



Blaū[®]
FARMACÊUTICA

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Individual and consolidated interim financial statements

March 31, 2025

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Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Balance sheets

(In thousands of reais)



		Parent		Consolidated	
Assets	Notes	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	26,500	24,789	46,501	33,317
Financial investments	5	309,537	372,479	395,598	459,555
Trade accounts receivable	6	352,505	357,245	446,530	476,750
Accounts receivable from related parties	21	73,162	97,206	-	-
Inventories	7	550,484	517,842	690,362	606,189
Taxes recoverable	8	24,042	27,177	45,058	42,496
Other credits		10,446	49,586	23,168	57,845
Total current assets		1,346,676	1,446,324	1,647,217	1,676,152
Non-current assets					
Long-term assets					
Taxes recoverable	8	24,449	24,711	24,449	24,711
Court deposits	23	7,232	8,462	26,296	27,207
Deferred income tax and social contribution	10	-	-	83,700	84,515
Financial assets at fair value	9	265,155	265,155	265,155	265,155
Other credits		844	888	2,047	1,048
		297,680	299,216	401,647	402,636
Investments	11	571,273	458,108	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	12	668,184	658,608	848,728	810,423
Intangible assets	13	475,381	453,940	501,101	487,746
Right of use	14	9,603	10,386	33,232	34,772
Total non-current assets	-	2,022,121	1,880,258	1,784,708	1,735,577

		Parent		Consolidated	
Liabilities	Notes	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Current liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	15	258,580	263,199	285,189	284,945
Trade accounts payable to related parties	21	23,593	4,219	910	1,054
Loans and financing		-	-	-	1,871
Debentures	16	59,508	65,103	59,508	65,103
Tax liabilities	18	14,020	13,631	14,469	15,071
Income tax and social contribution payable	10	3,345	2,867	4,644	8,916
Labor liabilities	17	69,583	65,066	82,866	75,136
Dividends and interest on income payable	19	22,657	-	22,657	-
Leases payable	14	3,129	2,835	6,936	6,387
Derivative financial instruments	29	36	217	36	217
Other current assets	20	16,070	62,097	32,859	79,242
Total current liabilities		470,521	479,234	510,074	537,942
Non-current liabilities					
Debentures	16	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Tax liabilities	18	1,527	1,598	1,527	1,598
Provisions for tax, civil and labor risks	23	7,461	8,848	11,980	12,873
Leases payable	14	9,512	10,601	34,990	35,591
Deferred income tax and social contribution	10	185,736	170,201	185,736	170,201
Other labor liabilities	17	3,039	2,324	3,454	2,437
Other non-current liabilities	20	39,438	39,787	46,184	50,423
Total non-current liabilities		696,713	683,359	733,871	723,123
Total liabilities		1,167,234	1,162,593	1,243,945	1,261,065
Shareholders' equity					
Capital stock	24	1,316,609	1,316,609	1,316,609	1,316,609
Treasury shares		(42,891)	(42,891)	(42,891)	(42,891)
Profit reserves		854,323	899,323	854,323	899,323
Accumulated profits		90,934	-	90,934	-
Equity pick-up		(17,412)	(9,052)	(17,412)	(9,052)
Shareholders' equity attributed to controlling shareholders		2,201,563	2,163,989	2,201,563	2,163,989
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(13,583)	(13,325)
Total shareholders' equity		2,201,563	2,163,989	2,187,980	2,150,664
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3,368,797	3,326,582	3,431,925	3,411,729

Blau Farmacêutica SA

Income statements

Periods of three months ending March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of Reais)

	Notes	Parent		Consolidated	
		03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Net operating income	25	337,267	316,824	372,997	359,681
Cost of goods and products sold	26	(208,573)	(212,808)	(223,507)	(240,019)
Gross profit		128,694	104,016	149,490	119,662
Commercial expenses	27	(28,262)	(25,543)	(35,316)	(29,638)
Administrative expenses	27	(35,770)	(33,001)	(42,903)	(46,601)
Other revenues and expenses, net	27	39,812	4,769	39,247	5,412
Interest in the result of investees by the equity method		7,428	(1,578)	-	-
Total operating expenses, net		(16,792)	(55,353)	(38,972)	(70,827)
Income before financial income and taxes		111,902	48,663	110,518	48,835
Financial income	28	9,268	14,904	11,569	15,315
Financial expenses	28	(11,356)	(16,573)	(7,261)	(16,567)
Financial result		(2,088)	(1,669)	4,308	(1,252)
Income before taxes		109,814	46,994	114,826	47,583
Current income tax and social contribution	10	(3,345)	(46)	(8,004)	(421)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	10	(15,535)	(6,858)	(16,133)	(7,491)
Income tax and social contribution		(18,880)	(6,904)	(24,137)	(7,912)
Net income for the period		90,934	40,090	90,689	39,671
Result attributed to:					
Controlling shareholders		90,934	40,090	90,934	40,090
Non-controlling shareholders		-	-	(245)	(419)
		90,934	40,090	90,689	39,671
Earnings per share (in R\$)					
Basic		0.51	0.23	0.51	0.23
Diluted		0.51	0.23	0.51	0.23

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Blau Farmacêutica SA

Demos of the comprehensive results

Periods of three and six months ending June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of *Real*)

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Net income for the period	90,934	40,090	90,689	39,671
Accumulated conversion adjustment in subsidiaries	(8,360)	173	(8,373)	6
Total comprehensive income	82,574	40,263	82,316	39,677
Comprehensive income attributable to:				
Controlling shareholders	82,574	40,263	82,574	40,263
Non-controlling shareholders	-	-	(258)	(586)
Total comprehensive income	82,574	40,263	82,316	39,677

Blau Farmacêutica SA

Demos of changes in equity

Six-month periods ending June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of *Real*)

	Capital stock	Treasury shares	Profit reserve		Equity pick-up	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
			Legal reserve	Retained earnings				
Balances as of January 1, 2024	1,316,609	(42,891)	67,047	677,318	(16,619)	2,001,464	(6,215)	1,995,249
Net income for the period	-	-	-	40,090	-	40,090	(419)	39,671
Legal reserve	-	-	2,005	(2,005)	-	-	-	-
Accumulated conversion adjustment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	173	173	(167)	6
Interest on equity	-	-	-	(22,249)	-	(22,249)	-	(22,249)
Balances as of March 31, 2024	1,316,609	(42,891)	69,052	693,154	(16,446)	2,019,478	(6,801)	2,012,677
Balances as of January 1, 2025	1,316,609	(42,891)	77,907	821,416	(9,052)	2,163,989	(13,325)	2,150,664
Net income for the period	-	-	-	90,934	-	90,934	(245)	90,689
Legal reserve	-	-	4,547	(4,547)	-	-	-	-
Accumulated conversion adjustment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(8,360)	(8,360)	(13)	(8,373)
Interest on equity	-	-	-	(45,000)	-	(45,000)	-	(45,000)
Balances as of March 31, 2025	1,316,609	(42,891)	82,454	776,416	(17,412)	2,201,563	(13,583)	2,187,980

Blau Farmacêutica SA

Cash flow statements - continued

Three-month periods ending March 31, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

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	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Cash flow from operating activities				
Result before taxes	109,814	46,993	114,826	47,583
Adjustments to reconcile the profit for the year with the cash from operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	9,968	8,259	14,388	12,026
Write-offs in fixed and intangible assets	2	300	334	952
Write-off of right of use and lease	(115)	-	(115)	-
Interest on lease	231	407	732	871
Charges on debentures	17,164	24,213	17,164	24,213
Financial charges on consortium	241	-	241	-
Application yield, net	(8,741)	(14,605)	(10,982)	(14,450)
Unrealized exchange rate variation in financial investments	2,350	(7,396)	2,350	(7,396)
Unrealized gains and losses on changes in the fair value of assets	(181)	(410)	(181)	(410)
Unrealized exchange rate variation in suppliers and customers	3,710	1,150	3,710	1,150
Equity equivalence result	(7,428)	1,578	-	-
Provision for expected loss of accounts receivable from customers	701	1,245	1,245	1,595
Provision (reversal) for inventory losses, net	(2,852)	4,670	(1,279)	11,169
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks, net	(169)	(405)	325	(6,598)
Provision for long-term incentives	2,817	(117)	2,817	(117)
Monetary update of judicial deposits	(157)	(194)	(496)	(258)
Other reversals, net	-	(205)	-	(205)
	127,355	65,483	145,079	70,125
(Addition) decrease in asset accounts				
Accounts receivable from customers and related parties	18,473	(27,720)	19,365	(4,674)
Inventories	(73,276)	(11,343)	(82,894)	(17,480)
Taxes recoverable	1,528	(6,031)	(5,660)	(14,955)
Other credits	39,184	3,439	33,678	(2,508)
Judicial deposits	1,387	34	1,407	85
Increase (decrease) in liability accounts				
Suppliers and related parties	3,511	52,096	(11,145)	22,480
Labor obligations	5,206	19,813	5,931	22,897
Tax obligations	(5,841)	(2,065)	(6,616)	5,472
Other accounts payable	(40,172)	211	(42,021)	16,229
Cash generated by operating activities	77,355	93,917	57,124	97,671
Income tax and social contribution paid	(2,867)	-	(8,916)	-
Contingencies paid	(1,218)	-	(1,218)	-
Net cash from operating activities	73,270	93,917	46,990	97,671
Cash flows from investment activities				
(Investments in) Redemptions of financial investments	69,333	(16,326)	72,589	(23,760)
Additions to fixed assets	(31,787)	(18,815)	(32,811)	(28,860)
Additions to intangible assets	(22,662)	(17,093)	(22,786)	(17,917)
Future advance to increase capital in investee	(40,381)	(15,377)	-	-
Net cash (used in) from investment activities	(25,497)	(67,611)	16,992	(70,537)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends and interest on equity paid	(22,343)	-	(22,343)	-
Payment of leases - Principal	(729)	(635)	(1,529)	(737)
Payment of leases payable - Interest	(231)	(407)	(732)	(871)
Payment of overdraft	-	-	(1,871)	-
Payment of debentures - Interest	(22,759)	(30,531)	(22,759)	(30,531)
Net cash invested in financing activities	(46,062)	(31,573)	(49,234)	(32,139)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,711	(5,267)	14,748	(5,005)
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1	24,789	23,572	33,317	31,495
Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31	26,500	18,305	46,501	26,490
Effect of exchange rate variation on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(1,564)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,711	(5,267)	13,184	(5,005)

