CACIQUE

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
Independent Auditor´s Report

Financial statements
December 31 2021

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL

Financial statements
December 31 2021 and 2020

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Administration Report

Dear shareholders,

In compliance with the legal and statutory provisions, we submit for your appreciation the administration and financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended on December 31 2021, compared to the calendar year of 2020.

A word from the CEO

In 2021, we continued to face the major challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic that had already had significant impacts worldwide since the previous year. Its effects and consequences persisted into 2021, at times even stronger, considerably affecting the economy as a whole.

We continue to work closely with our employees and the entire supply chain and logistics to minimize the negative effects on our operations. We persisted in our proactive and diligent posture regarding the pandemic, maintaining safety and security measures for our employees, service providers and suppliers. Throughout the year, at no time did we neglect strict sanitary protocols, aiming to preserve the health and lives of our employees and their families.

Even in the most critical periods of the pandemic we have always had the unconditional support of our entire Team, and with enough effort and persistence, it was possible to operate our Production Unit in Londrina uninterruptedly during all the days of the year 2021.

By facing and overcoming great challenges, we were able, in September 2021, to start the production of Soluble Coffee in our new Unit in Linhares, in the state of Espírito Santo. Even without holding its formal Inauguration, we decided to go ahead with the operation of this production park and we had our first shipment of Soluble Coffee in the Port of Vitória in October. We estimate to operate our Linhares Unit at full capacity by 2022, with significant volumes destined for the Foreign Market.

We continued with our strict business and financial discipline, fulfilling our investment plans and targets for the year. Parallel to the start of operations in Linhares, we continued with the modernization of our Londrina Industrial Plant, where we finalized the investments in the Agglomeration Area and in our Drying, Packaging and Packing Areas, always aiming to improve and expand the capacity of these areas.

We are going through 2021 with confidence, achieving significant sales volumes. Our total sales of soluble coffee in the foreign and domestic markets reached a total volume of 32,800 tons, once again a significant and historical figure - surpassing the volume of the previous year – therefore a new production and sales record in Cacique's history. This volume represented a growth of 0.92% compared to 2020. In the year 2021, we acquired in the Brazilian market 978 thousand bags of Green Coffee.

Our revenue in dollars had a small decrease due to the fall in the price of raw material Robusta Coffee in the first half of the year, both in International Markets and in Brazil, when we normally effect our sales for the second half. However, even with a small decrease in our Export Revenue, the appreciation of the Dollar combined with an increase in our sales in the Domestic Market gave us a modest growth in Gross Revenue in Reais of about 2.3%.

We obtained a net result for the year 2021 of R$ 53 million, 43% lower than the result for the year 2020, and a decrease in the adjusted EBITDA margin of around 37.3%. The main factors contributing to this scenario were the current harvest and logistical bottlenecks in international shipping.

The Coffee Market in general, and in particular Soluble Coffee, continued to show growth, mainly due to the ease of preparation, maintenance of the level of consumption in the in-home segment, driven by the limited mobility and social isolation resulting from the pandemic.

In our continuous search for better results, we must highlight the commitment of our employees, the unrestricted support of the Board of Directors, the Executive Board, and our Shareholders during the year 2021.

Our Administrative, Operational, Financial and Sales teams, already adapted to the new reality of intermittent shifts, alternating work in their places of work with remote work - home office, ensured constant contact with our customers and suppliers. Still restricted in terms of international travel for visits and face-to-face meetings with our customers, we continue to hold videoconference meetings, thus maintaining direct contact with our buyers in the more than 70 countries where we are present.

In 2021, we made great progress in the implementation of ESG in our company. Specific groups were established for each of the three pillars of ESG, with regular meetings to develop specific policies, planning, and to monitor progress. We are fully satisfied with the results achieved. We will continue in 2022 committed in our efforts to increasingly insert ourselves in the communities where we are present, participating in these communities with responsibility and commitment and with respect for the environment.

Cia. Cacique continues, with confidence and determination, dedicated to building a promising future, with investments not only in its production capacity but also in quality and development of new products, prioritizing the commitment to the environment, social responsibility and corporate governance.

We will continue to advocate sustainable development and will remain engaged and aligned with our suppliers and customers, actively participating in Certification and Traceability programs throughout the production chain. Our goal is to make sure that the raw materials, packaging materials and inputs required for production come from suppliers who value the environment and encourage the best social and governance practices, prioritizing, as we do, inclusion and diversity in the workplace.

Without giving up Covid-19's prevention measures, we will continue in 2022 focused on our growth goals, contributing to the communities where we are present and to our country.

Sergio Pereira
President and CEO

1. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

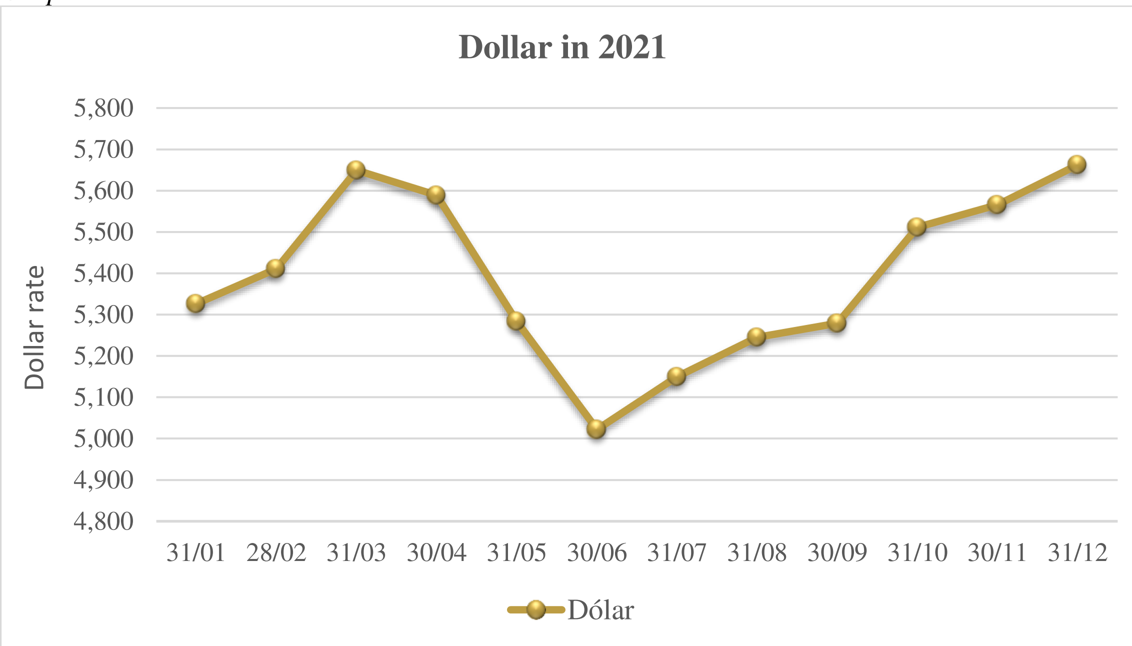
1.1. Profile

Founded in 1959 by the pioneer and visionary Horacio Sabino Coimbra, Companhia Cacique de Café Solúvel is proud of its history. The quality with which we work every day makes us currently the largest soluble coffee exporter in Brazil, present in over 70 countries. Besides the headquarters located in Londrina/PR, a new industrial plant was inaugurated in 2021 in Linhares/ES, within the modern concept of Industry 4.0. We also have strategic offices located in São Paulo, Santos, New York, and Moscow.

Main results

The year 2021 started with the dollar quoted at R$ 5.1967, ending the year at R$ 5.5805, a devaluation of 7.4%, as can be seen in graph 1.

Graph 1



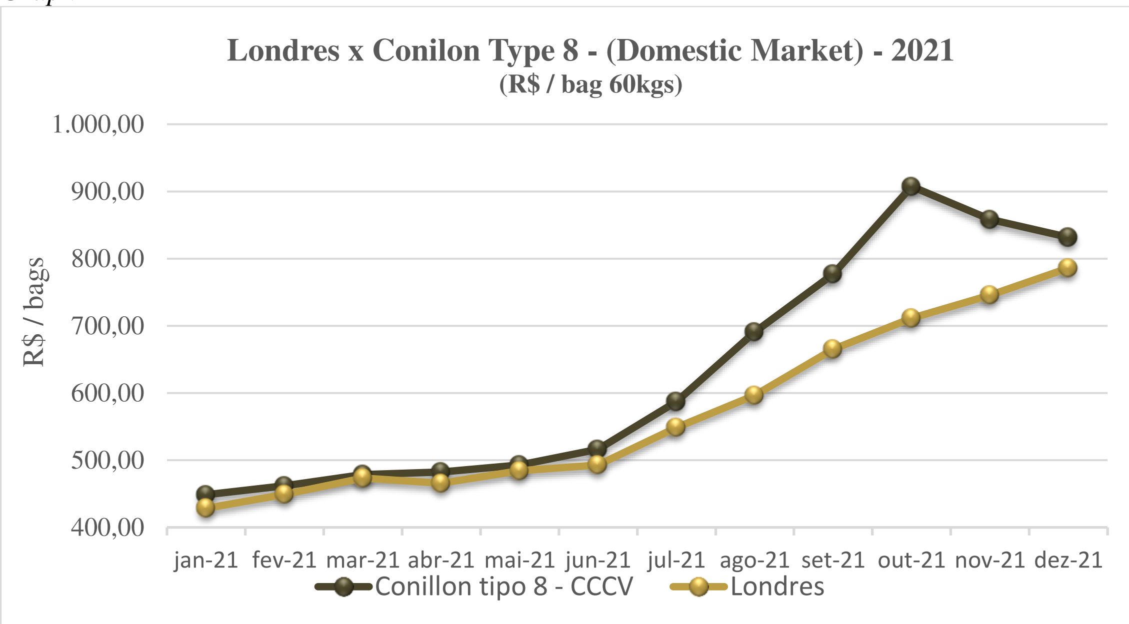
Brazil, as the second largest producer of conilon coffee in the world, in 2021 had a reduction in relation to the previous harvest, according to a report by Conab - Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento. The physiological effects of the negative biennial observed in several producing regions this harvest, as well as the adverse climatic conditions of drought in many locations, directly influenced the plantations, both for the reduction of the average yield and for the reduction of the area under production. Besides this, there were frosts in June and July, although with little interference in this harvest, having an impact on coffee plantations in production and in formation. The total volume of Arabica and Conilon coffee produced in Brazil was 47,716 thousand bags of processed coffee, a decrease of 24.4% compared to the previous harvest.

