122,997	21,352	7,421	2,947	3,258	2,159	3,188,811	3,118,815
Real estate financing	8,067	507,739	151,134	198,505	51,634	3,995	1,145	160	62	922,440	713,386
Total	17,427,897	9,169,814	1,923,226	1,100,776	263,641	52,418	19,557	17,854	22,768	29,997,951	28,762,066
Other receivables	34,600	6,005,510	1,683,526	789,406	264,442	32,427	6,344	1,449	2,809	8,820,514	7,791,238
Grand Total	17,462,497	15,175,323	3,606,752	1,890,182	528,083	84,844	25,902	19,304	25,578	38,818,465	36,553,304
Provisions for expected credit losses	-	75,825	35,995	56,518	52,660	25,421	12,896	13,355	25,404	298,074	253,685
Total provisions at 6/30/2022, net	17,462,496	15,099,498	3,570,757	1,833,664	475,423	59,423	13,006	5,949	174	38,520,391	-
Total provisions at 12/31/2021, net	19,490,592	11,631,926	3,102,751	1,615,081	388,790	53,556	10,923	5,846	154	-	36,299,619

c. Provisions for expected credit losses by type of receivable

	Bank and Consolidated										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	
Interbank onlendings	15,354	4,460	1,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,748	12,283
Loans and discounted notes	12,741	6,557	12,707	12,395	5,845	3,379	1,983	10,159	-	65,767	50,085
Financing	1,873	3,185	8,550	6,522	6,422	4,299	7,964	10,215	-	49,030	47,184
Rural and agribusiness financing	13,290	3,446	3,690	2,135	2,226	1,474	2,281	2,159	-	30,701	31,855
Real estate financing	2,539	1,511	5,955	5,163	1,198	573	112	62	-	17,114	10,227
Total	45,797	19,160	32,836	26,216	15,692	9,724	12,340	22,595	-	184,360	151,634
Other receivables	30,028	16,835	23,682	26,444	9,729	3,172	1,015	2,809	-	113,714	102,051
Grand Total	75,825	35,995	56,518	52,660	25,421	12,896	13,355	25,404	-	298,074	253,685

d. Balances classified by maturity range and risk level

d1. Yet to fall due - interbank onlendings, lending operations, and other receivables with loan characteristics

	Bank and Consolidated										
	AA	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
01 to 30 days	638,499	607,520	162,749	106,371	45,011	5,780	1,302	712	556	1,568,500	1,016,448
31 to 60 days	992,512	584,895	114,991	60,750	17,296	2,273	482	378	318	1,773,895	875,226
61 to 90 days	1,311,806	771,957	162,748	82,181	22,280	3,042	678	273	303	2,355,268	1,757,794
91 to 180 days	2,808,539	2,291,933	581,026	254,783	82,191	10,496	2,401	1,043	1,698	6,034,110	6,040,095
181 to 360 days	4,167,269	4,944,488	1,326,384	670,199	203,623	29,199	6,613	2,817	3,405	11,353,997	12,099,959
Over 360 days	7,543,684	5,938,456	1,175,684	629,105	99,567	20,669	6,298	9,638	8,246	15,431,347	14,549,520
Total	17,462,309	15,139,249	3,523,582	1,803,389	469,968	71,459	17,774	14,861	14,527	38,517,117	36,339,042

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d2. Past-due lending operations, interbank onlendings, and other receivables with loan characteristics

Bank and Consolidated											
Past-due installments	AA	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
01 to 30 days	60	21,708	61,620	24,307	11,772	2,074	710	303	379	122,933	93,752
31 to 60 days	-	-	115	30,730	5,366	1,195	386	137	270	38,199	28,188
61 to 90 days	-	-	-	126	13,503	558	251	94	247	14,779	8,597
91 to 180 days	-	-	0	65	248	250	369	251	792	1,975	1,544
181 to 360 days	-	-	-	-	-	57	130	132	1,286	1,605	1,487
Over 360 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	308	217
Total	60	21,708	61,735	55,228	30,889	4,134	1,846	917	3,282	179,799	133,785
Falling due installments											
01 to 30 days	1	255	445	591	445	212	175	92	248	2,464	1,913
31 to 60 days	-	169	324	450	368	188	164	85	239	1,987	1,674
61 to 90 days	-	162	319	430	367	180	155	84	229	1,926	1,884
91 to 180 days	1	488	949	1,303	1,050	553	470	237	723	5,774	4,852
181 to 360 days	2	970	1,735	2,538	2,021	1,073	942	535	1,267	11,083	9,322
Over 360 days	123	12,322	17,660	26,253	22,976	7,045	4,377	2,495	5,064	98,315	60,832
Total	127	14,366	21,432	31,565	27,227	9,251	6,283	3,528	7,770	121,549	80,477
Total	187	36,074	83,167	86,793	58,116	13,385	8,129	4,445	11,052	301,348	214,262

e. Portfolio by industry and maturity

Bank and Consolidated									
	Past-due		Falling due				Total	Total	
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	Over 15 years	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	
Rural	-	170,336	414,344	982,133	822,415	799,583	-	3,188,811	3,118,815
Financial intermediaries	-	3,552,834	8,027,459	5,457,320	1,963,397	1,469,291	-	20,470,301	20,064,695
Individuals	86,273	1,268,047	5,745,065	1,119,348	627,502	603,308	392,951	9,842,494	8,668,605
Other services	45,915	760,435	3,218,096	995,532	262,026	33,830	1,025	5,316,859	4,701,189
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	132,188	5,751,652	17,404,964	8,554,333	3,675,340	2,906,012	393,976	38,818,465	36,553,304

f. Concentration of lending operations, interbank onlendings, and other receivables with loan characteristics

f1. Concentration of interbank onlendings

	Bank and Consolidated			
	6/30/2022	%	12/31/2021	%
10 largest debtors	6,764,673	33.05	6,738,805	33.59
50 next largest debtors	8,653,378	42.26	8,302,858	41.37
100 next largest debtors	4,521,631	22.09	4,474,545	22.30
Other	530,619	2.60	548,489	2.74
Total	20,470,301	100.00	20,064,697	100.00