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Notes to de individual and consolidated financial statements as per the IFRS and the CPC

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of reais)

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Revenues	404,881	335,485	458,271	393,021
Sales of goods, products and services	363,877	335,778	399,607	381,695
Other (expenses) income, net	41,705	952	59,909	9,731
Provision for expected loss of accounts receivable from customers	(701)	(1,245)	(1,245)	1,595
Inputs purchased from third parties	(206,227)	(216,595)	(233,484)	(253,036)
Costs of products, goods and services sold	(164,473)	(180,782)	(179,407)	(207,992)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	(41,754)	(35,812)	(54,077)	(45,043)
Gain (loss) of asset values	-	(1)	-	(1)
Gross value added	198,654	118,890	224,787	139,985
Depreciation and amortization	(9,968)	(8,259)	(14,388)	(12,026)
Net added value produced by the Company	188,686	110,631	210,399	127,959
Added value received in transfer	16,696	13,326	11,569	15,942
Result of shareholdings	7,428	(1,578)	-	-
Financial income	9,268	14,904	11,569	15,942
Total added value to be distributed	205,382	123,957	221,968	143,901
Personnel	57,291	45,363	72,289	60,624
Direct compensation	42,231	32,970	53,945	44,999
Benefits	10,296	8,071	12,592	11,303
FGTS	4,764	4,322	5,752	4,322
Taxes, fees and contributions	45,399	21,714	50,997	26,194
Federal	30,905	14,652	36,163	18,721
State	13,095	5,296	13,435	5,707
Municipal	1,399	1,766	1,399	1,766
Remuneration of third-party capital	11,758	16,790	7,992	17,412
Fees	14,065	15,368	14,156	15,368
Financial expenses (includes exchange rate variation)	(3,418)	368	(7,605)	990
Rentals	1,111	1,054	1,441	1,054
Remuneration on equity	90,934	40,090	90,690	39,671
Interest on equity	45,000	22,249	45,000	22,249
Retained profit for the period	45,934	17,841	45,445	17,841
Non-controlling interest in retained earnings	-	-	245	(419)
Total added value distributed	205,382	123,957	221,968	143,901

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements in IFRS and CPC

Three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of reais)

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1 Information on the Group

Blau Farmacêutica S.A. ("Company" or "Blau") is a pharmaceutical corporation based in Brazil, having its headquarters at Rodovia Raposo Tavares nº 2,833, by the 30.5 kilometer marker, in the City of Cotia, State of São Paulo, and is listed on B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3") under ticker code "BLAU3".

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are the manufacturing, development and sale of high-complexity drugs bearing its own brand for the institutional and retail segments.

Blau has a pharmaceutical industrial complex consisting of seven manufacturing plants dedicated to producing bio-based, biotechnological and oncological medicines, antibiotics, injectable anesthetics and biotechnological pharmaceutical inputs (IFAS). Six of these plants are located in the State of São Paulo (four in the municipality of Cotia, one in the municipality of São Paulo, and one in Taboão da Serra), and one in the State of Goiás (municipality of Anápolis).

Blau has its own sales structure serving distributors, health institutions and retailers nationwide, as well as internationally through its subsidiaries located in Uruguay, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and the United States, which serve other countries via direct exports. Blau makes substantial, recurring investments in research, development and innovation, operational excellence and production capacity.

The Group's individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were authorized for disclosure in accordance with the resolution of the members of the Board of Directors dated May 6, 2025.

2 | Basis for preparation and presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements

The individual and consolidated interim accounting information of the Group for the period ended March 31, 2025 was prepared according to Technical Pronouncement CPC 21 (R1) - Interim Statements issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee; the international standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and the provisions of the Brazilian Corporation Law, and is being presented according to the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities Commission, applicable to the preparation of quarterly information - ITR.

The individual and consolidated interim financial statements evidence the material information contained in the accounting information, and no other information. Such information is consistent with that used by Management in its duties.

2.1. | Basis for consolidation

The individual and consolidated interim financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is obtained when the Group is exposed or entitled to variable returns based on its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect these returns through the power exercised in relation to the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, it has:

- power over the investee (i.e. existing rights ensuring its current ability to direct the investee's relevant activities);
- any exposure or right to variable returns resulting from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee in order to affect the value of its returns.

Generally, a majority of voting rights is assumed to result in control. To support that assumption, and when the Group

Notes to de individual and consolidated financial statements as per the IFRS and the CPC

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of reais)

holds less than a majority of voting rights in an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in determining whether it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement between the investor and other holders of voting rights;
- any rights arising under other contractual arrangements; and
- the voting rights and potential voting rights of the Group (investor).

The Group determines whether or not it exerts control over an investee if the facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the aforementioned three elements of control. The consolidation of a subsidiary begins upon the Group obtaining control over the subsidiary and ends when the Group ceases to hold such control. The assets, liabilities and income of any subsidiary acquired or sold during the year are included in the consolidated financial information from the date when the Group obtains control to the date when the Group ceases to hold control over the subsidiary.

Income and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the Group's controlling and non-controlling shareholders, even if this may result in losses for non-controlling shareholders. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to align their accounting policies with those of the Group. All assets and liabilities, income, revenues, expenses and cash flows of the same group, concerning transactions between members of the Group, are fully eliminated in the consolidation process.

Any change in equity interest in a subsidiary without loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses the control held over a subsidiary, then the relevant assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of that subsidiary are written off at their book value on the date when control is lost, and the book value of any non-controlling interests is written off on the date when control is lost (including any components of other comprehensive income attributable to those interests). Any resulting difference, such as a gain or loss, is recorded in the income statement. Any retained investment is recognized at its fair value on the date when control is lost.

In the interim individual financial statements, the Group's investments in its subsidiaries are recorded at the equity method.

Basis for consolidation as of January 1, 2025

The Group's interim consolidated financial statements include:

Name	Main activity	Home country	Method	%	2025	2024
Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S.	Drug sales and distribution	Colombia	Direct	100	100	100
Blau Farma Uruguay S.A.	Drug sales and distribution	Uruguay	Direct	100	100	100
Blau Farmacêutica Chile S.p.A.	Drug sales and distribution (*)	Chile	Indirect	100	100	100
Blau Farmacêutica Peru S.A.C.	Drug sales and distribution (*)	Peru	Indirect	100	100	100
Blau Farmacêutica Argentina S.A.	Drug sales and distribution (*)	Argentina	Indirect	100	100	100
Blau Farmacêutica Equador	Drug sales and distribution (*)	Ecuador	Indirect	100	100	100
Plex - Plasma Experts Corp.	Holding (*)	USA	Direct	100	100	100
Hemarus Plasma-Flamingo LLC	Plasma collection center	USA	Indirect	100	100	100
Hemarus Plasma-Lauderhill, LLC	Plasma collection center	USA	Indirect	85	85	85
Hemarus Plasma - Miami Northside, LLC	Plasma collection center	USA	Indirect	98	98	98
Hemarus LLC	Plasma collection center	USA	Indirect	25	25	25
Laboratório Químico Farmacêutico Bergamo Ltda.	Drug manufacturing and sales	Brazil	Direct	100	100	100

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements in IFRS and CPC

Three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of reais)

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(*) The subsidiaries Blau Farmaceutica Peru and Blau Farmaceutica Argentina, Ecuador, Chile and Plex are in pre-operating stage.

Group Controlling Shareholder

The Group's controlling shareholders is Mr. Marcelo Rodolfo Hahn, who holds 82.50% of all common shares in the Group (2024: 82.50%).