Exports of Brazilian coffee fell 3.3% in comparison with the previous year. It is noteworthy that in 2020 the highest volume ever recorded in the historical series was reached, favored by the record production in that year. The high production in 2020 allowed Brazil to keep exports strong in the first half of 2021; however, the current crop and logistical bottlenecks in international shipping restricted coffee exports in the second half of the year.

The high level of exports was due to the market environment, with a strong appreciation of coffee abroad and a weakening of the Brazilian real against the US dollar in 2021. The domestic supply of coffee in 2021, already reduced by the fall in production this year, was further restricted by increased exports.

Robusta coffee prices on the London futures market began the year 2021 with moderate variations, but since May this year they have appreciated significantly (Graph 2). In this scenario of strong appreciation for Arabica coffee, due to factors such as: drought in Brazil, the negative biennial of Arabica coffee in 2021, the occurrence of frosts last winter, and the prospect of increased global demand in the 2021/22 cycle, the industry tends to increase the demand for Robusta coffee to reduce the cost of producing blends.

Graph 2



CCCV: Centro do Comércio de Café de Vitória/ES

Nevertheless, our soluble coffee exports continue to be taxed at a rate of 9% on imports from countries belonging to the European Union. This condition applies in a discriminatory way to Brazil, since Colombia, the world's third largest coffee producer, is exempt from taxes on soluble coffee exports to the European Bloc. We continue to monitor the implementation of the free trade agreement between Mercosur and the EU, where the total reduction of import taxes on soluble coffee by the two blocks will take place within 4 years, as of the ratification of the terms by the respective parliaments. Thus, we reaffirm our belief in the virtues of the free market and free competition.

The table below shows the behavior of Brazilian soluble coffee exports in the year 2021, compared to the year 2020:

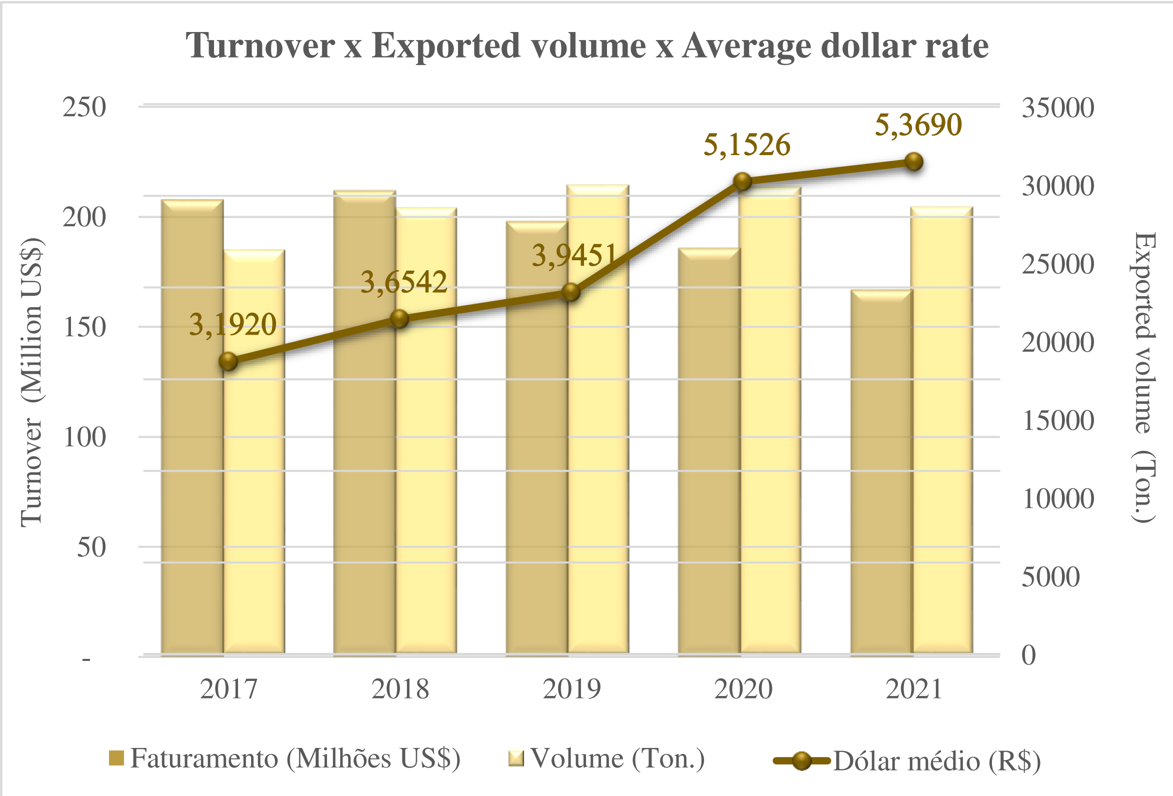
	2021		2020	
Exporters	Ton	% Part.	Ton	% Part.
Cacique	28.642	30.3%	29.913	31.9%
Others	65.731	69.7%	63.885	68.1%
Total	94.373	100.0%	93.798	100.0%

Source: ABICS

Comparing the year 2021 to 2020, Brazilian soluble coffee exports remained at the same level, with a slight increase of 0.61%. During this same period, Companhia Cacique's share in Brazilian exports decreased from 31.9% to 30.3%, a reduction of 4.8%, while the volume exported by the Company decreased by 4.3%. It should be noted that our sales in the domestic market, in volume, grew by 86.9% when comparing the same period, totaling R$ 142.7 million in 2021 (R$ 76.3 million in 2020).

In 2021, the Company's exports totaled US$ 166.9 million, against US$ 185.7 million in 2020, a reduction of 4.2% in the total amount exported, caused mainly by the reduction of robusta raw coffee prices in the domestic market, the devaluation of the Brazilian real, and logistical bottlenecks in international shipping. Elevated by the devaluation of the Brazilian real against the US dollar, gross revenue rose from R$1.054 billion in 2020 to R$1.078 billion in 2021, an increase of 2.26%.

Graph 3



Net revenue for 2021 was R$53 million, against R$93 million in 2020, a reduction of 43%. Our total sales grew 2.26% in this same period. Our adjusted EBITDA margin for 2021 was R$ 120.4 million, corresponding to 12.7% of Net Revenues, against R$ 190.1 million in 2020, a reduction of 36.7%. It is also noteworthy that the Company performs currency hedging to protect itself from dollar oscillations.

Description *(accounting) – in thousands of reais*	**Business Year 2021**	**2020**	**Var. %**
Gross revenue	1.077.650	1.053.837	2.3%
Net revenue	1.056.552	1.045.517	1.1%
Costs and expenses	(937.306)	(708.005)	32.4%
Depreciation and amortization	15.063	21.452	-29.8%
EBITDA (standard formula)	**134.309**	**358.964**	**-62.6%**
% EBITDA s/ Net Revenue	**12,71%**	**34,33%**	**-63.0%**
(-) Result *hedge* turnover	(13.904)	(130.094)	-89.3%
(-) Revenue from TDA compensation	-	(38.729)	100.0%
EBITDA adjusted	**120.405**	**190.141**	**-36.7%**
% EBITDA adjusted over Net Revenue	**11,40%**	**18,19%**	**-37.3%**
Adjusted net profit	1.042.648	915.423	13.9%
Net profit	53.316	93.388	-42.9%
Net debt	445.479	354.295	25.7%
Investments	110.712	210.959	-47.5%

1.2. Results destination

	R$ mil
Net profit	53.316
Legal Reserve – 5%	(2.666)
Realization of the equity revaluation adjustment	214
Realization of the revaluation reserve	257
Proposal dividends – 50%	(25.561)
Retained Earnings Reserve	(25.561)

Dividend distribution proposal

Basis for dividends	51.122
Proposed dividends	(25.561)
Dividends per common share per thousand shares	R$ 983,08
Dividends per preferred share per thousand shares	R$ 1.081,39

1.3. Investments, research and development

Investments in industrial projects, research and development totaled, in 2021 R$ 111 million, the main ones being: R$ 92 million in continuing the construction of the new unit in Linhares/ES (R$ 190 million in 2020); R$ 3 million in the project for improvements in the Drying area and R$ 2 million in equipment for the Bottling/Packaging area.

1.4. Integrated Management System

In 2021, the Integrated Management System ensured the continuity of the certifications according to ISO 9001 and FSSC 22000, after audits carried out by SGS in the industrial plant in Londrina and the offices in São Paulo and Santos. Other certifications were maintained by the Company such as Organic Products; Rainforest; Fairtrade, UTZ; Kosher; Halal. In relation to the Linhares unit, we ended 2021 with the industry certified according to ISO 9001, FSSC 22000, UTZ, and Kosher standards. For the year 2022, the Linhares unit will undergo the audit for Halal certification and we will start the ISO-14001 certification process for both units.

To confirm the social and ethical conduct with its stakeholders, Companhia Cacique is a member of SEDEX (Social and Ethical Data Exchange), an international online platform for sharing ethical performance in global supply chains, with audits conducted every two years according to SMETA standards (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit). The inclusion of the Linhares unit in the SEDEX platform is planned for 2022.

1.5. New Plant – *Industry 4.0*

We are very pleased to announce the start-up of our new soluble coffee manufacturing unit in the city of Linhares/ES on September 1, 2021. The first container for export through the Port of Vitória/ES left the unit on October 19, 2021 bound for Singapore. The new unit has a capacity of 14,000 tons of soluble coffee per year and was designed with the concepts of Industry 4.0, involving state-of-the-art technology and a high degree of automation.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE ASPECTS

2.1 ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE

The year 2021 was marked by Company advances in ESG practices. We revised our Code of Conduct, which describes and guides the ethical posture adopted with priority audiences. Its reinforced aspects of the company's relationship with suppliers and service providers, especially the process of registration evaluation, social, environmental and reputational suitability, aiming to prevent the use of forced, slave or analogous labor, or any type of irregular work in the provision of services.