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f2. Concentration of lending operations

	Bank and Consolidated			
	6/30/2022	%	12/31/2021	%
10 largest debtors	664,645	6.98	706,632	8.12
50 next largest debtors	816,329	8.57	718,696	8.26
100 next largest debtors	382,676	4.02	360,801	4.15
Other	7,664,000	80.43	6,911,240	79.46
Total	9,527,650	100.00	8,697,369	100.00

f3. Concentration of operations - other receivables with loan characteristics

	Bank and Consolidated			
	6/30/2022	%	12/31/2021	%
10 largest debtors	10,929	0.12	8,253	0.11
50 next largest debtors	27,705	0.32	21,444	0.28
100 next largest debtors	32,110	0.36	26,297	0.34
Other	8,749,770	99.20	7,735,244	99.27
Total	8,820,514	100.00	7,791,238	100.00

g. Changes in the provisions for expected credit losses

g1. Provisions for expected credit losses - interbank onlendings and lending operations

	Bank and Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	151,634	120,852
Constitution (reversal) of provision for expected credit losses - interbank onlendings	9,466	10,536
Constitution (reversal) of provision for expected credit losses - lending operations	29,972	34,112
Lending operations written off as losses	(6,712)	(13,866)
Balance at the end of the year	184,360	151,634

The loans renegotiated in the period, whether due to regulations or default, totaled R\$ 341.58 million (R\$ 246.90 million at 12/31/2021) and related to non-performing contracts of payroll-deductible loans, rural credit, and lending operations.

The amount of R\$ 235.76 million relates to renegotiations of payroll-deductible loans; R\$ 6.76 million to rural credit operations renegotiated in compliance with Resolutions 4,782/2020 and 4,801/2020 referring to the COVID-19 pandemic; and R\$ 99.06 million relates to rural credit operations renegotiated in compliance with standards issued by the National Monetary Council.

In the first six-month period of 2022, loans written off as losses totaling R\$ 2,306 (R\$ 2,849 at 06/30/2021) were recovered.

g2. Provisions for expected credit losses - other receivables with loan characteristics

	Bank and Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	102,051	71,442
Constitution (reversal) of provision for expected credit losses	11,663	30,609
Balance at the end of the year	113,714	102,051

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h. Income from interbank onlendings and lending operations

	Bank and Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Income from interbank onlendings	850,175	347,329
Loans and discounted notes	256,970	136,949
Financing	77,890	49,598
Rural and agribusiness financing	93,453	84,196
Income from housing financing	37,004	8,966
Sub-total	1,315,491	627,038
Recovery of receivables written-off as losses	2,306	2,849
Balance at the end of the six-month period	1,317,798	629,887

Note 10 – Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities

a. Deferred tax assets

	6/30/2022				12/31/2021			
	Bank		Consolidated		Bank		Consolidated	
	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution
Provision for loan losses	304,409	304,409	304,409	304,409	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818
Contingent liabilities	16,637	16,637	16,977	16,977	15,217	15,217	15,546	15,546
Adjustment of securities to market value	32,613	32,613	32,613	32,613	54,956	54,956	54,956	54,956
Profit sharing	9,113	9,113	9,647	9,647	14,659	14,659	15,614	15,614
Provisions for the national sales campaign	22,566	22,566	24,930	24,930	30,815	30,815	31,729	31,729
Incentive Program - Credit	27,630	27,630	27,630	27,630	109,761	109,761	109,761	109,761
Provision for fraudulent practices	81,359	81,359	81,359	81,359	52,711	52,711	52,711	52,711
Commissions	-	-	13,080	13,080	-	-	9,016	9,016
Management fees received in advance	-	-	67,834	67,834	-	-	-	-
Other provisions	25,402	25,402	29,824	29,824	43,795	43,795	45,868	45,868
Amount	519,729	519,729	608,303	608,303	581,732	581,732	595,019	595,019
Tax rates	25%	20%	25%	*	25%	20%	25%	*
Tax assets recognized	129,932	103,946	152,076	111,936	145,433	116,346	148,754	117,569

** Social Contribution rates varied between 20%, 15% and 9%, depending on the legal nature of the companies and the period of the fiscal year.

b. Deferred tax liabilities

	6/30/2022				12/31/2021			
	Bank		Consolidated		Bank		Consolidated	
	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution
Adjustment of securities to market value	-	-	-	-	53	53	53	53
Management fee - non-performing loans	-	-	4,358	4,358	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses - deferred commissions	-	-	94,804	94,804	-	-	-	-
Amount	-	-	99,162	99,162	53	53	53	53
Tax rates	25%	20%	25%	*	25%	20%	25%	*
Tax assets recognized	-	-	24,790	8,925	13	11	13	11

* Social Contribution rates varied between 20%, 15% and 9% , depending on the legal nature of the companies.