Group Subsidiaries

a) Blau Farmaceutica Colombia S.A.S

This is a subsidiary headquartered in the city of Bogota, Colombia, which was acquired by the Company as part of its expansion policy in August 2011 and sells pharmaceuticals and biopharmaceutical inputs, with the majority of such drugs manufactured by the parent company. The subsidiary currently has 70 sanitary registrations for medicines. The company's principal activity is importing products from the Company for distribution and sale on Colombian territory.

b) Blau Farma Uruguay S.A.

Headquartered in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, this subsidiary started up in January 2012 to sell primarily pharmaceuticals produced by the parent company. The subsidiary currently has 82 sanitary registrations for medicines. The company's principal activity is importing products from the Company for distribution and sale on Uruguayan territory.

This subsidiary represents an important element of the Company's expansion strategy for South America, as it is the vehicle holding equity interests in Blau Farmaceutica Peru S.A.C., Blau Farmaceutica Chile S.p.A. and Blau Farmaceutica Argentina S.A., all of which were organized in 2016. The Peru and Chile subsidiaries have 27 and 32 sanitary registrations for medicines, respectively.

c) PLEX - Plasma Experts Corp.

Organized on September 25, 2020 for the purpose of consolidating new investments in the U.S. in the plasma collection segment. It is headquartered in the State of Delaware, United States of America.

Following its organization, Plex Plasma Experts acquired an equity interest in Hemarus Plasma-Lauderhill, LLC and, in May 2021, Plex Plasma Experts created the legal entity Hemarus Plasma-Miami Northside, LLC, in which Plex Plasma Experts holds a 89.5% equity interest. Both entities are limited liability companies duly organized under the laws of the State of Florida, United States of America, for the purpose of developing, operating and managing blood plasma collection centers.

In September 2022, the subsidiary Plex Plasma Flamingo LLC, headquartered in Miami, United States of America, was organized to carry on with the Company's business strategy in the plasma collection market.

Moving forward with that strategy, Plex Plasma completed in September 2024 the acquisition of a 25% stake in the collection center Hemarus LLC, located in Jacksonville, Florida, United States of America. The center started its operations in 2009 and boasts a collection capacity of 55,000 liters per year.

In June 2024, Plex Plasma increased its equity interest in Hemarus Plasma - Lauderdale from 66.00% to 85%.

d) Laboratório Químico Farmacêutico Bergamo

Laboratório Químico Farmacêutico Bergamo ("Bergamo") is a Brazilian-based company engaged in the business of researching, developing, manufacturing and selling medicines and health products. Bergamo was established in 1992 and opened its manufacturing plant in the municipality of Taboão da Serra, State of São Paulo, that same year. In 2009, already having an injectable drugs business in operation, it stood out as a major manufacturer of injectable oncology drugs in Brazil.

Laboratório Químico Farmacêutico Bergamo's product portfolio includes generic and designer drugs spanning various therapeutic areas, such as gastroenterology, cardiology, neurology and dermatology, among others. Its factory features cutting-edge technology and strict quality standards, ensuring the efficacy and safety of its products.

In addition, Bergamo invests in research and development of new drugs and health products in partnership with universities and research centers with a view to providing patients with innovative solutions.

In January 2025, Blau carried out a drop down transaction with Laboratório Químico Farmacêutico Bergamo, transferring a portion of the assets and liabilities from the Caucaia branch at book value and reflecting in its Balance Sheet investment the merged portion at an amount of R\$73,953. This transaction does not involve a cash outflow, but merely a transfer of assets and liabilities between companies.

Notes to de individual and consolidated financial statements as per the IFRS and the CPC

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of reais)

Accounts	Value
Inventories	43,486
Taxes recoverable	1,869
Property, plant and equipment	31,389
Labor liabilities	(2,791)
Total merged	73,953

In addition to the aforementioned subsidiaries, as stated in note 10, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Prothya Biosolutions Belgium B.V. ("Prothya") whereby it will hold an equity interest therein if the amount transferred in August 2023 is converted into shares, according to the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

Prothya has over 65 years' experience in the industry, collecting and processing human plasma and producing medicines that are key to maintaining human life, including human albumin, immunoglobulin, clotting factors, prothrombin complex and medications for rare diseases. These products are available in much of the European Union and other parts of the world, including several countries in Latin America, where they are distributed by Blau, except in Brazil, due to preexisting agreements with third parties.

3 | Judgments

Preparing the Group's interim individual and consolidated financial statements requires Management to use judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the stated amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the relevant disclosures, as well as disclosures of contingent liabilities. In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, Management used the following judgments that have a more significant effect on the amounts recognized in the individual and consolidated financial statements:

Determination of lease term of agreements having renewal or termination option clauses (Group as lessee)

The Group determines a lease term as the non-cancellable lease term, together with the periods included in any renewal option, to the extent that such renewal is deemed reasonably certain, and with periods covered by an option to terminate the agreement, to the extent that it is deemed reasonably certain as well.

The Group has several lease agreements that include renewal and termination options. The Group uses judgment in determining whether it is reasonably certain that it should or should not exercise an option to renew or terminate a lease. In such determination, the Group considers all relevant factors creating an economic incentive for exercising an option to renew or terminate. After the initial measurement, the Group will reassess the lease term if there is any material event or any change in circumstances that is under its control and will affect its ability to exercise or not exercise the option to renew or terminate (for example, significant improvements or customizations made to the leased asset).

The Group includes the renewal term as part of the lease term for facilities and machinery with a shorter non-cancellable lease term (ranging from three to five years). The Group has historically exercised the option to renew those leases, as there would be a material adverse effect on the Group's production if an equivalent replacement asset were not promptly available. Lease renewal periods for facility and machine leases with longer non-cancellable terms (ranging from 10 to 15 years) are not included as part of the lease term because they are not assessed by Management as reasonably certain. Furthermore, renewal options for vehicle leases are not included as part of the relevant lease term because the Group usually leases them for no more than five years and therefore exercises no option to renew. Moreover, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only where they are assessed as certain to not be exercised.

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Estimates and assumptions

The main assumptions concerning the future and other principal sources of uncertainty about the estimates as of the date of the interim financial statements posing a significant risk of causing a material adjustment in the book values of assets and liabilities for the next fiscal year are set out below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on available parameters as the interim individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments can change due to market changes or changes in circumstances that are beyond the Group's control. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as they occur.

- **Non-financial asset impairment loss**

Impairment loss exists where the book value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable value, which is either the fair value net of selling expenses or the value in use, whichever is higher. The calculation of value in use net of selling expenses is based on information available on sales of similar assets or market prices minus selling expenses. The calculation of value in use is based on the discounted cash flow model. Cash flows stem from the budget for the next five years and do not include any reorganization activities to which the Group has not yet committed or any significant future investments that will improve the asset base of the cash-generating unit being tested. The recoverable value is sensitive to the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow model, to expected future cash receipts, and to the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

- **Provision for expected losses on accounts receivable and contract assets**

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate the expected credit loss for accounts receivable and contract assets. The provision rates applied are based on days of delay for groups of various customer segments displaying similar loss patterns (for example, by geography, product type, customer type and credit risk, among others).

The provision matrix is initially based on the historical loss rates observed by the Group. The Group reviews the matrix prospectively to adjust it according to the historical experience with credit loss. For example, if any economic conditions anticipated for the following year (for example, gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate, which can lead to an increase in default rates in the manufacturing sector, then the historical loss rates are adjusted. On all reporting dates, the historical loss rates observed are updated, and changes in forward-looking estimates are reviewed.

Evaluating the correlation between historical loss rates observed, expected economic conditions and expected credit losses is a significant estimation. The amount of expected credit losses is sensitive to changes in circumstances and in anticipated economic conditions. The Group's historical experience with credit loss and expected economic conditions cannot represent a customer's actual pattern in the future. Information on the Group's expected credit losses on accounts receivable and contract assets is disclosed in Note 6.2.

- **Taxes**

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that taxable income is likely to be available to allow such losses to be used.

Significant judgment is required for Management to determine the amount of the deferred tax asset that can be recognized based on the probable timing and level of future taxable income, together with future tax planning strategies.

For more details on deferred taxes, see Note 10.

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- **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on prices quoted in active markets, then the fair value is measured based on valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs considered in these models are obtained from observable markets, where possible. In situations where such inputs cannot be obtained from observable markets, it takes a degree of judgment to set the relevant fair values. Related judgments include assessments of liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility risk. Any changes in assumptions related to those factors could affect the fair value of financial instruments. Note 31 provides more details and disclosures in this regard.

- **Development costs**

Development costs are capitalized according to the accounting practice set out in Note 14.1. The initial capitalization of costs is based on Management's judgment that technological and economic feasibility will usually be confirmed when a product development project has reached a certain point according to a specified project management model.

The amounts include significant investments in the development of new drugs. Before a drug can be sold, an Anvisa certification needs to be obtained through the relevant regulatory authorities. Due to the nature of the product, there is some uncertainty about whether the certificate will be obtained. However, the Group is certain that the certificate will be obtained.