We emphasize the importance of adopting non-discriminatory practices in the employment relationship and practices that are harmful to the environment. We improved the internal and external mechanisms of communication with stakeholders in the Londrina and Linhares units.

We reviewed all internal norms that establish guidelines and procedures to formalize the work processes, speeding up and increasing reliability and transparency.

We maintained the practice of conducting an annual survey of the internal and external context of the organization, analyzing possible risks to the business and defining strategic objectives and initiatives, which are constantly monitored and reassessed by Senior Management.

2.1. HUMAN RESOURCES

We ended the year 2021 with 1,217 workers on our staff, an increase of 9.45% in relation to the year 2020. These are employees, interns, temporary workers and outsourced workers to make up the work teams in the Londrina/PR and Linhares/ES units. All employees are covered by the occupational health and safety management systems.

Regarding the Coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, throughout the year 2021, we continued following all the WHO (World Health Organization) and MS (Ministry of Health) guidelines. The Occupational Medicine department maintained the guidance practices to employees, emphasizing the importance of preventive actions and encouraging everyone to adhere to the government vaccination program. The cases of illness (suspected or confirmed) and the cases of hospitalization were accompanied by the occupational physician. The medical clinic was available for assistance 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In relation to occupational safety, we maintained initiatives aimed at training preventive actions. We reduced the overall number of work-related accidents by 10% in 2021 compared to 2020. However, there was an increase in the injury rate and sick leave rates that nave been on the company's radar which aims at zero accidents.

The Trainee Program received 36 students. Of this total, 8 interns were hired during the year, a success rate of 22%.

The company maintained the Young Apprentice program, a government initiative aimed at preparing and inserting young people in the world of work supported by the Apprenticeship Law (10.097/2000). In 2021, the company received 23 young people, 19 of them in the Londrina unit and 4 in Linhares. The program will be maintained in 2022.

The Moodle platform for remote training, accessible to 100% of employees, continues to be a powerful tool to maintain the continuing education program for employees, especially during this pandemic period. In 2021, 13 different training courses were offered through the platform. A total of 29,337 hours of training were conducted, an average of 22.52 hours per employee. Of the total training, 6,087 hours were dedicated exclusively to occupational health and safety and covered the Londrina and Linhares units.

LOCAL COMMUNITY

The support to local community initiatives was enhanced in 2021 with resources from federal tax incentive laws and our own resources. Around 90 initiatives from the communities of Londrina/PR and Linhares/ES were supported. Regarding the incentive laws, 9% of the resources were destined to the Fund for Children and Adolescents; 14% to the Fund for the Rights of the Elderly; 15% to the Sports Incentive Law, and 62% to the Cultural Incentive Law. With own resources, we maintained the support practices to the surrounding community and professionals of the front line in the fight against the Coronavirus in the city of Londrina. According to the guidelines of the Norm of Socio-environmental Responsibility, we prioritized projects that care for the customs, traditions and values of the communities in which we operate and that are committed to the health and welfare of the population, the education of future generations and the preservation of the environment.

2.2. THE ENVIRONMENT

We continue to prioritize the efficient use of natural resources, especially non-renewable ones, the search for clean energy and for innovations that allow us to produce with the least possible impact. We comply with the environmental legislation and act bringing new knowledge about this theme to the organization.

2.2.1. Waste Management

Waste management practices follow all applicable legal requirements. The solid waste generated by the company is disposed of in an environmentally correct manner according to the waste management plan. The company is registered with environmental agencies to carry out the recycling and/or environmentally correct disposal of waste. We maintained the practice of reverse logistics with the collection, by suppliers, of empty packages of chemicals, printer tonners, and packaging materials (pallets, cardboard plates, and wooden frames). We remain a member of the ILOG - Instituto Paranaense de Logística Reversa (Paraná Institute of Reverse Logistics), which supports the associates in meeting the requirements of the National Policy for Solid Waste.

2.2.2. Reduction of water consumption, reuse and effluent generation

In 2021, we maintained all initiatives aimed at reducing and reusing water. We reached 25% of reuse, reduced water consumption by 17% during the year, and reduced effluent generation by 27% per ton of product in the last 3 years. This proves that the actions to optimize the CIP – Cleaning in Place - system, the internal cleaning equipment, the reuse of water from the evaporation process, other internal actions, and the work to raise awareness among employees continue to be effective in achieving the results mentioned.

2.2.3. Energetic Efficiency

We continue to invest in the substitution of energy matrices with the acquisition of equipment and new technologies. The boiler and roaster projects that use biomass as fuel, in addition to other actions aimed at reducing energy consumption have proven effective. In 2021, we reduced greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere by 64% compared to the base year. In 2022, we will invest in the conversion of the energy matrix of one more coffee roaster to biomass.

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Management of Companhia Cacique would like to thank in particular its employees for their commitment and dedication, its customers, consumers, suppliers, financial institutions and the community that welcomes us, and its shareholders for their support and trust.

Londrina, February 16, 2021.

The Management

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR´S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To
Shareholders and Administrators
Companhia Cacique de Café Solúvel
Londrina – PR

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Companhia Cacique de Café Solúvel ("Company"),** which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in stockholders' equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Companhia Cacique de Café Solúvel at December 31, 2021, the performance of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

Basis for the opinion on the financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements established in the Code of Professional Ethics and Professional Standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council (CFC), 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 opinion.

Other subjects

Value Added Statement (VAS)

The Statement of Added Values (VAS) for the year ended December 31, 2021, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management and presented as supplementary information, was subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Company's financial statements. In forming our opinion, we evaluated whether this statement is reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether its form and content comply with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Added Value. In our opinion, this statement has been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in this Technical Pronouncement and is consistent with the financial statements taken as a whole.

Other financial statements and auditor´s report on accompanying information.

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Management Report is, in a relevant way, 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 it.

Administration responsibility for the financial statements audit

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, 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 financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the financial statements audit

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing will always detect any material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or aggregated, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users based on these financial statements.

As part of the audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. In addition:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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;
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to our 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 Company's internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of the 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 Company'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 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 report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern

i. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those in charge of 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 identified during our audit.

Londrina, February 21, 2022.

BDO RCS Auditores Associados Ltda.
CRC 2 SP 015165/0-8 - S - PR

Marcos Vinícius Galina Colombari
Accountant CRC 1 SP 262247/O-8 – S – PR

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
EQUITY BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31 2021 AND 2020
(|In Thousands of Reais)

ASSET

	Accompanying Notes	2021	2020
CURRENT			
Cash and Cash equivalent	5	200.407	121.961
Financial derivative instruments	7	21.290	19.640
Accounts Receivable - Clients	8.a	183.902	125.876
Stocks	9	248.956	235.953
Fiscal Credits	10.a	81.523	97.441
Other current assets	11.a	24.578	38.800
Total current asset		**760.656**	**639.671**
NON-CURRENT			
Long-term receivables			
Bonds and Securities	6	7.011	4.299
Accounts Receivable - Clients	8.b	1.985	2.526
Legal Deposits		1.508	1.117
Fiscal Credits	10.b	79.948	117.722
Other non-current assets	11.b	173	161
Total long-term receivables		**90.625**	**125.825**
Investments		126	126
Fixed	13	487.947	392.749
Intangible	14	690	755
Non-current asset total		**579.388**	**519.455**
TOTAL ASSET		**1.340.044**	**1.159.126**

Accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
EQUITY BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of Reais)

LIABILITY AND NET EQUITY

	Accompanying Notes	2021	2020
CURRENT			
Suppliers		37.491	33.650
Social Obligations		11.230	10.555
Taxes on profit		248	10.583
Other fiscal obligations		4.494	3.859
Loans and financing	15.a	476.640	328.027
Derivative financial instruments	7	-	24
Clients Advance payments	16	10.521	6.661
Dividends and interest on own capital		5.785	6.586
Other current liabilities		2.568	4.282
Total current liability		**548.977**	**404.227**
NON-CURRENT			
Loans and financings	15.b	169.246	148.229
Provisions for tax, civil and labor risks	17	9.342	9.487
Deferred taxes	18	648	705
Other non-current liabilities		353	307
Total non-current liability		**179.589**	**158.728**
Total liability		**728.566**	**562.955**
NET EQUITY	19		
Share capital		300.000	300.000
Capital reserve		47.201	47.201
Revaluation capital		5.683	5.940
Profit Reserve		218.954	211.798
Equity valuation adjustment		39.640	31.232
Net equity total		**611.478**	**596.171**
TOTAL LIABILITY AND NET EQUITY		**1.340.044**	**1.159.126**

Accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
RESULTS STATEMENT
BUSINESS YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of Reais, except for the net profit per one thousand shares)

	Accompanying Notes	2021	2020
NET INCOME	21	**1.056.552**	**1.045.517**
Sales Costs	22.1	(747.478)	(606.982)
GROSS PROFIT		**309.074**	**438.535**
OPERATIONAL (EXPENSES) INCOME		**(189.828)**	**(101.023)**
Sales	22.1	(77.285)	(72.466)
General and Administrative	22.1	(56.873)	(58.513)
Administrative Fees	22.1	(12.290)	(14.792)
Other net operational incomes	22.2	(43.380)	44.748
PROFIT BEFORE THE FINANCIAL RESULT		**119.246**	**337.512**
FINANCIAL RESULT	20	**(38.517)**	**(219.108)**
Financial expenses		(199.172)	(394.580)
Financial Income		160.655	175.472
PROFIT BEFORE IRPJ AND CSLL		**80.729**	**118.404**
Current IRPJ and CSLL	18	(33.040)	(23.103)
Deferred IRPJ and CSLL	18	5.627	(1.913)
BUSINESS YEAR NET PROFIT		**53.316**	**93.388**
NET PROFIT PER THOUSAND SHARES – BASIC AND DILUTED		**2.153,08**	**3.771,32**

Accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
COMPREHENSIVE RESULTS STATEMENT
BUSINESS YEAR ENDING ON DECEMBER 31 2021 AND 2020

(In Thousands of Reais)

	2021	2020
BUSINESS YEAR NET PROFIT	**53.316**	**93.388**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE RESULTS		
Financial instruments adjustments	1.674	17.502
Accrued conversion adjustments	6.948	8.227
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	**61.938**	**119.117**