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c. Changes in net deferred tax assets

	6/30/2022				12/31/2021			
	Bank		Consolidated		Bank		Consolidated	
	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution
At December 31								
Deferred tax assets	145,433	116,346	148,754	117,569	131,922	105,537	132,098	105,644
Deferred tax liabilities	(13)	(11)	(13)	(11)	(40)	(32)	(40)	(32)
Sub-total	145,420	116,335	148,741	117,558	131,882	105,505	132,058	105,612
Adjustment to profit (loss)	(9,915)	(7,932)	(15,883)	(10,089)	20,758	16,606	23,903	17,722
Tax assets recognized	114,423	91,538	134,280	98,692	244,217	195,373	248,555	196,952
Tax assets derecognized	(124,338)	(99,470)	(125,373)	(99,856)	(223,499)	(178,799)	(224,692)	(179,262)
Changes in deferred taxes	-	-	(24,790)	(8,925)	40	32	40	32
Adjustment to equity (securities)	(5,573)	(4,457)	(5,572)	(4,458)	(7,220)	(5,776)	(7,220)	(5,776)
Tax assets recognized	54,118	43,296	54,119	43,295	250,678	200,716	250,678	200,715
Tax assets derecognized	(59,704)	(47,764)	(59,704)	(47,764)	(257,885)	(206,481)	(257,885)	(206,480)
Changes in deferred taxes	13	11	13	11	(13)	(11)	(13)	(11)
Changes	15,488	12,389	(21,455)	(14,547)	13,538	10,830	16,683	11,946
At June 30, 2022/December 31, 2021								
Deferred tax assets	129,932	103,946	152,076	111,936	145,433	116,346	148,754	117,569
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	(24,790)	(8,925)	(13)	(11)	(13)	(11)
	129,932	103,946	127,286	103,011	145,420	116,335	148,741	117,558

d. Expected realization of deferred tax assets and tax liabilities

Based on a study that considered the expected generation of future taxable profit, the deferred tax assets and liabilities will be realized within 10 years, as follows:

Years	6/30/2022			
	Bank		Consolidated	
	Nominal amount	Present value	Nominal amount	Present value
2022	5,472	5,091	6,528	6,073
2023	67,445	55,995	72,394	60,156
2024	36,461	27,582	36,607	27,693
2025	34,660	24,221	58,642	41,191
2026	26,212	16,922	26,212	16,922
2027 to 2031	63,628	37,946	63,629	37,946
Total tax assets	233,878	167,757	264,012	189,981
2025	-	-	33,715	23,857
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-	33,715	23,857

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

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e. Income tax and social contribution on net income

The reconciliation from the statutory combined to the effective tax rates for income tax and social contribution expense charged to profit or loss is as follows:

	Bank				Consolidated			
	6/30/2022		6/30/2021		6/30/2022		6/30/2021	
	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	433,624	433,624	184,193	184,193	478,434	478,434	203,838	203,838
Equity in the results of subsidiaries and associates	(126,956)	(126,956)	(43,380)	(43,380)	(53,367)	(53,367)	(10,739)	(10,739)
Employee profit sharing	(8,850)	(8,850)	(5,057)	(5,057)	(11,525)	(11,525)	(5,885)	(5,885)
Tax base	297,817	297,817	135,755	135,755	413,542	413,542	187,215	187,215
Statutory combined Tax rate	25%	20%	25%	20%	25%	*	25%	*
	74,454	59,563	33,939	27,151	103,386	72,919	46,804	34,441
Tax effects on temporary differences:	(9,915)	(7,931)	20,865	16,692	(15,887)	(10,090)	21,888	17,013
Tax effects on permanent differences	763	583	7,008	5,587	845	628	7,141	5,653
	(9,152)	(7,348)	27,873	22,279	(15,041)	(9,462)	29,029	22,666
Prior period tax losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(1)
Workers' Meal Program (PAT)	(1,419)	-	(1,484)	-	(1,960)	-	(1,818)	-
Paternal leave supplement	(173)	-	(144)	-	(180)	-	(159)	-
	(1,592)	-	(1,628)	-	(2,140)	-	(1,980)	(1)
Current income tax and social contribution	63,711	52,215	60,184	49,430	86,205	63,458	73,853	57,106

* Social Contribution rates varied between 20%, 15% and 9% , depending on the legal nature of the companies..

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All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 11 - Equity interests in associates and subsidiaries

In the Bank's parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for under the equity method and recorded within "Investments in subsidiaries and associates ". Equity accounting adjustments were recorded in "Equity in the results of subsidiaries and associates ". In the consolidated financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation.

Description	Reporting date	Paid-up share capital	Adjusted equity	Profit for the year	Ownership %	Number of shares	Equity in earnings		Bank		Consolidated	
							Six-month period		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
							6/30/2022	6/30/2021				
Sicoob Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. (a)	6/30/2022	2,170	7,492	2,337	100	2,000,000	2,337	1,283	7,492	7,566	-	-
Sicoob Soluções de Pagamento Ltda. (b)	6/30/2022	106,110	133,426	27,317	99	105,048,528	27,043	25,482	132,092	105,048	-	-
Ponta Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.(c)	6/30/2022	6,191	148,688	43,989	100	6,191,000	43,989	5,839	148,688	104,699	-	-
Bancoob Participações em Seguridade S.A. (d)	6/30/2022	40,000	125,291	53,587	100	40,000,000	53,587	10,776	125,291	108,322	124,363	107,615
Total							126,956	43,380	413,563	325,635	124,363	107,615

(a) Administrator and manager of investment funds - managed assets of R\$ 59,062,166 at June 30, 2022 (R\$ 47,524,627 at December 31, 2021).

(b) Operator of Mastercard, Visa and Cabal credit cards within Sicoob system.

(c) Operator of consortia for the sale of light and heavy-duty vehicles, properties and services, currently with over 290,530 active participants and a managed portfolio of R\$ 28.32 billion.

(d) Sicoob Participações em Seguridade S.A – Sicoob PAR, which holds an equity interest in Sicoob Seguradora de Vida e Previdência S.A.