- **Provisions for tax, civil and labor risks**

The Group recognizes a provision for civil and labor lawsuits. Assessing the probability of loss includes evaluating the evidence available, the hierarchy of laws, the case law available, the latest court rulings and their relevance in the legal system, as well as an assessment by external counsel. Provisions are reviewed and adjusted to reflect any changes in circumstances, such as the applicable statutes of limitations, conclusions of tax inspections or any additional exposures identified based on new issues or court rulings.

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4. | Cash and cash equivalents

4.1 | Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents include balances in cash and checking accounts. Those balances are held with the aim of meeting short-term cash commitments, and not for investment or any other purposes. Additionally, there are no balances with cash restrictions.

4.2 | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and bank deposits	26,500	24,789	46,501	33,317
Total cash and cash equivalents	26,500	24,789	46,501	33,317

5. | Financial investments

5.1 | Accounting policy

The Group classifies as financial investments any financial resources held to meet investment commitments, such as capacity expansions, new product research and development, and other investments not characterized as short-term commitments.

5.2 | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Financial investments	243,788	329,204	329,849	416,280
Financial investments in foreign currency (a)	65,749	43,275	65,749	43,275
Total financial investments	309,537	372,479	395,598	459,555

(a) Financial investments in foreign currency in the amount of USD 11,450 thousands as of 03/31/2025 (US\$ 6,988 thousands as of 12/31/2024)

As of March 31, 2025, the average yield of the parent's portfolio was 102.4%, and financial investments were made in Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs), Financial Bills, Repurchase transactions and United States and German Treasury Bonds. The allocation was as follows: 3% in Repurchase transactions and 97% in CDBs, Financial Bills and United States and German Bonds.

As of December 31, 2024, Financial investments were made in Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs), Repurchase transactions and United States Treasury Bonds. The Company held 100% of the portfolio in CDBs remunerated at an average rate of 103.18% of the CDI.

6. | Trade accounts receivable

6.1 | Accounting policy

Trade accounts receivable correspond to amounts receivable for goods sold in the ordinary course of the Group's business. The Group keeps trade accounts receivable with the aim of raising contractual cash flows, and these accounts are therefore initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, net of provisions for expected losses on accounts receivable. If the time before receipt is equivalent to one year or less, the accounts receivable are classified as current assets. Otherwise, they are stated in non-current assets.

6.2 | Provision for expected losses

The provision for expected losses is estimated based on the risk of loss in an aging list model. The portfolio is segmented by customers: government, private sector, and related parties.

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The Group takes this approach to calculating expected credit losses: Exposure at Default, or EAD - Value of transaction exposed to credit risk, Probability of Default, or PD - Probability of the counterparty not honoring their obligations and Loss Given Default, or LGD - Amount not recovered in the case of default. The provision is determined based on the historical experience with credit losses observed in each customer segment on the aging list of accounts receivable.

6.3 Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Customers in Brazil	368,046	380,655	463,481	500,036
Customers abroad	15,383	7,907	16,756	10,295
Total	383,429	388,562	480,237	510,331
Expected credit losses	(30,924)	(31,317)	(33,707)	(33,581)
Total trade accounts receivable	352,505	357,245	446,530	476,750

a) Aging of balances of government and private-sector trade accounts receivable:

	Parent					
	Private		Government		Total	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
To become due	266,601	287,862	9,658	13,375	276,258	301,237
Past due	43,363	62,618	63,808	24,707	107,171	87,325
1-30 days	10,547	4,249	7,644	4,702	18,191	8,951
31-60 days	727	11,973	15,725	240	16,452	12,213
61-180 days	960	5,220	8,181	9,532	9,141	14,752
Over 181 days	31,129	41,176	32,258	10,233	63,387	51,409
Trade accounts receivable	309,964	350,480	73,466	38,082	383,429	388,562
Expected credit losses	(29,304)	(29,388)	(1,620)	(1,929)	(30,924)	(31,317)
Total	280,660	321,092	71,846	36,153	352,505	357,245

	Consolidated					
	Private		Government		Total	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
To become due	265,589	371,877	14,913	16,127	280,502	388,004
Past due	116,169	96,863	83,566	25,464	199,735	122,327
1-30 days	22,033	28,131	16,560	5,113	38,593	33,244
31-60 days	15,347	15,900	16,311	464	31,658	16,364
61-180 days	27,669	9,983	8,427	9,654	36,096	19,637
Over 181 days	51,120	42,849	42,268	10,233	93,388	53,082
Trade accounts receivable	381,758	468,740	98,479	41,591	480,237	510,331
Expected credit losses	(31,990)	(31,652)	(1,717)	(1,929)	(33,707)	(33,581)
Total	349,768	437,088	96,762	39,662	446,530	476,750

b) Changes in expected losses

Changes in expected losses are based on estimates according to the potential for realization of receivables, pursuant to the trade accounts receivable credit risk policy, or reversal of estimates for previous periods.

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	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Opening balance	(31,317)	(17,674)	(33,581)	(18,893)
Bergamo business combination	-	-	-	(493)
Reversal (Provision) for the period	(701)	(13,643)	(1,245)	(14,195)
Write-off for the period	1,094	-	1,118	-
Opening (sic) balance	(30,924)	(31,317)	(33,708)	(33,581)

There are no accounts receivable pledged as collateral for debts as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Additionally, the Group does not have a concentration of customers.

7. | Inventories

7.1 | Accounting policy

Inventories are stated at net realization value. Inventories are valued at the moving weighted average method. Inventory costs include non-recoverable taxes, as well as other expenses required for acquisition incurred in the domestic or foreign market. Net realization value is the estimated selling price minus estimated costs needed to make the sale.

Inventories are impaired through an impairment estimate. The methodology contemplates obsolete products, negative-margin and slow-moving products, products past expiration date or near expiration date, and products outside quality standards. If the potential for impairment is no longer probable, then the provision is reversed in the corresponding proportion.

7.2 | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Finished products (b)	122,054	84,083	218,056	170,900
Semi-finished products and work in progress	140,983	110,552	155,352	117,580
Raw materials and packaging materials	191,250	223,533	229,884	237,641
Development material	28,273	29,013	37,748	29,734
Imports in progress (a)	84,498	87,345	86,905	89,268
Other	7,733	10,476	10,848	10,775
Provision for impairment	(24,308)	(27,160)	(48,430)	(49,709)
Total	550,484	517,842	690,362	606,189

(a) Acquisition of inventory in the amount of R\$24,681 from Prothya. The shipments and unloading from this acquisition are scheduled to occur until June 2025.

(b) In January 2025, Blau transferred the inventory balances from the Caucaia branch to Laboratório Químico Bergamo, in the amount of R\$43,486, through a drop down transaction.

7.3 | Changes in provision for losses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Opening balance	(27,160)	(19,016)	(49,709)	(20,971)
Provision for the period	(25,748)	(24,575)	(28,600)	(45,169)
Write-off	-	16,431	-	16,431
Reversal	28,600	-	29,879	-
Closing balance	(24,308)	(27,160)	(48,430)	(49,709)

8. | Taxes recoverable

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8.1 | Accounting policy

The Group records tax credits every time it has enough legal, documentary and factual understanding of such credits to allow it to recognized them, including the estimated realization.

ICMS, IPI, PIS, COFINS and VAT: These accounts are intended to cover any debt balance of ICMS (Tax on Goods and Services), IPI (Tax on Processed Products), PIS (Social Integration Program), COFINS (Social Security Funding Contribution) and VAT (Value Added Tax). According to these taxes' own application systems, tax debts due to sales are monthly offset with credits from purchases capable of being used, with an amount payable or recoverable remaining, depending on the volume of such purchases and sales.

According to the calculations, the balances result in "payable" where stated in current liabilities, and when the amount of purchases entitled to credit exceeds the sales charged and accounted for in the same period, it generates balances recoverable, in which case they will be stated in such current assets account. Their balances are monthly reconciled with the relevant tax books, and the applicable accounting adjustments are made.

8.2 | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
ICMS (a)	988	2,094	9,355	6,758
ICMS - CIAP	13,492	13,754	13,492	13,754
IPI	1,205	954	2,329	2,040
PIS	2,204	2,936	2,786	3,351
COFINS	9,902	12,992	12,155	14,466
VAT/IRAE (b)	-	-	6,639	6,006
IRPJ/CSLL	20,700	19,158	22,751	20,832
Total	48,491	51,888	69,507	67,207
Total current	24,042	27,177	45,058	42,496
Total non-current	24,449	24,711	24,449	24,711

(a) In January 2025, Blau transferred the balances relating to taxes recoverable from the Caucaia branch to Laboratório Químico Bergamo, in the amount of R\$1,869, through a drop down transaction.

(b) Balances relating to VAT (Value-added tax) and IRAE (Tax on income and business activities), which is the main source of taxation on transactions with subsidiaries Blau Uruguay and Blau Colombia.

8.3 | Expected realization

The expected realization of taxes is based on projected operations and growth, operational management, regulations in each State, and the generation of charges for use of such credit by transaction.