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
STATEMENT ON NET EQUITY CHANGES
BUSINESS YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of Reais)

			Profit Reserve						
Description	**Capital Share Realized**	**Capital Reserve**	**Legal Reserve**	**Profit Retention Reserve**	**Proposed Additional Dividends**	**Revaluation Reserve**	**Equity Valuation Adjustment**	**Accrued Profits**	**Total**
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31 2019	**200.000**	**47.201**	**39.686**	**200.000**	**26.860**	**6.198**	**6.450**	**-**	**526.395**
Capital Increase									
Minute of the 97th Board of Directors Meeting	100.000	-	-	(100.000)	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction with Partner - Dividends	-	-	-	-	(26.860)	-	-	-	(26.860)
Other Comprehensive Results:									-
Financial Instruments Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.502	-	17.502
Accrued Conversion Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.227	-	8.227
Revaluation Reserve Realization	-	-	-	-	-	(391)	-	391	-
(-) Taxes without Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	(133)	-
Equity Valuation Adjustment									-
Proprietary Adjustment of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(947)	947	-
Business Year Net Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.388	93.388
Net Profit Destination:									-
Legal Reserve	-	-	4.670	-	-	-	-	(4.670)	-
Retained Earnings Reserve	-	-	-	44.961	-	-	-	(44.961)	-
Return on Equity - JCP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19.933)	(19.933)
Mandatory Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.548)	(2.548)
Proposed Additional Dividends	-	-	-	-	22.481	-	-	(22.481)	-
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31 2020	**300.000**	**47.201**	**44.356**	**144.961**	**22.481**	**5.940**	**31.232**	**-**	**596.171**
Transaction with Partner- Dividends	-	-	-	-	(22.481)	-	-	-	(22.481)
Other Comprehensive Results:									-
Financial Instruments Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.674	-	1.674
Accrued Conversion Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.948	-	6.948
Revaluation Reserve Realization	-	-	-	-	-	(390)	-	390	-
(-) Taxes without Reserve Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	(133)	-
Equity Valuation Adjustment									-
Proprietary Adjustment of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(214)	214	-
Business Year Net Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.316	53.316
Net Profit Destination:									-
Legal Reserve	-	-	2.665	-	-	-	-	(2.665)	-
Retained Earnings Reserves – note 19.f	-	-	-	25.561	-	-	-	(25.561)	-
Return on Equity - JCP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24.150)	(24.150)
Proposed Additional Dividends	-	-	-	-	1.411	-	-	(1.411)	-
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31 2021	**300.000**	**47.201**	**47.021**	**170.522**	**1.411**	**5.683**	**39.640**	**-**	**611.478**

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
CASHFLOW DEMONSTRATIONS – INDIRECT METHOD
BUSINESS YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of Reais)

	2021	2020
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES CASHFLOW		
Business Year Net Profit	53.316	93.388
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash generated by operational activities.		
Depreciation and amortization	15.079	21.500
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(207)	(266)
Write-offs in fixed assets	493	222
Exchange rates variations	15.493	50.312
Accrued Interests	27.277	18.603
Deferred Taxes	(5.816)	2.485
Provision for taxes, civil and labor risks	(145)	351
Provision (reversion) for losses	7.448	(1.691)
Cumulative translation adjustment	6.948	8.227
	119.887	**193.131**
(Increase) Asset Reduction		
Accounts Receivables from clients	(57.467)	(24.783)
Inventories	(12.337)	(47.527)
Tax Credits	65.181	20.082
Other current assets	(2.755)	(29.125)
	(7.378)	**(81.353)**
Increase (Reduction) in Liabilities		
Suppliers	3.841	23.869
Social Liabilities	643	28.196
Income Tax and Social Contribution	(53.719)	(25.963)
Other Tax Liabilities	44.019	(2.918)
Advances from Clients	3.859	3.772
Dividends and interest on own capital	(47.432)	(49.649)
Other current liabilities	(1.670)	1.244
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	33	24
	(50.426)	**(21.425)**
NET CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**62.083**	**90.353**
Investment activities		
Fixed assets acquisition	(110.712)	(210.959)
Income from sales of fixed assets	214	498
Financial Applications	7.011	4.267
NET CASH CONSUMED BY INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	**(103.487)**	**(206.194)**
Financing Activities		
Loans- current	750.101	1.363.351
Loans- non-current	39.752	142.100
Loans Payments – current	(639.559)	(1.344.749)
Interest Payments – current	(30.444)	(11.661)
NET CASH GENERATED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**119.850**	**149.041**
Net Change in Cash	**78.446**	**33.200**
Initial Cash	**121.961**	**88.761**
Final Cas	**200.407**	**121.961**

The accompanying notes are part of the financial statements.

COMPANHIA CACIQUE DE CAFÉ SOLÚVEL
VALUE ADDED STATEMENTS
BUSINESS YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of Reais)

	2021	2020
REVENUE	**1.072.764**	**1.054.356**
Sales of goods, products and services	1.071.182	1.053.831
Estimated losses on doubtful accounts	(20)	(301)
Other revenues	1.602	826
INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES	**888.429**	**651.142**
Consumed raw materials	693.128	555.827
Cost of sold goods and services	11.686	3.392
Materials, energy, third parties services and others	183.615	91.923
GROSS VALUE ADDED	**184.335**	**403.214**
RETENTIONS	**15.062**	**21.452**
Depreciation and amortization	15.062	21.452
NET VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY THE ENTITY	**169.273**	**381.762**
VALUE ADDED RECEIVED IN TRANSFER	**160.706**	**175.514**
Financial Revenues	160.655	175.472
Rentals	51	42
TOTAL VALUE ADDED TO BE DISTRIBUTED	**329.979**	**557.276**
ADDED VALUE DISTRIBUTION	**329.979**	**557.276**
Personnel and social contributions	**121.780**	**113.609**
Payroll, benefits and contributions	99.867	85.994
Administration Fees	14.211	20.289
Employee profit sharing	7.702	7.326
Taxes, fees and contributions	**(44.931)**	**(44.887)**
Federal	(845)	(10.642)
State	(45.822)	(38.712)
Local	1.736	4.467
Third party capital remuneration	**199.814**	**395.166**
Interest and Exchange rate variations	199.171	394.580
Rentals	643	586
Equity remuneration	**53.316**	**93.388**
Dividends and Interest on own capital	25.561	44.962
Retained earnings	27.755	48.426

The accompanying notes are party of the financial statements

Financial Statements Accompanying Notes (In Thousands of Reais)

1 Operational context

Companhia Cacique de Café Solúvel ("Company") is a public limited company based in Londrina, State of Paraná, founded in 1959. The Company's main operational activity is the production of soluble coffee, sold mostly in the foreign market.

It should also be noted that the Company's main economic activity represents more than 90% of the revenues and results that have historically been recorded in the last decades, and the Company will still proceed with the investment plans for the modernization and efficiency of the soluble coffee plant (Londrina/PR). In 2021, the Company started the operations of a second industrial unit in Linhares/ES, thus demonstrating its strategy of concentrating on the production of soluble coffee.

Impacts of COVID-19

The World Health Organization (WHO) considered the outbreak of the new coronavirus (COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11, 2020, with relevant impacts on the economies and countries in which we operate. The pandemic triggered important actions by governments and private entities, which added to the impact on population health and global health systems, resulted in significant changes in the day-to-day lives of people. The Company's business segment is considered essential and, therefore, its operations were not interrupted.

With the worsening of the pandemic at the end of 2020 and in the first months of 2021, in view of the difficulties presented, the Company continued to follow the guidelines and directives of the WHO and the Ministries of Health and Labor. The Company continued to operate its industrial unit and corporate offices, albeit temporarily and partially remotely. In this sense, up to the date of release of this financial information, there was no significant change in its production, operation and/or product commercialization schedule. The Company has put in place several preventive measures necessary to ensure the continuity of its business and the safety of its employees. The Company did not observe a significant increase in its customers' defaults and the need for an additional increase in the provisions for credit losses. Additionally, the Company continues to monitor the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and to date has not suffered any material financial impact.

The Company is taking measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and ensuring business continuity during the period of the pandemic. Although Company's industrial operations, sales or financial conditions have not been materially affected to date, management cannot estimate or predict the occurrence of future events related to the pandemic but it will continue to constantly evaluate the impacts on its operations. Due to the volatility and uncertainties regarding the duration period and potential impacts of the pandemic, the Company continues to monitor the situation and evaluate the impacts on the assumptions and considerations used in the preparation of the financial statements.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Declaration of Compliance

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

The accounting practices adopted in Brazil comprise those included in the Brazilian corporate law and the pronouncements, orientations, and interpretations issued by the Accounting

Pronouncements Committee (CPC).

Company´s management authorized the issuing of the individual and consolidated financial statements on February 21, 2022.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, which are measured at their fair value. Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration paid in exchange for assets at the time of initial recognition. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Brazilian Real, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial statements presented in Real were rounded, except when otherwise indicated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with CPC standards requires Management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported values of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about critical accounting policy judgments that have an effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes

Note 08 - Accounts receivable from customers *
Note 13 - Fixed
Note 17 - Provision for tax, civil and labor contingencies
Note 18 - Deferred taxes
Note 23 - Financial instruments and risk management
Note 24 - Derivative financial instruments
(*) Estimated losses on doubtful receivables

3 Key Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements and have been used consistently for all periods presented.

3.1 Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's respective functional currencies at the exchange rates on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated and accrued in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. The foreign exchange gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for interest and actual payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

3.2 Financial instruments

a. Non derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables on the date of their origin. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognized on the trade date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company writes off a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in a transaction in which essentially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest that is created or retained by the Company in financial assets is recognized as an individual asset or liability.

Financial assets or liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise customers and other receivables.

Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and financial investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of contracting. Special bank check limits that must be paid on demand and are an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows.

b. Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date of their origin. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognized on the trade date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company writes off a financial liability when its contractual obligations are withdrawn, cancelled or expire.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: loans, financing, suppliers and others. These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

c. Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial hedge instruments to hedge its exposures to foreign currency risk. Embedded derivatives are separated from their master contracts and recorded individually, whenever the economic characteristics and risks of the master contract and embedded derivative are not intrinsically related; or an individual instrument with the same conditions as the embedded derivative meets the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At the time of initial hedge designation, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, including the risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking the hedging transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Company makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis, as to whether the hedging instruments are expected to be "highly effective" in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the year for which the hedge is designated. For a cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction, the transaction must have its occurrence as highly probable and must present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are recorded as described below.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the derivative's fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. It is then presented in the equity valuation reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the derivative's fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when the asset is realized. The amount recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to income in the same year that the hedged cash flows affect income in the same line in the income statement as the hedged item.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in income. In other cases, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to income in the same year in which the hedged item affects income.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or has its designation revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Accumulated earnings, previously recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the equity valuation reserve in equity, remain there until the forecast transaction affects earnings.

Separable embedded derivatives

Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Other derivatives not held for trading

When a derivative financial instrument is not designated in a qualifying hedging relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognized immediately in the income statement.

d. Calculation of the result

The result of the operations (revenues, costs and expenses) is determined according to the accrual basis of accounting

e. Cash and Cash equivalent

They include cash, funds available in freely available bank accounts, and financial investments of immediate liquidity and with insignificant risk to their market value.

f. Securities

Registered at the value of the principal invested, plus income earned up to the balance sheet date.

g. Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost and includes expenses incurred in acquiring inventories, production and processing costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing locations and condition.

Not realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

h. Investments

Since August 2018, with the merger of Cacique Agrícola S.A., the Company has an interest only in the subsidiary Cacique International Ltd., which, since it is headquartered abroad, is considered a subsidiary of Companhia Cacique de Café Solúvel, in accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 02. The other investments are stated at cost, reduced to probable realizable value.

i. Fixed

a. Acknowledgement and Measurement

Recorded at acquisition or construction cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, based on rates that take into consideration the estimated useful lives of the assets. The revaluation reserve is realized as a contra entry to retained earnings, in shareholders' equity, as the corresponding revalued asset is realized.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost of acquisition or construction, less accumulated depreciation.

The Company opted to revalue its property, plant and equipment at deemed cost and the effects were accounted for as of January 1, 2009 for comparability purposes in accordance with ICPC 10. The effects of deemed cost increased property, plant and equipment with a contra entry to shareholders' equity, net of tax effects.

Although the adoption of fair value as deemed cost and the consequent increase in depreciation expense in future years, the Company will not change its profit distribution policy.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs to put the asset in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. It also includes costs for dismantling and restoring the site on which these assets are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalization is January 1, 2009 or later.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of a piece of equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recorded as individual items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income in the statement of income.

a. Follow up costs

The replacement cost of a component of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying value of the component that has been replaced by another is written off. The costs of day-to-day maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized in income as incurred.

b. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less the residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in the income statement based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, as this method most closely reflects the pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain title to the property at the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values will be reviewed at each financial year and any adjustments are recognized as changes in accounting estimates.

j. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include expenses with the registration of trademarks and patents, computer systems (software) and licenses to use them. The amortization of the IT systems is calculated by the straight-line method, at the rate mentioned in Note 14 and takes into consideration the estimated useful life of the intangibles.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives after January 1, 2009 will not be amortized and will have their recoverable value tested annually.

k. Reduction to recoverable value – Impairment

a. Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not measured at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date for objective evidence of impairment.

An asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that this loss event had a negative effect on the projected future cash flows that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) have lost value can include non-payment or delay in payment by the debtor, restructuring of the amount owed to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider in other transactions, indications that the debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy proceedings, or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

In addition, for an equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities on both an individual and collective level. All individually significant receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities identified as not individually impaired are collectively assessed collectively for any impairment that has occurred but has not yet been identified. Receivables and held-to-maturity investments that are not individually significant are collectively for impairment by grouping together those securities with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing impairment on a collective basis, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recovery and the amounts of loss incurred, adjusted to reflect management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in the income statement and they are reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the reversal of the discount. When a subsequent event indicates reversal of the impairment, the decrease in impairment is reversed and recorded in income.

b. Non-financial assets

The book values of the Company's non-financial assets, except for inventories and deferred income and social contribution taxes, are reviewed at each reporting date for indications of impairment. If such indication occurs, then the recoverable value of the asset is determined.

The recoverable value of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of value in use and fair value less selling expenses. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects prevailing market conditions on the recoverability period of capital and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit or CGU").

The Company's corporate assets do not generate cash inflows individually. If there is an indication that a corporate asset is impaired, then the recoverable amount is allocated to the CGU or group of CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs on a reasonable and consistent basis.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has increased, decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only on condition that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had the impairment loss not been recognized.

c. Social Capital

Common stock

Common shares are classified as shareholders' equity. Additional costs directly attributable to the issue of shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Preferred shares

Preferred shares are classified in equity if they are non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the option of the Company and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends paid are recognized in equity upon approval by the Company's shareholders.

Preferred shares are classified as liabilities as debt financial instruments if they are redeemable on a specific date, or when the redemption option is held by the holder of the security. In these cases, the dividends paid will be recognized in the income statement as a financial expense. The minimum mandatory dividends, as defined in the by-laws, are recognized as liabilities.

l. Income tax and social contribution on profit and deferred

Taxes levied on sales are accounted for on an accrual basis. Income tax and social contribution are recorded based on taxable income and rates in force according to the RIR - Income Tax Regulation, being for the IRPJ 15% plus an additional 10% applicable on the profit exceeding the limit established by legislation; and for the Social Contribution 9%.

Deferred income tax and social contribution are recognized on temporary differences at the end of each reporting period between the balances of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used to calculate taxable income, including the balance of tax losses, when applicable.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized on all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized on all deductible temporary differences only when it is probable that the Company will have sufficient future taxable income against which such deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The recovery of the deferred tax asset balance is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and when it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available to allow the recovery of all or part of the asset, the asset balance is adjusted by the amount expected to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates applicable for the period in which the liability is expected to be settled or the asset is expected to be realized, based on the tax rates set forth in the tax legislation in effect at the end of each reporting period, or when new legislation has been substantially enacted. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would result from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of each reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of these assets and liabilities.

m. Provisions

A provision is recognized as a result of a past event if the Company has a legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability.

n. Employees Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are incurred as expenses as the related service is rendered. The liability is recognized at the amount expected to be paid under the short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company and its subsidiary have a legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service rendered by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

o. Gross Revenue

Gross revenue from the sale of goods and services in the normal course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized in accordance with CPC 47 when all performance obligations have been met, therefore, when control of the products is transferred to the customer, and the customer has the ability to determine their use and obtain substantially all the benefits of the product. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be reliably measured, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of operating revenue as sales are recognized.

p. Leasing

Leasing operations where the risks and benefits inherent to ownership are substantially transferred are classified as finance leases. If there is no significant transfer of the risks and benefits inherent to ownership, the transactions are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease contracts are recognized in property, plant and equipment and in liabilities at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments and the fair value of the asset plus, when applicable, the initial direct costs incurred in the transaction. The amounts recorded in property, plant and equipment are depreciated and the interest implicit in the liability is appropriated to the result according to the duration of the contract. Operating lease agreements are recognized as an expense over the lease period.

q. Financial Income and Financial Expenses

Finance income comprises interest income recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in the income statement on the date the Company's right to receive payment is established. Distributions received from investees recorded by the equity method reduce the value of the investment.

Finance expenses comprise interest expenses on borrowings, net of the discount to present value of the provisions. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are measured in income using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

4 Accounting policies amendments

4.1 New norms, interpretations and amendments that became effective in 2021 or are not yet effective

The amendments that occurred during 2021 had no impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company's management will monitor the impact of these amendments for future periods.

5 Cash and Cash equivalents

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Cash and bank balances – In the Country	211	2.072
Cash and bank balances – Abroad	163.353	98.480
Financial applications of immediate liquidity – In the Country	36.843	21.409
	200.407	**121.961**

The Company considers cash equivalents to be the balances of cash, banks and short-term investments with immediate liquidity. The investments refer to investments in Bank Deposit Certificates (CDB), remunerated based on the variation of the Interbank Deposit Certificates rate (5% to 102.5% of the CDI) and are held with first-line financial institutions. In general, financial investments are used by the Company as working capital, and, in most cases, they are redeemed in the very short term without IOF, and, therefore, they do not remunerate more than 100% of the CDI as practiced by the market.

6 Securities

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Pre-fixed investments – Non current	7.011	4.299
	7.011	**4.299**

Non-current financial investments refer to investments in Bank Deposit Certificates (CDB), remunerated based on the variation of the Interbank Deposit Certificates rate (98% to 100% of the CDI) and are maintained in first-line financial institutions. These are reserve accounts destined to the fulfillment of banking contracts.

7 Derivative Financial Instruments

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
NDF contracts – assets on the balance sheet	21.290	19.640
NDF contracts – liabilities on the balance sheet	-	(24)
	21.290	**19.616**

The Forward Contracts refer to investments in Derivative Financial Instruments NDF (Non-Delivery Forward), as a hedge against the dollar oscillation, and are also held in first line financial institutions.

8 Customer account receivables

a. Current

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Accounts receivables		
In the Country	34.642	26.520
Abroad	149.994	100.039
Estimated losses on doubtful receivables	(734)	(683)
	183.902	**125.876**
Trade bills/ Invoice receivables	164.711	117.684
Trade bills overdue up to 30 days	13.069	4.345
Trade bills overdue between 31 days and 90 days	1.195	75
Trade bills overdue between 91 days and 180 days	42	5
Trade bills overdue over 181 days	5.619	4.450
Total	**184.636**	**126.559**

b. Non-current

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Accounts receivables from customers in the Country	1.985	2.526
	1.985	**2.526**

The amounts in Non-Current Assets are contracts for plots of land sold to third parties and managed by developers. In Current Assets, the amounts referring to plots sold at December 31, 2021 are R$ 6,151 (R$ 5,997 in 2020) and are classified as Receivables in Brazil.