Notes to the financial statements

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All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 12 - Property and equipment

	Bank						Consolidated
	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	IT equipment	Other	Total	Total
At December 31, 2020	3,010	48,544	5,183	7,473	451	64,661	73,849
Acquisitions	-	-	4	3,439	28	3,471	2,469
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(1,637)	(401)	(1,889)	(60)	(3,987)	(5,746)
At June 30, 2021	3,010	46,907	4,786	9,023	419	64,145	73,572
Total cost	3,010	72,582	11,205	26,229	1,088	114,114	141,797
Accumulated depreciation	-	(25,675)	(6,419)	(17,206)	(669)	(49,969)	(68,225)
Net book value	3,010	46,907	4,786	9,023	419	64,145	73,572
At December 31, 2021	3,010	45,270	4,403	9,383	431	62,497	76,757
Acquisitions	-	-	-	43,290	25	43,315	45,783
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Depreciation	-	(1,637)	(377)	(5,780)	(54)	(7,848)	(10,420)
At June 30, 2022	3,010	43,633	4,026	46,893	402	97,964	112,119
Total cost	3,010	72,582	11,210	72,115	1,182	160,099	197,083
Accumulated depreciation	-	(28,949)	(7,184)	(25,222)	(780)	(62,135)	(84,964)
Net book value	3,010	43,633	4,026	46,893	402	97,964	112,119
Annual depreciation rates - %	-	4.70%	10%	20%	10%		

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 13 - Intangible assets

	Bank	Consolidated
At December 31, 2020	1,477	8,315
Acquisitions	234	4,211
Amortization	(328)	(2,142)
At June 30, 2021	1,383	10,384
Total cost	10,255	34,399
Accumulated amortization	(8,872)	(24,015)
Net book value	1,383	10,384
At December 31, 2021	5,297	13,143
Acquisitions	1,969	6,250
Amortization	(732)	(2,665)
At June 30, 2022	6,534	16,728
Total cost	16,510	45,542
Accumulated amortization	(9,976)	(28,814)
Net book value	6,534	16,728
Annual amortization rates - %	20%	20%

Note 14 - Deposits

a. Balances

Deposits	Bank							Consolidated		
	No defined maturity	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	6/30/2022		Over 1 year	Total	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
				From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months			Total	Total	Total
Demand deposits	198,116	-	-	-	-	-	198,116	92,291	197,825	91,972
Savings deposits	11,580,362	-	-	-	-	-	11,580,362	11,582,945	11,580,362	11,582,945
Interbank deposits	-	4,315,106	6,333,850	7,591,047	14,790,949	9,569,904	42,600,856	36,155,776	42,600,856	36,155,776
Rural interbank deposits	-	1,585,794	971,115	257,320	1,245,431	1,350,141	5,409,801	5,903,367	5,409,801	5,903,367
Time deposits	-	13,771	2,834,454	241,433	167,874	770,207	4,027,739	3,221,937	3,525,859	2,759,240
Total	11,778,478	5,914,671	10,139,419	8,089,800	16,204,254	11,690,252	63,816,874	56,956,316	63,314,703	56,493,300
Current							52,126,622	47,306,949	51,917,991	47,134,807
Non-current							11,690,252	9,649,367	11,396,712	9,358,493

b. Money market funding costs

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Savings deposits	383,811	90,577	383,811	90,577
Interbank deposits	2,379,574	542,255	2,379,574	542,255
Time deposits	151,221	12,099	125,681	7,582
Money market funding	76,856	56,425	76,856	56,425
Other funding expenses	12,782	8,990	12,782	8,990
Total	3,004,244	710,346	2,978,704	705,829

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 15 - Repurchase agreement obligations

Maturity

	Bank and Consolidated					12/31/2021
	6/30/2022					
	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Total	
Own portfolio	791,476	849,201	633,938	222,324	2,496,939	2,027,200
Total	791,476	849,201	633,938	222,324	2,496,939	2,027,200
Current					2,496,939	2,027,200
Non-current					-	-

Nota 16 – Funds from acceptance of bills of exchange, real estate and mortgage notes, debentures and similar items

	Bank and Consolidated						12/31/2021
	6/30/2022						
	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total	
Agribusiness Credit Notes (LCAs) - floating rate	559	16,245	1,263	8,013	30,082	56,162	34,681
Total	559	16,245	1,263	8,013	30,082	56,162	34,681
Current						26,080	13,086
Non-current						30,082	21,595

Note 17 – Borrowings and onlendings

a. Borrowings and onlendings

Onlendings in Brazil are from funds obtained from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development ("BNDES")/Government Agency for Machinery and Equipment Financing ("FINAME"), the National Treasury, Banco do Brasil, and Funcafé, with maturities up to 2038 and bearing finance charges of up to 15.46 % per year.

	Bank and Consolidated						12/31/2021	
	6/30/2022							
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	Over 15 years		
BNDES	105,661	327,807	700,763	558,258	625,773	26	2,318,288	2,421,872
Banco do Brasil/ FCO	6,145	24,943	102,915	108,259	100,157	-	342,419	212,856
Banco da Amazônia/ FNO	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	141
FINAME	84,144	142,949	318,443	203,354	110,836	-	859,725	874,316
Funcafé	93,771	209,018	55,606	16,786	6,734	-	381,915	366,317
Total	289,746	704,717	1,177,726	886,657	843,500	26	3,902,372	3,875,502
Current							994,463	993,949
Non-current							2,907,909	2,881,553

Notes to the financial statements

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c. Borrowing and onlending expenses

	Bank and Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Rediscount operations with Brazilian Central Bank – Instant Payment account (PIX)	818	-
BNDES	47,587	50,175
FINAME	25,257	23,974
Banco do Brasil/ FCO	3,691	988
Other Institutions - Funcafé	11,380	3,605
Total	88,733	78,742

Note 18 – Derivative financial instruments

	Bank and Consolidated		
	6/30/2022		12/31/2021
	Without defined maturity	Total	Total
Futures – Foreign exchange	58	58	56
Total	58	58	56
Current		58	56
Non-current		-	-

Note 19 - Provisions

a. Provision for contingencies

Banco Sicoob is a party to tax-related lawsuits and administrative proceedings. These lawsuits are classified by management, under the advice of internal and external legal advisors, based on probable risk of losses, and taking into consideration the nature and specifics of each lawsuit, as well as higher court precedents.

Provisions for contingent liabilities are recognized, measured and disclosed in accordance with CMN Resolution 3,823/09, as summarized below:

A provision is recognized only when: (a) the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. If any of the above conditions is not met, the provision is not recognized.