The credits realization plan is tracked from time to time with a view to ensuring the specified assumptions are met and that the same are reassessed according to business events, allowing for a better performance in credit realization.

Provided below is the expected realization of the taxes recoverable of the Group as of March 31, 2025:

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Expected realization	Parent	Consolidated
2025	24,042	45,058
2026	2,550	2,550
2027	21,899	21,899
Total	48,491	69,507

9. | Other non-current financial assets

9.1 | Accounting policy

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include debt instruments where they can become equity interests in unlisted entities.

9.2 | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Financial assets at fair value	265,155	265,155	265,155	265,155
Total	265,155	265,155	265,155	265,155

On August 25, 2023, Blau transferred R\$265,155 to Prothya as part of the conditions set forth in a loan agreement ("Convertible Loan Agreement"), which allows such amount to be converted into shares at a predetermined price per share, at Blau's option, as soon as certain financial indicators and results of operations are achieved by Prothya, to be determined in 2 consecutive quarterly periods. However, the Company can choose to convert or not to convert it into equity interest. The Company assessed the transaction and resolved to enter it as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, under the technical pronouncement CPC 48 - Financial Instruments (IFRS 9), because the return of its contractual flow is tied to the fair value of Prothya. Based on the analyses conducted by the Company, no material changes were found in the fair value of the financial asset from the date of the transaction to March 31, 2025. The financial indicators and results of operations reported by Prothya had not met the levels for the quarter ended as of that date.

10. | Income tax and social contribution - Current and deferred

10.1 | Accounting policy

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities based on the applicable rates, and tax laws used to calculate the amount are those which were enacted or substantially enacted on the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and turns a taxable income.

Current and deferred income tax and social contribution are calculated at the rate of 15%, plus an additional charge of 10% on any taxable income exceeding R\$240, for income tax, and 9% on taxable income for social contribution on net income. Offsetting tax losses is considered, such offsets being limited to 30% of the annual taxable income. Taxable income reflects income before taxes, as adjusted by non-taxable and non-deductible items (temporary and permanent items).

Deferred taxes represent tax debts and credits on temporary differences between the tax basis and the accounting basis for assets and liabilities related to accumulated tax losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current as required by CPC 32 - Taxes on Income.

The current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement, unless they are related to a business combination or any items recognized directly in shareholders' equity or other comprehensive income.

The Income Tax and Social Contribution expenses for the period comprise both current and deferred taxes. Income taxes

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are recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that they may be related to items directly recognized in either shareholders' equity or comprehensive income. In that case, the taxes are also recognized in either shareholders' equity or comprehensive income. The cost of current and deferred income tax and social contribution is calculated based on the tax laws enacted, or substantially enacted, as of the date of the balance sheets of the entities in the Group that turn a taxable income. Management assesses from time to time the positions assumed by the Group in calculations of income taxes as they may relate to situations where the applicable tax regulations provide a margin for interpretations and sets up provisions, where appropriate, based on the estimated amounts of payments to the tax authorities.

Current income tax and social contribution are stated net, by taxpayer entity, either in liabilities, where there are amounts payable, or in assets, where prepaid amounts exceed the total amount due as of the reporting date. Deferred income tax and social contribution are recognized using the liabilities on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax bases for assets and liabilities and their book values in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax and social contribution are not accounted for if they resulted from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in any transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of such transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable income (tax loss). Deferred income tax assets are only recognized to the extent that a future taxable income is likely to be available against which temporary differences can be offset. Deferred taxes are recognized on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of reversal of temporary differences is controlled by the Group, and so long as the temporary differences are unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

In assessing the recoverability of deferred taxes, Management considers projected future taxable income and changes in temporary differences. The recoverability of a deferred tax asset in the parent company does not depend on taxable income projections. When all or any part of the taxes are not likely to be realized, the tax asset is reversed. There is no deadline for using tax losses and negative tax bases, but the use of accumulated losses for previous years is limited to 30% of the annual taxable income.

The Company and its subsidiaries are committed to best practices in taxes, upholding the intent and the letter of the laws and regulations of the countries where they do business. They are also committed to transfer pricing practices that are consistent with the principles of free competition and the rules laid down by the tax laws of the jurisdictions where they operate, with transparent transactions and business ethics, and no engagement in any practices meant to artificially reduce taxes.

10.2 | Breakdown

ASSETS	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Provision for inventory impairment	8,265	9,235	14,015	21,343
Provision for contingencies	2,537	3,008	1,000	1,640
Provision for expected losses	2,549	4,938	4,238	6,693
Provision for expenses	2,549	2,604	1,236	1,160
Depreciation	6,407	6,215	17,651	6,215
Right of use	7,996	9,036	7,860	8,940
Other	9,888	8,435	8,943	10,528
Tax loss and negative social contribution base	-	-	68,183	70,118
Non-current assets	40,191	43,471	123,126	126,637
Opening balance of deferred assets	(43,471)	(30,679)	(126,637)	(112,210)
Change in income for the year	(3,280)	12,792	(3,511)	14,427

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LIABILITIES	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Acquisition of Laboratório Bergamo - Advantageous purchase	(40,991)	(40,991)	(40,991)	(40,991)
R&D	(126,396)	(116,984)	(126,396)	(116,984)
Tax benefit on goodwill	(26,542)	(24,646)	(26,542)	(24,646)
Interest capitalized on debentures	(20,449)	(18,987)	(20,449)	(18,987)
Right of use	(6,963)	(7,999)	(6,963)	(7,999)
Other	(4,586)	(4,065)	(3,820)	(2,717)
Non-current liabilities	(225,927)	(213,672)	(225,161)	(212,324)
Opening balance of deferred liabilities	213,672	156,317	212,324	156,317
Change in income for the period/year	(12,255)	(57,355)	(12,837)	(56,007)
Other	-	-	215	(4,275)
Change in deferred income tax and social contribution in income for the period/year	(15,535)	(44,563)	(16,133)	(45,855)

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Balance in non-current assets	40,191	43,471	123,126	126,638
Balance in non-current liabilities	(225,927)	(213,672)	(225,161)	(212,324)
Deferred income tax and social contribution, net	(185,736)	(170,201)	(102,035)	(85,686)

R/CS Reconciliation	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Result before income tax and social contribution	109,813	46,994	114,826	47,583
Statutory tax rate	34.00%	34.00%	34.00%	32.00%
Value of IRPJ/CSLL on accounting profit at the statutory tax rate	37,336	15,978	39,041	15,227
IR/CS theoretical expense				
Non-taxable permanent differences	386	682	443	2,541
Equity pick-up	(510)	734	-	-
Interest on equity	(15,300)	(7,565)	(15,300)	(7,565)
Tax incentive - "Lei do bem" law	(2,790)	(2,832)	(2,790)	(2,832)
Tax loss - Bergamo	-	-	(1,771)	-
Tax rate difference - subsidiaries	-	-	4,757	(951)
Other	(242)	(93)	(243)	541
IR/CS actual expense	18,880	6,904	24,137	7,912
IR/CS actual tax rate (%)	17.19%	14.69%	21.02%	16.63%
Income tax and social contribution				
Current income tax and current social contribution	(3,345)	(46)	(8,004)	(421)
Current income tax and deferred social contribution	(15,535)	(6,858)	(16,133)	(7,491)
Current income tax and net social contribution	(18,880)	(6,904)	(24,137)	(7,912)

11. | Investments

11.1. | Accounting policy

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) whose control is held by the Group. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date when control is transferred to the Group. Consolidation is interrupted from the date when the Group ceases to hold control. Transactions, balances and unrealized earnings on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are eliminated as well, unless the transaction displays evidence of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting policies of subsidiaries are changed as necessary to ensure they are consistent with the policies in place at the Group.

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(ii) Transactions involving non-controlling interests

The Group handles transactions involving interests of non-controlling shareholders as transactions with owners of Group assets. For purchases of non-controlling interest, the difference between any consideration paid and the acquired part of the book value of the subsidiary's liquid assets is recorded in shareholders' equity. Any gains or losses on sales of non-controlling interests are also recorded directly in shareholders' equity, in the "equity valuation adjustment" account.

(iii) Transactions eliminated in consolidation

Any balances and transactions between related parties (intergroup) are eliminated, as are any unrealized profits arising out of intergroup transactions. Unrealized gains and losses arising out of transactions with subsidiaries, as recorded at the equity method, are offset against the investment in proportion to the Company's interest in the investee, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of any impairment losses.