9 Stocks

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Finished Products	44.082	28.103
Products being developed	45.067	31.738
Raw material	97.298	147.802
Production inputs	19.515	10.810
Warehouse	14.841	11.225
Stock in process of shipping	27.498	5.706
Other stocks	2.071	1.319
(-) Provision for stock losses	(1.416)	(750)
	248.956	**235.953**

10 Fiscal credits

a. Current

	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Income Tax	221	3.677
ICMS	94.584	77.383
(-) Provision for ICMS losses	(35.004)	(23.463)
PIS	4.534	10.135
COFINS	16.222	28.641
ISS	1	1
REINTEGRA	965	1.067
	81.523	**97.441**

b. Non-current

	31/12/2021	**31/12/2020**
Deferred IRPJ and CSLL – Note 19	23.226	17.466
ICMS – Fixed assets	1.621	1.414
ICMS	84.476	139.674
(-) Provision for ICMS losses	(29.375)	(40.832)
	79.948	**117.722**

10.1 ICMS recoverable - Transfer Process

At December 31, 2021, the Company has R$ 180,682 (R$ 218,472 in 2020) of ICMS credits, classified as R$ 94,584 in current and R$ 86,098 in non-current, of which the realization of the latter will only occur in the next fiscal years.

Considering that the Company sells its products in the foreign market, the realization of these credits will occur, substantially, by transfer to third parties through the Transfer Control System and Use of Accumulated Credits (SISCRED), maintained by the Government of the State of Paraná.

The Company has the amount of R$140,421 (R$181,698 in December 2020) referring to credits already qualified and/or in the process of being qualified in SISCRED for effective transfer.

The Paraná State Government has established since 2017 an annual limit for the use of ICMS credits, as well as the large number of Paraná companies that have an ICMS credit balance to be negotiated, thus causing an accumulation of the credit balance of this tax.

Since the negotiation of the transfer of these credits to third parties occurs upon the concession of a discount, Management, adopting a conservative measure in the evaluation of its assets, maintains a provision for devaluation considering the average discount negotiated on the total ICMS credit, in the amount of R$ 64,379 at December 31, 2021 (R$ 64,295 at December, 2020). This amount is considered sufficient to cover eventual losses.

11 Other assets

a. Current

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Credits for employees	765	649
Sundry advances	452	749
Credits with ICMS transfer (a)	17.742	32.144
Other credits	5.563	4.843
Expenses from following business year	56	415
	24.578	**38.800**

(a) Balances referring to amounts receivable from ICMS credit transfers made.

b. Non-current

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Other credits	173	161
	173	**161**

12 Investments

12.1 Transactions with related parties

In accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 02, subsidiaries abroad must be treated as branches or as effective subsidiaries, according to the economic essence and not by the legal form. Thus, entities that do not have their own administrative body, administrative autonomy, do not contract their own operations, use the investor's currency as their functional currency and function, in essence, as an extension of the investor's activities, should normally have their assets, liabilities and results integrated into the financial statements of the parent company in Brazil. This is the case of our subsidiary Cacique International Ltd., which we have considered, since 2008, a branch of Companhia Cacique de Café Solúvel.

13 Fixed

a. Composition

		12/31/2021			12/31/2020
	Annual depreciation rate	**Acquisition cost**	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Net**	**Net**
Lots		14.763	-	14.763	14.743
Buildings	2,5%/ 4%/ 5%/ 10%	171.188	(20.165)	151.023	22.166
Machines and equipment	5%/ 10%/ 20%	359.775	(188.510)	171.265	54.926
Furniture and utensils	10%/ 20%	4.889	(2.594)	2.295	588
Computers and peripherals	10%/ 20%/ 33,33%	14.600	(5.202)	9.398	1.644
Vehicles	20%	3.871	(2.615)	1.256	1.293
Facilities and improvements	4%/ 10%/ 20%	136.366	(41.979)	94.387	27.620
Communication devices	20%	493	(385)	108	137
Fixed assets under construction		43.452	-	43.452	269.632
		749.397	**(261.450)**	**487.947**	**392.749**

b. Transitions in the year

	12/31/2020	12/31/2021				
	Net	**Additions**	**Write offs**	**Transfers**	**Depreciation**	**\net**
Lots	14.743	20	-	-	-	14.763
Buildings	22.166	-	(7)	130.486	(1.622)	20.537
Machines and equipments	54.926	1.377	(9)	122.199	(7.228)	77.438
Furniture and utensils	588	518	(1)	1.1315	(125)	984
Computers and peripherals	1.644	234	-	8.092	(572)	1.282
Vehicles	1.293	414	(55)	2	(398)	1.254
Facilities and improvements	27.620	2.627	(9)	69.176	(5.027)	25.956
Communication devices	137	18	(5)	-	(42)	108
Fixed assets under construction	269.632	105.504	(414)	(331.270)	-	345.625
	392.749	**110.712**	**(500)**	**-**	**(15.014)**	**487.947**

The balance of property, plant and equipment in progress includes the construction, started in 2018, of the new unit in Linhares/ES, corresponding to 83% of the total invested in projects in the year 2021; and in the unit in Londrina/PR, where investments were made for improvements in the Drying and Bottling/Packaging areas. Fixed assets are free of liens and/or guarantees, except when tied to its own financing. At December 31, 2021, the total amount of R$ 10,850 (cost) in assets are pledged as collateral in FINAME operations. Also, on this date, the amount of interest that was capitalized in the balance of property, plant and equipment of the Linhares plant is R$ 11,255.

c. Impairment Test

In the years presented, no events were identified that would indicate the need to make calculations to evaluate an eventual reduction of fixed assets to their recoverable value.

14 Intangible

		12/31/2021			12/31/2020
	Annual Amortization Rate	**Acquisition cost**	**Accumulated amortization**	**Net**	**Net**
Trademarks and patents		576	-	576	576
Computer software	20%	6.212	(6.028)	114	179
		6.788	**(6.028)**	**690**	**755**

	12/31/2020	12/31/2021				
	Net	**Additions**	**Write offs**	**Transfers**	**Amortization**	**Net**
Trademarks and Patents	576	-	-	-	-	576
Computer software	179	-	-	-	(65)	114
	755	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(65)**	**690**

15 Loans and Financings

Represented by funding, aiming at financing working capital, and are subject to fixed interest rates that vary from 1.5% to 0.69%+IPCA p.a. and, when funded in foreign currency, subject to the US dollar exchange rate variation, as detailed below:

a. Loans – current

	Taxes	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
FINAME	2.50% to 6% a.a.	3.156	3.163
Northeast Financial Constitution Fund	0.69% + IPCA	441	972
Bank Credit Bill	4% to 6% a.a.	89.968	179.586
Others	6.00% a.a.	321	303
National Currency Total		**93.886**	**184.024**
Advance on Exchange Contracts	1.49% to 3.35% a.a.	333.037	144.003
Advance on Contract Delivered	2.33% to 2.53% a.a.	49.717	-
Foreign currency		**382.754**	**144.003**
Total of Loans- current		**476.640**	**328.027**

b. Loans – non current

	Taxes	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
FINAME	2.50% to 6% a.a.	1.650	4.797
Northeast Financial Constitution Fund	0,69% + IPCA	116.049	85.345
Bank Credit Bill	4% to 6% a.a.	51.059	57.278
Others	6,00% a.a.	488	809
National Total currency		**169.246**	**148.229**
Total of Loans – non current		**169.246**	**148.229**

Maturities of non-current loans, by year of demand, are as follows**:**

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 a 2032	Total
Finame	1.438	203	9	-	-	1.650
Northeast Financial Constitution Fund	12.894	12.894	12.894	12.894	64.473	116.049
Bank Credit Bill	27.725	11.667	11.667	-	-	51.059
Others	340	148	-	-	-	488
	42.397	**24.912**	**24.570**	**12.894**	**64.473**	**169.246**

c. Guarantees

The Company's loans and financing contracts have the following guarantees:

Finame

The Company has Finame contracts both with fiduciary alienation and with: a) Personal guarantees: Surety regularly given by the guarantor with Promissory Note issued by the beneficiary in benefit of the Financial Agent; b) Real guarantees: Fiduciary ownership of the assets object of the financing.

Rural and Banking Export Credit Note

The Company maintains these contracts with guarantee of endorsement / surety

Advances on Exchange Contracts
No collateral

d. Covenants
The loans and financing that the Company has on this date do not contain financial covenants and are not subject to early maturity.

16 Customer Advances

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
In the Country	311	396
Abroad	10.210	6.265
	10.521	**6.661**

17 Provisions for tax, civil and labor risks

The Company is party to lawsuits that are being challenged in court. The Company has made provisions to cover probable losses sufficient in accordance with its legal advisors and management, as follows:

Non-current

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Labor and Social Security	3.780	4.451
Others	5.562	5.036
	9.342	**9.487**

Labor and social security
Related to lawsuits filed by former employees of the Company and service providers.

Others
Represented by civil suits in general.

Possible loss risks

The Company has a balance of R$ 1,665 (R$ 1,026 in 2020) referring to causes with possible losses, of which R$ 1,525 (R$ 292 in 2020) are civil and R$ 140 (R$ 734 in 2020) labor. As informed by the Company's lawyers, there are no other contingencies or contingent liabilities that should be recorded or disclosed as of December 31, 2021.