Based on these assumptions, the Bank records a provision when it is probable that a present obligation exists at the balance sheet date. Otherwise, the contingent liability is disclosed, unless the outflow of resources is considered remote.

Management believes that the provision recorded is sufficient to cover any losses arising from the lawsuits in course, as shown below:

Legal obligations classified as involving probable risk of loss

The legal obligations that can be reliably estimated are provided for and presented according to their nature in the table below, with the respective changes in the period. Judicial deposits are recorded under "Other receivables - sundry".

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Provisions recorded

Balances

	Bank				Consolidated			
	6/30/2022		12/31/2021		6/30/2022		12/31/2021	
	Judicial deposits	Provisions	Judicial deposits	Provisions	Judicial deposits	Provisions	Judicial deposits	Provisions
Tax	8,015	-	6,680	-	8,100	2	6,762	-
Labor	1,305	1,521	1,240	1,310	1,305	1,521	1,240	1,310
Civil	9,502	15,117	9,341	13,907	10,036	15,874	9,675	14,621
Total	18,822	16,638	17,261	15,217	19,441	17,397	17,677	15,931

Changes in provisions for litigation

	Bank			Consolidated	
	6/30/2022		12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
	Labor	Civil	Total	Total	Total
At December 31, 2021	1,310	13,907	15,217	14,670	15,931
Additions in the period	211	2,004	2,215	4,034	2,391
Utilization in the period	-	(582)	(582)	(1,824)	(696)
Reversals in the period	-	(212)	(212)	(1,663)	(229)
At June 30, 2020	1,521	15,117	16,638	15,217	17,397

Nature of lawsuits classified as involving probable risk of loss

- i. **Labor** – relate basically to lawsuits filed by employees claiming overtime pay, beyond the six-hour workday.
- ii. **Civil** – disputed contractual terms, registration of clients with credit protection services, and personal injury.

Schedule of expected cash outflows

Uncertainties arising from the nature of existing contingencies and the complexity of Brazilian legal environment cause difficulty in estimating future settlement /amounts involved.

Contingencies classified as involving possible risk of loss

Lawsuits classified as involving possible risk of loss are not recognized, and are only disclosed when the amount is individually significant. The following contingencies are classified into this category: (i) civil lawsuits disputing Banco Sicoob's joint liability for deposits made in credit unions; (ii) civil lawsuit disputing the Bank's liability for the payment of damages due to an error made by a credit union; (iii) civil lawsuits disputing alleged property damages and pain and suffering caused by the Bank's products; (iv) labor/social security lawsuits; (v) tax and social security administrative proceedings (Accident Prevention Factor (FAP), Scholarships and Social Integration Program (PIS)); (vi) action for annulment of a tax assessment notice, filed by the Bank. The tax assessment notice that the annulment action is intended to overturn refers to an amount deducted by Banco Sicoob from the tax base in 2008. The deduction arose from the compensatory nature of the amount paid by Banco Sicoob, as decided at an Extraordinary General Meeting, in relation to provision of services under the Bank's responsibility.

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Contingent liabilities classified as involving possible risk of loss

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Labor	23,675	18,968	24,314	19,361
Tax/social security	172,707	165,495	172,706	165,495
Civil	277,876	249,934	291,949	260,469
Total	474,258	434,397	488,969	445,325

b. Provisions for guarantees

	Bank and Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	211	195
Provisioned	26	16
Balance at the end of the six-month period	237	211

The provisions for guarantees are subject to the same criteria established by Resolution 2,682/99. In the first half of 2022, a provision in the amount of R\$ 26 was recorded (R\$ 16 at December 31, 2021).

Note 20 – Equity

a. Share capital

Share capital is comprised of 1,224,611,054 shares (1,120,742,225 at 12/31/2021), of which 615,665,921 are common shares (563,446,485 at 12/31/2021) and 608,945,133 preferred shares (557,295,740 at 12/31/2021), all of which with no par value.

b. Capital reserve

The balance of R\$ 858 (R\$ 51 - 2021) relates to a gain on the sale of treasury shares.

c. Revenue reserve

In accordance with its bylaws, Banco Sicoob appropriated 5% of adjusted profit for the period to the revenue reserve, which totaled R\$ 14,550 (R\$ 11,046 at 12/31/2021).

The amount of R\$ 262,629 (R\$ 199,373 at 12/31/2021) was transferred to "Revenue reserve - Other", to be allocated as decided at the next general meeting. The Bank also recorded mandatory dividends, totaling R\$ 13,823, which will be distributed upon authorization.

d. Dividends

The shareholders of Banco Sicoob are entitled to mandatory minimum dividends corresponding to 5% of adjusted profit for the year. Banco Sicoob approved the distribution of dividends totaling R\$ 13,823, equivalent to R\$ 11.29 per thousand shares (R\$ 10,493, equivalent to R\$ 9.36 per thousand shares, at December 31, 2021).

e. Adjustment to market value

These are adjustments arising from the marking-to-market of available-for-sale securities, as required by BACEN Circular Letter 3,068/01, net of tax effects (Note 8).

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

Note 21 – Operational limits – Basel Accord

The net assets of Banco Sicoob Prudential Conglomerate are consistent with the level of risk from its asset framework. In June 2022, the Basel ratio was 14.57% (13.48% at 12/31/2021).