(iv) Description of key consolidation procedures

- Elimination of balances in asset and liability accounts between consolidated companies.
- Elimination of interest in the subsidiary's capital, reserves and retained earnings.
- Elimination of revenue and expense balances, as well as unrealized profits, arising out of deals between the companies.
- Value of the interest of non-controlling shareholders highlighted in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

11.2. | Breakdown

	Parent	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Investment in subsidiaries	557,899	444,497
Appreciation of assets - Bergamo acquisition	13,374	13,611
Total	571,273	458,108

11.3. Changes in investments in subsidiaries

	Blau Colombia	Blau Uruguay	Plex Plasma	Laboratório Bergamo	Other investments	Total
Investment balance as of December 31, 2023	40,817	50,324	40,223	280,476	35	411,875
Equity pick-up	817	(15,537)	(18,174)	21,575	-	(11,319)
Translation adjustment	2,628	8,653	(3,714)	-	-	7,567
Capital contribution	-	7,473	43,495	-	(35)	50,933
Amortization of appreciation of assets	-	-	-	(948)	-	(948)
Investment balance as of December 31, 2024	44,262	50,913	61,830	301,103	-	458,108
Equity pick-up	(113)	1,356	(3,061)	9,246	-	7,428
Translation adjustment	(1,033)	(7,748)	420	-	-	(8,360)
Capital contribution	-	28,420	11,961	-	-	40,381
Amortization of appreciation of assets	-	-	-	(237)	-	(237)
Capital increase - drop down	-	-	-	73,954	-	73,954
Investment balance as of March 31, 2025	43,116	72,941	71,150	384,066	-	571,273

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements in IFRS and CPC

Three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
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Subsidiaries in 2025	Control	Interest	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Shareholders' equity	Operating revenue	Net income/(Loss) for the period
Blau Colombia	Direct	100%	61,431	4,258	28,141	-	37,548	16,934	(113)
Blau Uruguay	Direct	100%	70,402	56,120	49,290	3,772	73,460	16,471	1,356
Plex Plasma	Direct	100%	36,771	55,690	7,654	27,240	57,567	-	(3,061)
Laboratório Bergamo	Direct	100%	230,369	197,346	50,876	6,147	370,692	55,560	9,246

12. | Property, plant and equipment

12.1. | Accounting policy

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment items are measured at historical acquisition or construction cost, net of cumulative depreciation and cumulative impairment losses, where applicable.

Cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of assets built by the entity itself includes costs of material and direct labor, and any other costs required to put the assets at their places and ensure the necessary conditions for them to be capable to operate as intended by Management.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalized to the extent that future benefits associated with such spending are likely to be obtained by the Group. Maintenance and repair expenses are recorded in the income statement.

(iii) Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment items are depreciated at the straight-line method in the income statement for the year, based on the economic useful life of each component. Property, plant and equipment items are depreciated from the date on which they are installed and available for use.

(iv) Asset useful life

The useful life of assets and their depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each period and adjusted prospectively, where applicable. The weighted depreciation rates reflecting the useful life times of property, plant and equipment assets, respectively, are distributed as follows:

Class	Useful life to be used (in years) period review
Buildings	25-50
Machinery and equipment	8-15
Facilities	10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	5
IT Equipment	5

Useful lives are indicated above in years, by class of property, plant and equipment, following a useful life review conducted in December 2024, and despite the adjustment made, there was no material change in the calculation of weighted-average useful life as compared to the previous year.

(v) Impairment

For impairment testing, assets are grouped into cash-generating units (CGUs), i.e. into the smallest possible group of assets generating cash inflows by being continuously used, which inflows are largely independent of cash inflows from other

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assets or any one asset or CGU.

The recoverable value of an asset or CGU is either its value-in-use or its fair value minus selling costs, whichever the higher. Value-in-use is based on estimated future cash flows, discounted at present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market valuations of the value of money in time and the risks specific to the asset or CGU in question.

Impairment is recognized if the book value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable value. Impairments are recognized in the income statement.

Recognized impairments related to a certain CGU are initially used towards reducing any goodwill allocated to such CGU (or group of CGUs), and then reducing the book value of other assets of that CGU (our group of CGUs), on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the new book value of the relevant asset does not exceed the book value that would have been calculated, net of depreciation or amortization, had the impairment not been recognized. There was no impairment loss recognized.

Management found neither changes in circumstances nor evidence that the Company's assets used in its operations are not recoverable through their operational and financial performance and concluded that, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there were no relevant indications of impairment losses affecting its assets.

12.2. | Breakdown and changes

		Parent				
		Balance as of 12/31/2023	Additions	Transfers (b)	Write-off	Balance as of 12/31/2024
Cost						
Property and land (a)		192,939	10,482	3,074	-	206,495
Improvements		11,988	-	-	-	11,988
Machinery and equipment		181,803	11,077	5,218	(52)	198,046
Vehicles		3,305	2,365	7,457	-	13,127
Furniture and fixtures		15,467	124	84	(6)	15,669
Facilities in use		50,798	101	-	-	50,899
IT equipment		15,639	687	-	(40)	16,286
Property, plant and equipment in progress		207,223	90,453	(16,210)	-	281,466
Advance on goods for future delivery		6,234	11,618	-	(1,694)	16,158
Total cost		685,396	126,907	(377)	(1,792)	810,134
		Balance as of 12/31/2023	Additions	Transfers (b)	Write-off	Balance as of 12/31/2024
Cumulative depreciation	Rate					
Property	4%	(16,301)	(3,648)	10	-	(19,939)
Improvements	4%	(4,681)	(1,390)	-	-	(6,071)
Machinery and equipment	10%	(73,182)	(11,517)	(10)	49	(84,660)
Vehicles	20%	(2,605)	(2,024)	-	-	(4,629)
Furniture and fixtures	10%	(5,436)	(1,231)	-	6	(6,661)
Facilities in use	10%	(15,637)	(4,404)	-	-	(20,041)
IT equipment	20%	(7,085)	(2,480)	-	40	(9,525)
Total cumulative depreciation		(124,927)	(26,694)	-	95	(151,526)
Property, plant and equipment, net		560,469	100,213	(377)	(1,697)	658,608

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Notes to de individual and consolidated financial statements as per the IFRS and the CPC

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(In thousands of Reais)

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	Consolidated					Balance as of 12/31/2024
	Balance as of 12/31/2023	Additions	Transfers (b)	Write-off	Translation adjustment	
Cost						
Property and land	237,094	14,737	30,552	-	84	282,467
Improvements	26,329	1,777	9,455	-	-	37,561
Machinery and equipment	259,386	17,990	6,199	(52)	-	283,523
V	3,478	2,365	7,457	(5)	-	13,295
Furniture and fixtures	20,065	1,093	450	(6)	-	21,602
Facilities in use	54,172	346	(245)	-	-	54,273
IT equipment	19,206	1,087	(103)	(40)	-	20,150
Property, plant and equipment in progress	257,026	95,125	(55,892)	-	-	296,259
Advance on goods for future delivery (i)	7,170	11,618	-	(2,630)	-	16,158
Appreciation of Assets	15,291	-	259	(259)	-	15,291
Total cost	899,217	146,138	(1,868)	(2,992)	84	1,040,579

		Balance as of 12/31/2023	Additions	Transfers (b)	Write-off	Translation adjustment	Balance as of 12/31/2024
Cumulative depreciation	Rate						
Property	4%	(29,081)	(5,198)	10	-	-	(34,269)
Improvements	4%	(3,924)	(2,588)	-	(892)	-	(7,404)
Machinery and equipment	10%	(120,864)	(15,681)	(688)	49	-	(137,184)
Vehicles	20%	(3,038)	(2,024)	-	-	-	(5,062)
Furniture and fixtures	10%	(7,881)	(1,608)	-	6	-	(9,483)
Facilities in use	10%	(15,636)	(6,056)	-	-	-	(21,692)
IT equipment	20%	(9,388)	(4,085)	51	40	-	(13,382)
Appreciation of Assets	10%	(473)	(948)	(259)	-	-	(1,680)
Total cumulative depreciation		(190,285)	(38,188)	(886)	(797)	-	(230,156)
Property, plant and equipment, net		708,932	107,950	(2,754)	(3,789)	84	810,423

	Parent					Balance as of 03/31/2025
	Balance as of 12/31/2023	Additions	Transfer (b)	Write-off		
Cost						
Property and land (a)	206,495	-	(3,742)	(9,228)		193,525
Improvements	11,988	-	2,976	-		14,964
Machinery and equipment	198,046	-	16,981	(25,616)		189,411
Vehicles	13,127	-	-	-		13,127
Furniture and fixtures	15,669	-	89	(779)		14,978
Facilities in use	50,899	-	766	(2,887)		48,778
IT equipment	16,286	-	159	(268)		16,178
Property, plant and equipment in progress	281,466	35,595	(17,797)	(9,007)		290,257
Advance on goods for future delivery	16,158	13,099	-	-		29,257
Total cost	810,134	48,693	(568)	(47,785)		810,474

		Balance as of 12/31/2024	Additions	Transfer (b)	Write-off	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Cumulative depreciation	Rate					
Property	4%	(19,939)	(929)	-	1,580	(19,288)
Improvements	4%	(6,071)	(347)	-	-	(6,418)
Machinery and equipment	10%	(84,660)	(3,464)	-	13,144	(74,980)
Vehicles	20%	(4,629)	(564)	-	-	(5,193)
Furniture and fixtures	10%	(6,661)	(298)	-	446	(6,513)
Facilities in use	10%	(20,041)	(1,058)	-	1,127	(19,972)
IT equipment	20%	(9,525)	(614)	-	212	(9,927)
Total cumulative depreciation		(151,526)	(7,274)	-	16,509	(142,291)
Property, plant and equipment, net		658,608	41,420	(568)	(31,276)	668,184