18 Deferred Taxes

Set up in accordance with CPC 32 - Taxes on Profits and in compliance with CPC 26 - Presentation of the financial statements, which provides for the accounting record and presentation of the deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and tax losses and negative basis of social contribution, as shown below. Next, we will present the balances and movements of deferred PIS and COFINS from sales of lots.

a. Deferred income and social contribution. Transactions occurred in the following periods:

	12/31/2021	Acknowledged in the Result	Acknowledged in other comprehensive results	12/31/2020
Income Tax				
Provision for fiscal, labor and civil contingencies	2.335	(37)	-	2.372
Exchange rate variation	(176)	3.686	-	(3.862)
Other temporary deferred taxes	17.846	(194)	-	18.040
Lot sales revenues	(797)	682	-	(1.479)
Revaluation of assets	(2.125)	-	98	(2.223)
Deferred tax Credits (Debts)	**17.083**	**4.137**	**98**	**12.848**
Non-current Asset	17.083	4.137	98	12.848
Non-current Liability	-	-	-	-
Total of deferred tax (debts)	**17.083**	**4.137**	**98**	**12.848**

	12/31/2021	Acknowledged in the Result	Acknowledged in Other Comprehensive Results	12/31/2020
Social Contribution				
Provision for Fiscal , Labor and Civil Contingencies	841	(13)	-	854
Exchange rate variation	(63)	1.327	-	(1.390)
Other temporary deferred	6.424	(69)	-	6.493
Lot sales Revenues	(287)	245	-	(532)
Assets Revaluation	(772)	-	35	(807)
Deferred Tax Credits (Debts)	**6.143**	**1.490**	**35**	**4.618**
Non-current asset	6.143	1.490	35	4.618
Non-current liability	-	-	-	-
Total of Credits (Debts) Deferred Taxes	**6.143**	**1.490**	**35**	**4.618**

(a) Amounts referring to the Difference in Depreciation rates and Estimated Losses with: Investment, customers and ICMS depreciation. (a)

The reconciliation between income tax and social contribution expense at the nominal and effective tax rates is shown below:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2020
Accounting profit before income tax and social contribution	**IRPJ**	**CSLL**	**IRPJ**	**CSLL**
	80.509	80.509	118.279	118.279
Combined tax rate				
- IRPJ 15%	12.076	-	17.742	-
- IRPJ 10% - additional	8.027	-	11.804	-
- CSLL 9%	-	7.246	-	10.645
Income tax and social contribution by the combined rate	**20.103**	**7.246**	**29.546**	**10.645**
Permanent additions				
Positive result of Foreign subsidiary	121	121	-	-
Supplemental fiscal depreciation	7.229	7.229	13.622	13.622
Other permanent additions	1.935	1.935	3.669	3.669
Tax effect on permanent additions	2.321	836	4.323	1.556
Temporary additions				
Provisions for contingencies	1.698	1.698	1.274	1.274
Provision for tax credits devaluation	57.474	57.474	32.685	32.685
Pre-operational expenses Unit 2	25.677	25.677	12.561	12.561
Receiving Lots Sales	3.448	3.448	2.808	2.808
Exchange rate variations(cash)	3.672	3.672	(24.173)	(24.173)
Other temporary additions	573	573	2.059	2.059
Temporary additions tax effect	23.135	8.329	6.804	2.449
Permanent exclusions				
Depreciation of the Equity valuation adjustment	8.207	8.207	13.978	13.978
Return on Equity	24.150	24.150	19.933	19.933
Other permanent exclusions	839	839	927	927
Tax effect of permanent exclusions	8.299	2.988	8.710	3.135
Temporary exclusions				
Indemnity Receipt TDA	-	-	38.729	38.729
Reversals of provisions for contingencies	1.843	1.843	923	923
Reversals of provisions for tax credits devaluation	57.540	57.540	28.418	28.418
Costs, taxes and others without lots sales	737	737	1.092	1.092
Exchange rate variation (competence)	(11.072)	(11.072)	(12.327)	(12.327)
Other temporary exclusions	387	387	1.519	1.519
Tax effect of temporary exclusions	12.358	4.449	14.588	5.252
IRPJ and CSLL subtotal	**24.902**	**8.973**	**17.375**	**6.263**
Senior Citizen Fund	(109)	-	-	-
Children and Adolescents Rights Fund	(70)	-	-	-
Culture Incentive Law	(457)	-	(239)	-
Sports Incentive Law	(109)	-	-	-
Worker´s Food Program (PAT)	(310)	-	(420)	-
Income tax abroad	220	-	124	-
Total IRPJ and CSLL	**24.067**	**8.973**	**16.840**	**6.263**
Temporary variations- deferred IRPJ and CSLL	(4.137)	(1.490)	1.407	506
Total IRPJ and CSLL deferred	**(4.137)**	**(1.490)**	**1.407**	**506**
Total IRPJ and CSLL current and deferred	**19.930**	**7.483**	**18.247**	**6.769**
Effective Tax Rate	**24,75%**	**9,30%**	**15,43%**	**5,72%**

b. *Deferred PIS and COFINS*

Transactions in the periods:

	12/31/2021	Acknowledged in the Result	Acknowledged in other comprehensive results	12/31/2020
PIS				
Lots Sales Income	(116)	10	-	(126)
Deferred Tax Credits (Debts)	**(116)**	**10**	**-**	**(126)**
Non-current Liability	(116)	10	-	(126)
Total of Deferred Tax Credits (Debts)	**(116)**	**10**	**-**	**(126)**

	12/31/2021	Acknowledged in the Result	Acknowledged in other comprehensive results	12/31/2020
COFINS				
Lots Sales Income	(532)	47	-	(579)
Deferred Tax Credits (Debts)	**(532)**	**47**	**-**	**(579)**
Non-current Liability	(532)	47	-	(579)
Total of Deferred Tax Credits (Debts)	**(532)**	**47**	**-**	**(579)**

19 Equity

a. *Social Capital*

The fully paid-up capital stock is represented by 24,762,696 shares, of which 12,381,348 are common shares and 12,381,348 preferred shares, without par value. The non-voting preferred shares have a preference in the distribution of dividends, non-cumulative, of 10% higher than the common shares.

b. *Revaluation Reserve*

It was performed voluntarily, based on the replacement cost and/or construction method on the appraisal date, constituted as a result of the revaluations of the real estate assets recorded in fixed assets and accounted for based on an independent expert's report issued in March 2005. The effect of the realization of the corresponding assets in 2021 is R$ 257.

The realization of the revaluation reserve, for tax purposes, will occur in the same proportion as the depreciation, amortization, or disposal of the assets that generated it.

c. *Equity valuation adjustment*

The equity valuation adjustment refers to the adjustments of forward dollar contracts (active balance of R$ 21,290), the cost attributed to fixed assets and the accumulated conversion adjustment of the foreign subsidiary Cacique International Ltd. The Asset-Equity Valuation balance of R$ 991 (R$ 1. 205 in December 2020) had a transaction in the period of (R$ 214), referring to the depreciation of the cost attributed to fixed assets. According to the Technical Interpretation ICPC 10, at the time of the initial adoption of the Technical Pronouncements CPC 27 - Property, Plant, and Equipment, CPC 37 - Initial Adoption of the International Accounting Standards and CPC 43 - Initial Adoption of the Technical Pronouncements CPC 15 to 40, Company's management detected items of property, plant and equipment in operation, capable of generating future cash flows, recognized in the balance sheet at less than their fair value.

Legal Reserve

The Bylaws and the Joint Stock Companies Act foresee that 5% of the net profit calculated in the period will be destined to the legal reserve, which will not exceed 20% of the capital stock.

d. *Shareholder´s Remuneration, Interest on Equity and Dividends*

Shareholders are guaranteed a minimum dividend corresponding to 25% of net income, according to the Bylaws, adjusted in accordance with art. 202 of the Brazilian Corporate Law.

Therefore, the Company's Management is submitting the distribution of dividends to the approval of the Annual General Meeting, as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Net Profit	**53.316**	**93.388**
Basis for legal Reserve	**53.316**	**93.388**
Legal Reserve- 5%	(2.666)	(4.669)
Realization of the Revaluation Reserve	257	257
Realization of the Equity Valuation Adjustment	214	947
Basis for Proposed Dividends	**51.121**	**89.923**
Tax rate	50%	50%
Mandatory Dividends- 25%	**12.780**	**22.481**
Additional Dividends - 25%	**12.780**	**22.481**
Net amount of |Interests on distributed Equity	**(24.149)**	**(19.933)**
Final Value Proposed Dividends	**1.411**	**25.029**

e. *Retained Earnings Reserves*

Constituted according to the provisions of art. 196 of the Corporations Act, the management bodies propose the retention of part of the accumulated profits.

f. *Basic and Diluted Earnings per thousand shares*

Basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated based on the net income attributable to the Company's controlling and non-controlling shareholders in 2021 and the respective number of shares, compared to 2020, as shown in the table below:

	2021	**2020**
Net Profit (R$ thousand)	53.316	93.388
Shares (thousand)	24.763	24.763
Net Income per thousand shares -Basic/Diluted (Reais 1)	**2.153,08**	**3.771,32**

20 Net Financial Result

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Losses with NDF operations	(75.199)	(237.419)
Passive Exchange variation	(104.363)	(134.473)
Interests on loans	(16.040)	(17.646)
Other financial expenses	(3.570)	(5.042)
Total financial expenses	**(199.172)**	**(394.580)**
Gains from forward NDF operations	59.969	39.932
Active Exchange variation	93.290	122.146
Monetary variation assets	5.576	10.298
Income from financial apps	1.271	2.272
Other financial income	549	824
Total financial income	**160.655**	**175.472**
Net financial result	**(38.517)**	**(219.108)**

21 Net Income

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Gross Income – domestic market	140.866	76.329
Gross Income - Foreign Market	936.784	977.508
Total Gross Income	**1.077.650**	**1.053.837**
Sales Tax incidence	(14.630)	(8.314)
Returns and Rebates	(6.468)	(6)
Net Income	**1.056.552**	**1.045.517**

22 Information on the nature of expenses

The Company has presented the income statement using a classification of expenses based on their function. Information about the nature of these expenses recognized in the income statement is presented below.

22.1 Expenses by nature

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Sales Cost	(747.478)	(606.982)
Sales Expenses	(77.285)	(72.466)
General and Administration expenses	(56.873)	(58.513)
Administrative Fees	(12.290)	(14.792)
	(893.926)	**(752.753)**
Raw material, packaging and other consumed materials	(587.219)	(469.127)
Expenses with fee, personnel and charges	(138.143)	(131.792)
Commissions, freight, insurance, promotions and others	(61.065)	(56.930)
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	(15.062)	(21.453)
Water, electricity, maintenance and other third-party services	(90.762)	(68.983)
Taxes and Fees	(1.675)	(4.468)
	(893.926)	**(752.753)**

22.2 Other operating income (expenses)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Other operating income	64.298	95.009
Other operating expenses	(107.678)	(50.261)
	(43.380)	**44.748**
Idleness (a)	(7.846)	-
Negative goodwill with transfer of ICMS credits	(33.460)	(12.225)
Stock losses during the production process	(4.735)	(2.624)
Other expenses (b)	(9.141)	(5.600)
Tax refunds	1.250	13.724
Recovery of expenses	1.714	970
Indemnities (c)	102	48.728
Incoming rentals	51	42
Capital Gains on Fixed Assets	132	48
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	7.593	1.340
Eventual Sales	960	345
	(43.380)	**44.748**

a) Idleness: refers to operational stoppages at the new Linhares Industrial Unit for adjustments and the Auditing for Certifications.

b) b) Other expenses: refer to taxes on financial income and other operating income (R$ 3,710 in 2021 and R$ 2,364 in 2020), intermediation services for transfers of ICMS credits (R$ 5,431 in 2021 and R$ 2,484 in 2020) and others.

c) c) Compensation in 2020: refers to the receipt of R$ 38,728 referring to the TDA lawsuit and R$ 10,000 referring to a lawsuit against a supplier.