Note 22 – Other balances

a. Other assets

a1. Payment transactions

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Payment transactions - Acquiring operations	4,556,057	4,765,658	4,592,441	4,813,549
Receivables from payment transactions - Card	8,820,514	7,791,238	8,820,514	7,791,238
Total	13,376,570	12,556,896	13,412,955	12,604,787
Current	13,233,773	12,469,596	13,270,158	12,517,487
Non-current	142,797	87,300	142,797	87,300

a2. Foreign exchange portfolio

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Foreign currency purchase	1,288	-	1,288	-
Total	1,288	-	1,288	-
Current	1,288	-	1,288	-
Non-current	-	-	-	-

a3. Other

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Checks and other documents remitted	780,608	137	780,608	137
Documents received from other participants of the systems	894,751	-	894,751	-
Taxes and contributions to be offset	117,766	201,828	149,246	248,205
Payments to be reimbursed	84,738	79,066	85,016	79,234
Notes and credits receivable	46,877	30,258	46,673	30,063
Sundry debtors - Brazil	70,670	51,199	82,437	60,130
Prepaid expenses	54,997	53,326	152,853	55,799
Other	32,277	29,131	34,491	38,804
Total	2,082,684	444,945	2,226,075	512,372
Current	1,997,717	343,877	2,045,426	406,551
Non-current	84,967	101,068	180,649	105,822

a4. Provisions for other receivables

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Provision for receivables from payment transactions	113,714	102,051	113,714	102,051
Provision for other loan losses	497	459	497	459
Total	114,210	102,510	114,210	102,510
Current	112,374	101,395	112,374	1,1115
Non-current	1,836	1,115	1,836	1,115

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b. Other liabilities

b1. Payment transactions

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Prepaid payment account	-	-	42,617	55,614
Checks and other documents received	572,591	-	572,591	-
Receipts remitted	1,503,357	1	1,503,357	1
Payment transactions	7,501,798	6,504,776	7,501,806	6,504,787
Obligations related to payment transactions	2,394,560	2,686,216	2,458,664	2,756,311
Obligations related to payment arrangement services	1,862	1,864	1,862	1,864
Total	11,974,168	9,192,857	12,080,897	9,318,577
Current	11,974,168	9,192,857	12,080,897	9,318,577
Non-current	-	-	-	-

b2. Linked transactions

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Linked transactions - rediscount (Pix)	30,759	-	30,759	-
Total	30,759	-	30,759	-
Current	30,759	-	30,759	-
Non-current	-	-	-	-

b3. Social and statutory obligations

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Return on capital payable - Dividends	1,087	1,232	1,087	1,232
Provision for profit sharing	9,113	14,659	11,884	18,512
Total	10,200	15,892	12,971	19,744
Current	10,200	15,892	12,971	19,744
Non-current	-	-	-	-

b4. Tax and social security obligations

	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Provision for income tax		63,711	99,086	86,203	128,016
Provision for social contribution		52,215	92,305	63,456	110,378
Taxes and contributions on third-party services		3,808	5,861	4,536	6,673
Taxes and contributions on salaries		4,822	5,767	6,735	8,468
Other taxes		21,413	21,131	27,640	26,719
Total		145,969	224,150	188,570	280,254
Current		140,691	218,872	183,292	274,976
Non-current		5,278	5,278	5,278	5,278

b5. Foreign exchange portfolio

	Note	Bank		Consolidated	
		6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Obligations related to foreign currency purchases		1,897	338	1,897	338
Total		1,897	338	1,897	338
Current		1,897	338	-	338
Non-current		-	-	-	-

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b6. Other

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2021	12/31/2021
Interdepartmental accounts	102,351	27,513	102,351	27,513
Collection of taxes and similar charges	586,047	19,489	586,047	19,489
Payables to members of terminated consortia groups	-	-	1,537	29,596
Obligations related to official agreements	44,481	29,445	44,481	29,445
Personnel expenses	21,595	16,085	31,450	23,363
Administrative expenses	145,747	161,171	131,361	145,852
Credit cards	270,022	232,190	270,022	232,190
Expenses with lending operations	81,294	155,379	81,294	155,378
Acquiring operations	47,796	62,832	47,796	62,832
Other	44,568	91,060	368,191	326,163
Total	1,343,901	795,164	1,664,530	1,051,821
Current	1,341,585	793,143	1,593,956	1,049,413
Non-current	2,316	2,021	70,574	2,408

c. Foreign exchange gain (loss)

	Bank and Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Foreign exchange gain	5,054	2,781
Foreign exchange loss	4,273	986
Total	781	1,795

d. Income from services rendered and banking fees

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Sicoob Agreement	5,167	4,807	5,167	4,807
Income from banking fees (a)	10,942	10,044	10,942	10,044
Income from fund services	1,536	1,254	1,535	1,254
Income from fund management services	-	-	6,804	5,547
Income from consortia management services	-	-	112,013	153,170
Income from credit card services (b)	475,296	354,796	481,082	359,373
Income from prepayments of obligations related to payment transactions	244,037	140,908	244,090	140,945
Income from collection services for public utility companies (c)	60,623	52,008	60,623	52,008
Income from banking fees	67	59	67	59
Income from acquiring services	5,093	3,882	5,093	3,882
Other income - sundry	50,439	32,205	60,353	52,769
Total	853,200	599,963	987,769	783,858

(a) Relate to services provided to Sicoob members other than banking fees.

(b) Relate to exchange services, withdrawals, electronic checks, annual fees of cards, credit card management services, etc.

(c) Relate to fees charged for collection services rendered to public utility companies.

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e. Other operating income

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Recovery of charges and expenses	6,048	3,999	6,048	3,999
Income from credit card operations (a)	43,902	30,892	43,902	58,781
Acquiring operations	119,609	118,850	119,609	118,850
Others	11,418	1,668	43,865	5,290
Total	180,977	155,409	213,424	186,920

(a) Total income from credit card operations (Note 22d).

f. Personnel expenses

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Fees paid to officers and directors	8,575	6,964	9,821	8,896
Salaries (a)	43,043	34,908	63,071	51,355
Social charges (b)	19,677	15,901	27,675	22,841
Benefits (c)	12,750	11,254	25,016	21,711
Training programs	1,218	389	1,429	512
Interns' compensation	134	256	682	620
Total	85,397	69,672	127,694	105,935

(a) Relate mainly to salaries, overtime, and provisions for 13th month salary and vacation pay.