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	Consolidated					Balance as of 03/31/2025
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Additions	Transfer	Write-off	Translation adjustment	
Cost						
Property and land	282,467	286	(3,742)	766	(63)	279,714
Improvements	37,561	110	2,976	(337)	63	40,373
Machinery and equipment	283,523	76	16,981	(13)	(29)	300,538
Vehicles	13,295	-	-	-	-	13,295
Furniture and fixtures	21,602	36	88	(1)	(5)	21,720
Facilities in use	54,273	-	766	(766)	-	54,272
IT equipment	20,150	62	159	(9)	(39)	20,323
Property, plant and equipment in progress	296,259	36,281	(17,797)	-	-	314,743
Advance on goods for future delivery	16,158	13,099	-	-	-	29,257
Appreciation of Assets	15,291	-	-	-	-	15,291
Total cost	1,040,579	49,950	(569)	(360)	(73)	1,089,527

Cumulative depreciation	Rate	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Additions	Transfer	Write-off	Translation adjustment	Balance as of 12/31/2025
Property	4%	(34,269)	(1,542)	-	-	(56)	(35,867)
Improvements	4%	(7,404)	(567)	-	4	217	(7,750)
Machinery and equipment	10%	(137,184)	(4,959)	-	13	(74)	(142,204)
Vehicles	20%	(5,062)	(564)	-	-	(12)	(5,638)
Furniture and fixtures	10%	(9,483)	(403)	-	2	(21)	(9,905)
Facilities in use	10%	(21,692)	(1,466)	-	-	6	(23,152)
IT equipment	20%	(13,382)	(1,001)	-	9	8	(14,366)
Appreciation of Assets	10%	(1,680)	(237)	-	-	-	(1,917)
Total cumulative depreciation		(230,156)	(10,739)	-	28	68	(240,799)
Property, plant and equipment, net		810,423	39,211	(569)	(332)	(5)	848,728

(a) The value of the acquisition, in the amount of R\$10,482, refers to the purchase of land in Suape, PE for a future new Blau plant.

(b) The transfer balances are between the Property, plant and equipment, Right of use and Intangible assets groups.

(c) In January 2025, Blau transferred the balances relating to taxes recoverable from the Caucaia branch to Laboratório Químico Bergamo, in the amount of R\$1,869, through a drop down transaction.

12.3. | Property, plant and equipment in progress

Consisting of purchases of imported machines that are expected to be received for the next year.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Machinery and equipment being installed	113,122	133,003	137,609	147,796
Capacity expansion	177,134	148,463	177,134	148,463
Total	290,256	281,466	314,743	296,259

There is no property, plant and equipment asset pledged as collateral for debts contracted by the Company as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

13. | Intangible assets

13.1. | Accounting policy

Goodwill

Goodwill results from the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess (i) consideration transferred, (ii) value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity, and (iii) fair value as of the date of acquisition of any prior equity interest in the acquired entity relative to the fair value of the acquired identifiable liquid assets. If the total consideration transferred, the recognized non-controlling interest and the interest held as previously measured at fair value are less than the fair value of the acquired subsidiary's liquid assets, in case of gains from negative goodwill, then the difference is recognized directly in the income statement.

Goodwill is annually impairment-tested on December 31 or when circumstances indicate that its book value may be impaired.

Any impairment of goodwill is determined by a valuation of the recoverable value of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which goodwill is related. Where the recoverable value of the CGU is lower than its book value, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Software

Software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to purchase software products and have them ready for use. These costs are amortized in the course of the estimated useful life of the relevant software products, ranging from three to five years.

Costs incurred in connection with software maintenance are recognized as expenses, as incurred. Any development costs directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable, proprietary software products controlled by the Group are recognized as intangible assets.

Directly attributable costs, which are capitalized as part of each software product, include the costs incurred in connection with employees allocated to software development and an appropriate part of the applicable indirect expenses. Costs also include the financing costs incurred during the software development period.

Any other development expenses that do not meet the capitalization criteria are recognized as expenses, as incurred. Any development costs previously recognized as expenses are not recognized as assets in any subsequent periods. Software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over estimated useful life of those assets, not to exceed five years.

Sanitary registrations

Expenses incurred in connection with sanitary registrations are only capitalized if the costs incurred for registration can be reliably measured and the Company intends and has sufficient funds to complete a registration, and then to start manufacturing and selling the product.

Any other expenses incurred in connection with sanitary registrations are recognized in the income statement, as incurred. Following the initial recognition, capitalized sanitary registration expenses are measured at cost, net of cumulative amortization, from the time when a registration is approved and the registered product goes into the production line, and any impairment loss.

Research and development

Research and development expenses are only capitalized if the development costs can be reliability measured, the product or process is both technically and commercially viable, future economic benefits are likely to arise, and the Company intends and has the sufficient resources (financial and technical) to complete the development and either use or sell the asset. Any other development expenses are recognized in the income statement, as incurred. Following the initial recognition, capitalized development expenses are measured at cost, net of cumulative amortization, from the time when the product goes into production, and any impairment loss.

13.2. | Useful life and amortization

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Class	Useful life to be used (in years)
Software	5
Research and development	5
Sanitary registrations	4

13.3. | Breakdown and changes

	Parent				
	Balance as of 12/31/2023	Additions	Transfers (c)	Write-off	Balance as of 12/31/2024
Cost					
Software	15,458	990	377	-	16,825
Trademarks	881	-	-	-	881
Sanitary registrations/Developed products	8,725	4,148	20,210	-	33,083
New product development	177,559	124,910	(20,210)	-	282,259
Goodwill (a)	111,523	-	-	-	111,523
Appreciation of assets - license (b)	24,650	-	-	-	24,650
Surface Right	160	-	-	-	160
Total cost	338,956	130,048	377	-	469,381
Cumulative amortization					
Software	(8,387)	(3,275)	-	-	(11,662)
Sanitary registrations/Developed products	(1,307)	(2,472)	-	-	(3,779)
Total cumulative amortization	(9,694)	(5,747)	-	-	(15,441)
Intangible assets, net	329,262	124,301	377	-	453,940

	Consolidated					
	Balance as of 12/31/2023	Additions	Transfers (c)	Write-off	Translation adjustment	Balance as of 12/31/2024
Cost						
Software	16,077	1,072	1,673	(47)	(37)	18,738
Trademarks	955	-	-	-	-	955
Sanitary registrations/Developed Products	22,073	13,524	20,210	(17)	(6)	55,784
New product development	177,718	124,910	(20,210)	-	-	282,418
Goodwill (a)	127,005	-	-	-	-	127,005
Appreciation of assets - license (b)	24,650	-	-	-	-	24,650
Surface Right	160	-	-	-	-	160
Other	711	-	-	(562)	-	149
Total Cost	369,349	139,506	1,673	(626)	(43)	509,859
Cumulative amortization						
Software	(8,951)	(4,183)	-	47	-	(13,087)
Sanitary registrations/Developed products	(5,897)	(2,717)	-	16	10	(8,588)
New product development	(137)	-	-	-	-	(137)
Other	(301)	-	-	-	-	(301)
Total cumulative amortization	(15,286)	(6,900)	-	63	10	(22,113)
Intangible assets	354,063	132,606	1,673	(563)	(33)	487,746

	Parent				
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Additions	Transfer	Write-off	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Cost					
Software	16,825	-	-	(181)	16,644
Trademarks	881	-	-	(2)	879
Sanitary registrations	33,083	-	11,050	-	44,133
New product development	282,259	22,662	(10,528)	-	294,393
Goodwill (a)	111,523	-	-	-	111,523
Appreciation of assets - license (b)	24,650	-	-	-	24,650
Surface right	160	-	-	-	160
Total cost	469,381	22,662	522	(183)	492,382

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	Parent				Balance as of 03/31/2025
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Additions	Transfer	Write-off	
Cumulative amortization					
Software	(11,662)	(601)	1,313	181	(10,769)
Sanitary registrations	(3,779)	(311)	2,459	-	(1,631)
New product development	-	(829)	(3,772)	-	(4,601)
Total cumulative amortization	(15,441)	(1,741)	-	181	(17,001)
Intangible assets, net	453,940	20,921	522	(2)	475,381

	Consolidated					Balance as of 03/31/2025
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Additions	Transfer	Write-off	Translation adjustment	
Cost						
Software	18,738	-	-	(181)	47	18,604
Trademarks	955	-	-	(2)	-	953
Sanitary registrations	55,784	122	11,050	-	(8,049)	58,907
New product development	282,418	22,662	(10,528)	-	-	294,552
Goodwill (a)	127,005	-	-	-	-	127,005
Appreciation of assets - license (b)	24,650	-	-	-	-	24,650
Surface right	160	-	-	-	-	160
Other	149	-	(149)	-	-	-
Total Cost	509,859	22,784	373	(183)	(8,002)	524,831
Cumulative amortization						
Software	(13,087)	(601)	1,313	181	-	(12,194)
Trademarks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary registrations	(8,588)	(519)	2,459	-	-	(6,648)
New product development	(137)	(827)	(3,924)	-	-	(4,888)
Other	(301)	-	301	-	-	-
Total cumulative amortization	(22,113)	(1,947)	149	181	-	(23,730)
Intangible assets, net	487,746	20,837	522	(2)	(8,002)	501,101

(a) Goodwill arising from acquisitions of the investees Blau Farmaceutica Colombia S.A.S., in the amount of R\$6,800, Blau Farma Uruguay, in the amount of R\$271, and Blau Farmacêutica Goiás, in the amounts of R\$111,523, and R\$8,411 relating to the goodwill from the investment by PLEX in Hemarus.