23 Financial Instruments and risk management

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities were determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Such estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that may be realized in the current exchange market. The use of different methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated values.

The company has a formal policy for risk management, whose control and management are the responsibility of the Treasury Department, which uses control instruments through appropriate systems and professionals trained in the measurement, analysis, and management of risks. The policy is permanently monitored by the company's financial executives, who are responsible for defining the management strategy for managing these risks. The policy does not allow operations with financial instruments of a speculative nature.

Once the Company's exposures have been identified, the person responsible for the Company's Treasury prices and zeroes out its risks, seeking protection with operations in the Stock Exchange market.

The main market factors affecting the Company's business can be considered as:

23.1.1 Credit Risk

These risks are managed by the Company's specific norms for accepting clients, analyzing credit and establishing exposure limits per client, and its client portfolio is pulverized.

The balance receivable from customers is duly verified and the estimated losses in doubtful receivables are recorded, when necessary.

23.1.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or other financial assets. The Company's approach to liquidity management is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due, under normal and stress conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

23.1.3 Exchange Rate Risk

Exposure to the market risk factor -exchange rate - on December 31, 2021- is shown below:

	12/31/2021	**12/31/2021**
	US$	**R$**
Foreign Currency Bank Accounts	29.272	163.353
Investments by Forward Contracts - NDF	3.815	21.290
Overseas customers	32.954	183.902

Advance to Foreign Suppliers	52	290
Advance on Exchange Contracts	(59.679)	(333.037)
Advance on Foreign Exchange Delivered	(8.909)	(49.717)
Advances from Foreign Customers	(1.830)	(10.210)
	(4.324)	**(24.129)**

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has Orders in Portfolio of $120,756. The result of this exposure is detailed in note 25.

23.2 Market Risk

Company's exports account for 86.6% of cumulative revenues in the year 2021, our main markets are: USA, European Market, Japan and Russia. The Company faces risks that normally those who operate only in the domestic market do not face. We are subject to a tax of 9% on imports of Brazilian soluble coffee in the 27 countries of the European Union; Japan is also subject to this tax, but at a lower percentage. The company is also subject to exchange rate and interest rate variations.

a. Composition of Balances

In compliance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 40, the book balances and market values of the financial instruments included in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are identified below:

		12/31/2021		**12/31/2020**	
	Financial Instrument Category	**Accounting balance**	**Market Value**	**Accounting balance**	**Market Value**
Cash and \Cash equivalents	Amortized cost	200.407	200.407	121.961	121.961
Securities	Fair value through income	7.011	7.011	4.299	4.299
Derivative Financial Instruments	Fair value through income	21.290	21.290	19.644	19.644
Customer receivables	Amortized cost	185.887	185.887	128.402	128.402
Accounts payable to suppliers	Amortized cost	(37.491)	(37.491)	(33.651)	(33.651)
Financial instruments obligations	Fair Value through income	-	-	(26)	(26)
Loans and Financings	Amortized cost	(645.886)	(645.886)	(476.256)	(476.256)
		(268.782)	**(268.782)**	**(235.627)**	**(235.627)**

b. Criteria, assumptions and limitations used in the calculation of market values

- *- Cash and cash equivalents*
  Balances in current accounts and financial investments held in banks have their market values close to the book balances.

- *- Trade accounts receivable*
  Market values of trade accounts receivable are close to the book balances due to their short-term nature.

- *- Financial investments*
  Financial investments balances are recorded at the principal amount plus income until the present date.

- *- Loans and financing*
  Market values of loans and financing and other active and passive instruments at December 31, 2020 do not differ substantially from those recorded in the financial statements, as described in note 15.

- *Cash and Cash equivalents*
  Current account balances and financial investments held in banks have their market values close to the book balances.

- *Clients accounts receivables*
  Accounts receivable balance has its market values close to the book balances due to its short-term nature.

- *Financial apps*
  Financial investments balances are recorded at the principal amount plus income to date.

- *Financings and loans*
  Market values of loans and financing and other asset and liability instruments at December 31, 2020 do not differ substantially from those recorded in the Financial Statements, as described in note 15.

23.3 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, people, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of business behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

Company's objective is to manage operational risk to prevent the occurrence of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation and to pursue cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for developing and implementing controls to address operational risks is assigned to senior management. The responsibility is supported by the development of general Company standards for operational risk management in the following areas:

- Requirements for adequate segregation of duties, including independent authorization of transactions;
- Requirements for reconciliation and monitoring of operations;

- Compliance with regulatory and legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for periodic assessment of operational risks faced and adequacy of controls and procedures to address identified risks;
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards;
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where effective.

24 Derivative financial instruments

Company's policy for operating in the foreign exchange futures market at this time is to fix prices and/or margins for part of its commercial operations in the soluble coffee area that, overall, lead to a reduction in risks. These operations are linked to sales, that is, they are hedge operations (not speculative), in which every positive or negative financial result is counterbalanced by an opposite result in revenues.

Derivative financial instruments must be valued at their fair value, by using future projections of the dollar of the B3 Stock Exchange on the calculation dates. This value corresponds to the estimated gain or loss upon the settlement of the positions, on the dates agreed upon and considering the locked and estimated rates.

These derivative financial instruments refer to *Non-Deliverable Forwards* (NDF) contracts. The notional (basis) value at December 31, 2021 is comprised of $83,013 (short position), maturing on April 1, 2022.

Below, the gains and losses with derivative financial instruments are presented at their fair value, in the period ended December 31, 2021, grouped by main risk categories.

Breakdown of gains and losses with derivatives:

Derivative Financial Instruments	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2020**
Future Dollar		
- Gains	59.969	39.932
- Losses	(75.199)	(237.419)
	(15.230)	**(197.487)**

25 Financial Instruments Sensitive Analysis

Operation	**12/31/2021 Amount in USD**	**Risk**	**Base Case Rate**	**Adverse Scenario Rate**	**Adverse Scenario Gain (loss)**	**Remote Scenario Rate**	**Remote Scenario Gain (loss)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	27.678	Drop of the USD	5,5805	4,1854	(38.614)	2,7903	(77.227)
Forward Contracts Apps - NDF	3.815	Drop of the USD	5,5805	4,1854	(5.322)	2,7903	(10.645)
Clients Accounts Receivables	16.648	Drop of the USD	5,5805	4,1854	(23.226)	2,7903	(46.451)
Advance to Foreign Suppliers	52	Drop of the USD	5,5805	4,1854	(73)	2,7903	(145)
ACC	(59.679)	Alta do USD	5,5805	6,9756	(83.258)	8,3708	(166.522)
ACE	(8.909)	Alta do USD	5,5805	6,9756	(12.429)	8,3708	(24.858)
Advance to Clients and Others	(442)	Alta do USD	5,5805	6,9756	(617)	8,3708	(1.233)
	(20.837)						

1. **Base case Scenario -** Maintenance of the exchange rate in effect during the period these statements were prepared.

2. **Adverse Scenario –** Deterioration of 25% in the exchange rate compared to the level in the baseline scenario.

3. **Remote Scenario –** A 50% deterioration of the exchange rate compared to the level in the baseline scenario.

As required by Technical Pronouncement CPC 40, the Company must classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in the measurement process. All financial instruments held by the Company are classified in Level 1, with prices traded (without adjustments) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

26 Insurance

The Company maintains insurance coverage considering the nature of its activity, the risks involved in its operations and the guidance of its insurance advisors. The amounts contracted for 2021 are considered sufficient to cover possible losses, according to the opinion of expert advisors, and are presented as follows:

The Company maintains insurance coverage considering the nature of its activity, the risks involved in its operations and the guidance of its insurance advisors. The amounts contracted for 2021 are considered sufficient to cover possible losses, according to the opinion of expert advisors, and are presented as follows:

Covered Risks	**Maximum Limit Indemnity - R$ Thousand**
Named Risks - Property	350.000
General Liability	10.000
Fleet	100% FIPE
D&O	8.000
National Transportation	1.000 per trip and 5.500 for deposits
International Transportation - Exports	USD 4.000 per shipping and deposits
International Transportation - Imports	USD 350 per shipping and USD 1.000 for deposits
Warranty Insurance	2.125

The risk assumptions adopted, given their nature, are not part of the scope of an audit of financial statements and, consequently, were not analyzed by our independent auditors.

27 New unit

At the end of 2018, the Company announced that it would invest about R$285 million in the construction of a plant for the production of soluble coffee in the city of Linhares, in Espírito Santo. This new plant began construction in mid-2019 and will come on stream in September 2021. When this unit reaches full capacity, the Company's production capacity will increase by one-third over its current capacity. With this investment, the Company puts into practice its strategy of concentrating efforts on its core business.

28 Cash Flow Demonstrations

Additional Information:

Non-cash transactions:	**31/12/2021**	**31/12/2020**
Capital Increase with Profit Reserves	**-**	**100.000**
	-	**100.000**

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EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: Cesário Coimbra Neto
Vice-Presidents: Sérgio Coimbra and Daniela Cerqueira César Coimbra
Adviser: Antonio Carlos Aparecido Ribeiro
Adviser: Sérgio Cândido Pereira

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chief Executive Officer: Sérgio Cândido Pereira
Controllership and Investors Relations Director:
: Paulo Roberto Ferro
Industrial Director: Júlio Cesar Pereira Grassano
Finance Director: Horácio Sabino Coimbra Neto
Sales Director: Ícaro Carneiro da Silva
Legal Director: Sérgio Ricardo de Almeida
Production Director: Valderi Cristiano

ACCOUNTANT

Wanley Xavier Junior – CRC/PR 059.324/O-3