(b) Relate mainly to provisions for National Institute of Social Security (INSS) and Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees (FGTS).

(c) Relate mainly to health care benefits, and transportation and meal vouchers provided to employees.

g. Administrative expenses

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Water, electricity, gas, maintenance and upkeep	155	65	799	560
Communication	23,366	10,985	25,973	19,223
Materials	295	133	305	402
Data processing	24,049	15,099	23,116	15,262
Advertising and publicity	130,128	89,259	135,749	90,304
Financial system services	19,457	18,333	19,947	18,751
Outsourced services	19,778	15,270	44,639	145,201
Specialized technical services	16,697	12,014	13,115	8,810
Depreciation and amortization	8,580	4,315	13,086	7,888
Travel	1,214	14	1,248	14
Other administrative expenses	5,139	4,950	7,449	7,452
Total	248,858	170,437	285,426	313,867

h. Other operating expenses

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Contingencies	2,000	1,296	2,178	1,423
Expenses related to transaction payment services	289,205	199,403	243,002	159,777
Commissions on lending operations	68,890	243,508	68,890	243,508
Acquiring operations	145,011	177,780	145,011	177,780
Other operating expenses	74,318	55,401	90,118	63,561
Total	579,424	677,388	549,199	646,049

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

i. Non-operating income (expenses)

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Non-operating income	80	1,617	79	1,617
Non-operating expense	-	-	1	-
Amortization of goodwill - Sicoob Soluções de Pagamentos Ltda	-	(25,482)	-	(25,482)
Total	80	(23,865)	78	(23,865)

i. Non-recurring income (expenses)

There was no non-recurring income (expenses) during the period.

Note 23 – Related-party transactions

a. Sicoob System

Banco Sicoob was created to provide financial, technical and operational services to credit unions, pursuant to Article 88 of Law 5,764/71 (Note 1).

The transactions carried out between the Bank and the Sicoob system are shown below:

	Note	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Assets		20,475,667	20,089,270
Lending operations and interbank onlendings		20,448,552	20,052,414
Receivables		3,753	4,104
Prepaid expenses - commission		23,362	32,752
Liabilities		45,386,371	38,969,195
Deposits		42,899,858	36,387,672
Repurchase agreements		1,084,657	1,247,905
Payables		1,401,856	1,333,619
		6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Revenue		1,275,378	574,879
Lending operations and interbank onlendings		926,209	371,022
Other income		349,169	203,857
Expenses		2,641,417	998,253
Funding		2,351,812	551,078
Other expenses		289,606	447,175

b. Subsidiaries

	Sicoob DTVM		Sicoob PAR		Sicoob Soluções de Pagamento		Sicoob Consórcios	
	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021	6/30/2022	12/31/2021
Assets	43	68	-	-	-	-	160	284
Receivables	43	68	-	-	-	-	160	284
Liabilities	7,586	14,569	916	1,346	389,652	675,175	138,869	208,111
Demand deposits	3	5	27	53	255	592	7	13
Time deposits	7,583	14,563	890	1,292	354,546	622,957	138,862	208,098
Payables	-	-	-	-	34,850	51,625	-	-
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Expenses	440	89	341	7	83,900	58,434	7,052	1,272
Funding expenses	440	89	341	7	17,706	3,148	7,052	1,272
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	66,193	55,284	-	-
Revenue	-	-	-	-	18,053	7	970	862
Sundry income	-	-	-	-	18,053	7	970	1,273

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

c. Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel include the directors and officers. At the Annual General Shareholders' Meetings the maximum aggregate compensation payable to the Board of Directors and Executive Board is established.

The compensation paid or payable to officers and directors for their services is shown below:

	Bank		Consolidated	
	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2021
Fees	7,535	5,920	8,425	7,314
Benefits	2,131	1,502	2,505	2,309
Financial charges	1,867	1,466	2,111	1,832
Total	11,533	8,888	13,041	11,455

Note 24 – Other information

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

As established by CMN Resolution 3,263/05, Banco Sicoob has investments in financial institutions which allow it to offset payables against receivables held by these institutions.

The amounts subject to offsetting are summarized below:

Description	Bank					
	6/30/2022			12/31/2021		
	Investment	Funding	Amount to offset	Investment	Funding	Amount to offset
CDI/LF	755,870	773,234	617,318	750,581	1,328,296	657,382
Total	755,870	773,234	617,318	750,581	1,328,296	657,382

b. Insurance

Banco Sicoob's assets subject to risks are insured at amounts deemed sufficient to cover potential losses, taking into consideration the nature of its activities.

c. Guarantees provided

The guarantees provided through financial charges, relating to endorsements and sureties, totaled R\$ 19,909 at June 30, 2022 (R\$ 18,150 at December 31, 2021). In June 2022, a provision in the amount of R\$ 26 was recorded (reversal of R\$ 16 at December 31, 2021).

d. Employee benefits

Private pension

Banco Sicoob and the group companies sponsor the Sicoob Private Pension Foundation (Sicoob Previ), established in November 2006, which provides its participants and their dependents with pension benefits, in the form of a defined contribution plan, to supplement the benefits provided by the official social security system.

At June 30, 2022, Sicoob Previ had 893 active participants (946 at June 30, 2021), whose consolidated contributions totaled R\$ 2,867 (R\$ 2,520 at June 30, 2021), accounted for within Personnel expenses.

Notes to the financial statements

June 30, 2022

All amounts in thousands of reais, unless otherwise stated

e. Profit-sharing

Banco Sicoob offers profit sharing to its employees, which is calculated in accordance with the Collective Labor Agreement. In the first half of 2022, the amounts recorded in "Other liabilities - provision for profit sharing" totaled R\$ 9,113 (R\$ 14,659 at December 31, 2021) in the parent, and R\$ 11,884 (R\$ 18,512 at December 31, 2021) in the consolidated (Note 22 b3).

f. COVID-19 effects

In 2020, the global economy was adversely impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19), declared to be a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). The Bank and its related companies implemented measures to manage their operations and provide support for the employees during the pandemic,

In addition to the measures taken by regulatory and governmental entities to promote the health and wellbeing of individuals and organizations, Sicoob's Crisis Committee and Crisis Group has, from March 13, 2020, been continuously monitoring the pandemic effects and impacts on operations, providing the System's institutions with guidance on strategic, operational, safety and business aspects, among others.

Even after the Federal Government published Ordinance No. 913/2022, officially declaring the end of the Public Health Emergency of National Importance ("ESPIN"), Banco Sicoob continues to permanently monitor the impacts that may affect its operations and results.

* * *

Composition of Banco Sicoob's Management Bodies

Board of Directors

Miguel Ferreira de Oliveira – Chairman
Rui Schneider da Silva – Vice Chairman
Aifa Naomi Uehara de Paula
Bento Venturim
Clidenor Gomes Filho
Felipe Magalhães Bastos
Geraldo Souza Ribeiro Filho
Hudson Tabajara Camilli
Ivan Capra
Ivo Azevedo de Brito
José Evaldo Campos
Luiz Antônio Ferreira de Araujo
Luiz Gonzaga Viana Lage
Marcelo Baiocchi Carneiro
Marcelo Martins
Wilson Geraldo Cavina

Executive Board

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

Accountant

Primo João Cracco
CRC-SP 149.703/O-2

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Summary of the Audit Committee Report

Introduction

1. The Audit Committee is a statutory body charged with providing advice to the Board of Directors, opining on the financial statements, on the effectiveness of the internal control system and risk management, and the work performed by internal and independent auditors.
2. Under statutory and regulatory terms, in addition to Banco Cooperativo Sicoob S.A. – Banco Sicoob, the activities of the Audit Committee also address the following companies that comprise the Banco Sicoob Group: Sicoob Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. – Sicoob DTVM, Sicoob Administradora de Consórcios Ltda. – Sicoob Consórcios e Sicoob Soluções de Pagamento Ltda. – Sicoob Pagamentos.
3. The Management of Banco Sicoob and of the companies that comprise the Group are responsible for preparing and ensuring the accuracy of the financial statements, managing risks, maintaining an effective and consistent system of internal controls, and ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory standards.
4. The Internal Audit performs, independent regular assessments of the risk management activities and of the suitability and effectiveness of internal controls in all Group companies.
5. PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda. (“PwC”) is the independent audit firm contracted to provide audit services on the financial statements of Banco Sicoob and of the companies of the Group. The Independent Auditor is responsible for:
 - a) expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Sicoob and the Group companies, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN); and
 - b) assessing the suitability and quality of the internal control system, in the context of the audit of the financial statements, including the risk management system and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

Audit Committee Activities

6. In compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the Audit Committee:
 - a) in the first half of 2022 three regular meetings and one extraordinary meeting were held;
 - b) acted independently in the performance of its duties, always supported by information received from Management, the independent audit firm and internal auditors, and the officers responsible for risk and internal control management, and also based on its own conclusions arising from direct observation;
 - c) followed the process of preparation of the financial statements; assessed the relevant aspects, comprehensiveness, compliance and clarity of the notes to the financial statements; examined the accounting practices, the procedures used for the constitution of provisions, and the contents of the independent auditor's report on the parent company and consolidated financial statements;
 - d) held meetings with the Executive Board, the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee, suggesting improvements to the relevant function in situations where opportunities for improvement were identified;
 - e) monitored and evaluated the work performed by the Internal Audit Function; of the Independent Audit conducted by PwC; the management of credit, market, interest rate, liquidity, operational, socio-environmental, reputational, compliance, strategy and cyber security risks; business continuity/ Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing; Risk Appetite Statement (RAS); and the Stress Testing Program (STP); and

Summary of the Audit Committee Report

- f) provided Management with recommendations, which were included in the minutes of the meetings and filed, remaining available all management's bodies.

Internal control and risk management systems

7. At the meetings held with the areas responsible, and through the analysis of the information and documents requested and made available by Management, the Audit Committee evaluated aspects relating to the Group's internal control and risk management, and did not identify non-compliances with laws, regulations, and internal rules, which could put the organization at risk.
8. In the first six-month period of 2022, no errors, fraud or non-compliance with statutory or regulatory provisions were reported through the communication channels made available to the employees.
9. The Audit Committee considers that the internal control system and the risk management processes are appropriate to the size and complexity of the operations of Banco Sicoob and companies comprising the Group. Furthermore, Management is continuously striving to improve the systems, processes and procedures.

Independent Audit

10. The independent auditors, PwC, presented the results of their work and relevant accounting aspects at the Audit Committee's monthly meetings. No situations have been identified that could affect the objectivity and independence of their audit work.
11. The Audit Committee considers satisfactory the work performed by the Independent Audit function, which confirms the Committee's opinion on the integrity of the consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2022.

Internal Audit

12. In accordance with the annual plan approved by the Board of Directors, the Internal Audit presented, at the Audit Committee's monthly meetings, the result of the work carried out, which did not identify any residual risks that could affect the strength and continuity of the operations of Banco Sicoob and companies that comprise the Group.
13. The Audit Committee assesses as positive the scope and quality of the work performed by the Internal Audit Function.

Financial Statements

14. The analyses addressed the procedures adopted in the preparation of the parent company and consolidated trial balances and balance sheets, notes to the financial statements, and financial reports disclosed together with the consolidated financial statements.
15. The Audit Committee concluded that the consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2022 were prepared in compliance with legal and regulatory standards, and in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, reflecting, in all material respects, the financial position of the Banco Sicoob Group for the period then ended.

Brasília - Federal District, August 15, 2022.

Ivo Azevedo de Brito
Coordinator

Marcos Vinicius Viana Borges

Rafael Alves Horta

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Carlos Augusto da Silva

carlos_augusto.silva@pwc.com

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