(b) R\$24,650 for a license to operate and for products being developed by Blau Goiás.

13.4. | Impairment testing

The Company and its subsidiaries determine, as of each balance sheet date, whether any indication exists that an asset can be impaired. If any indication does exist, or where annual impairment-testing of an asset is necessary, the Company and its subsidiaries estimate the recoverable value of that asset. The recoverable value of an asset is either the fair value of the asset or CGU in question minus selling costs or its value-in-use, whichever the higher. A recoverable value is determined for any individual asset, unless the asset does not generate any cash inflows broadly independent of other assets or groups of assets. When the book value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable value, that asset is deemed impaired and lowered to its recoverable value.

In a value-in-use valuation, estimated future cash flows are discounted at their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the weighted-average cost of capital of the subsidiary in which the CGU operates, as well as current perceptions of market participants.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on financial budgets approved by Management for the following year and on the latest projection calculations, which are separately prepared for each of the Company's and its subsidiaries' cash-generating units to which the relevant individual assets are allocated.

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The impairment test considered, in addition to the consolidated assets, the projections of the existing affiliates. The growth assumptions for these affiliates contemplate the increase in production capacity and the opening of new sales offices in countries such as Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Argentina. Such forecasts consider operating margins determined based on: (i) the Group's historical performance; (ii) expectations concerning the future development of business; and (iii) weighted-average growth rates in line with industry forecasts for the market in which the Group operates.

In the context of recoverability testing, the pre-tax discount rate was determined through iterative calculation, based on the after-tax discount rate as the starting point. Thus, the nominal after-tax rate of 12.70% per annum was estimated based on the Weighted-Average Cost of Capital (WACC) methodology and corresponds to a rate of 10.08% per annum before taxes.

Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement in expense categories consistent with the purpose of the impaired asset.

Goodwill is impairment-tested annually on December 31 or when the circumstances indicate that the book value may be impaired.

Any impairment of goodwill is determined by a valuation of the recoverable value of each CGU (Group). Where the recoverable value of the CGU is lower than its book value, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The recoverable value is analyzed by the Company by cash-generating unit (CGU). A technical and commercial feasibility study was prepared, including projected cash flows for 5 years discounted at present value at a rate of 12.70% per annum (16.75% for 2022), based on estimated sales volumes, prices and product costs that are underpinned by analyses of financials and trends in the market segment where the Group operates.

Considering that the impairment testing must be carried out on a yearly basis, the projections will be prepared by the end of 2024. However, as of March 31, 2025 there were no significant changes that could alter the conclusion disclosed in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

14. | Leases payable and Right-of-use**14.1. | Accounting policy**

At the beginning of an agreement, the Group determines whether that agreement is or contains a lease. An agreement is or contains a lease if it transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time for consideration. To determine whether an agreement transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of lease provided in CPC 06(R2)/IFRS 16.

As lessee

At the beginning or any amendment to any agreement containing a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration under the agreement to each lease component based on its individual price. However, for property leases, the Group has opted not to separate the components of a same lease and account for lease and non-lease components as a single component.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the starting date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement amount of the lease liability, as adjusted for any lease payments made by the starting date, plus any direct initial costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee to dismantle and remove the underlying asset to either restore the place where it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, minus any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis from the starting date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers the ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset indicates that the lessee will exercise the purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be amortized during the useful life of the underlying asset, which determined on the same basis as property,

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plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is, from time to time, decreased by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not made on the starting date, as discounted at the interest rate implicitly applicable under the lease or, if such rate cannot be promptly determined, at the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Usually, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as a discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and making certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the agreement and the type of asset leased.

The lease payments included in the measurement of lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including payments fixed in essence.
- Variable lease payments pegged to an index or rate initially measured using such index or rate as of the starting date.
- Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee, according to residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of the purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain that they will exercise that option, and any payments of lease termination penalties if the lease contemplates the lessee exercising the option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured whenever there is any change in future lease payments resulting from a change of index or rate, if there are changes in the amounts expected to be paid according to the residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment as to whether it will exercise an option to purchase, extend or terminate, or if there is a revised lease payment that is fixed in essence.

When the lease liability is remeasured that way, either an adjustment is made corresponding to the book value of the right-of-use asset or it is recorded in the income statement whether the book value of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. A present-value adjustment is recognized for elements of liabilities arising from long-term transactions, or from short-term transactions where there are material effects, based on the date of origin of the transaction.

Low-value asset leases

The Group has opted not to recognize any right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases on low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognizes lease payments associated with such leases as expenses on a straight-line bases for the lease term.

14.2. | Breakdown

The Company has lease agreements for the building of its administrative headquarters, other buildings and vehicles, for average terms ranging from 3 to 10 years, which may include a renewal option.

a) Right-of-use asset

	Parent	Consolidated
Balance as of December 31, 2023	12,624	36,943
Additions/remeasurement	817	4,700
Write-off	-	(730)
Transfers (a)	-	1,081
Depreciation	(3,055)	(7,468)
Translation adjustment	-	246
Balance as of December 31, 2024	10,386	34,772
Additions/remeasurement	-	601
Write-off	(113)	(113)
Transfers (a)	46	46
Depreciation	(716)	(1,702)
Translation adjustment	-	(372)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	9,603	33,232

b) Lease liability

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	Parent	Consolidated
Balance as of December 31, 2023	15,302	38,319
Additions/remeasurement	818	3,233
Write-off	(1)	(1)
Principal payment	(2,683)	(5,884)
Interest payment	(1,538)	(4,025)
Interest incurred	1,538	4,025
Translation adjustment	-	6,311
Balance as of December 31, 2024	13,436	41,978
Additions/remeasurement	49	3,163
Write-off	(115)	(115)
Principal payment	(729)	(1,529)
Interest payment	(231)	(732)
Interest incurred	231	732
Translation adjustment	-	(1,570)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	12,641	41,926
Current	3,129	6,936
Non-current	9,512	34,990
	12,641	41,926

c) Lease liability maturity schedule as of March 31, 2025 - non-current

Year	Parent	Consolidated
2026	2,580	6,539
2027	1,957	5,514
2028	1,556	5,312
2029	1,562	4,892
Over 5 years	1,857	12,733
Total	9,512	34,990

d) Other considerations

In compliance with CVM/SNC/SEP Official Letter No. 2/2019, comparative balances of lease liability, right of use, financial expense and depreciation expense for the fiscal period and year ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are provided below, considering estimated future payment flows adjusted for inflation.

	Parent	
Real flow	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Lease liability	12,872	14,974
Interest	(231)	(1,538)
	12,641	13,436
Lease liability	13,184	15,337
Interest	(237)	(1,575)
	12,947	13,762

15. | Trade accounts payable

15.1. | Accounting policy

Trade accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business and are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. Otherwise, trade accounts payable are stated as non-current liabilities. Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the Group's relevant functional currency at the exchange rates in place on the dates of such transactions. Any differences in foreign currency resulting from re-translation are recognized in the income statement.

15.2. | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
In Brazil	56,102	48,815	67,722	52,924
Abroad	202,478	214,384	217,467	232,021
Total trade accounts payable	258,580	263,199	285,189	284,945

Information on the Group's exposure to market and liquidity risks in connection with trade accounts payable is disclosed in note 31.

16. | Debentures

16.1. | Accounting policy

Loans, financing and debentures are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between amounts raised (net of transaction costs) and the settlement amount is recognized in the income statement during the period in which any such borrowings are outstanding, using the effective interest rate method. Based on CPC 3 (R2), the Company has opted to recognized interest paid on debentures in financing activities in its statement of cash flows.

16.2. | Breakdown

Mode	Average rate	Collateral	Consolidated and Parent	
			03/31/2025	12/31/2024
3 rd Issue Debentures	CDI + 1.10% p.a.	No collateral	158,679	153,750
6 th Issue Debentures	CDI + 1.68% p.a.	No collateral	350,829	361,353
Total debentures			509,508	515,103
Current			59,508	65,103
Non-current			450,000	450,000
Total			509,508	515,103

On September 20, 2023, the Company carried out the 6th issuance of simple, non-convertible debentures (Blau 16) in the amount of R\$350,000, with credits to checking account, in the form of amortization by three equal annual payments of 33.33%, starting on September 25, 2026, and semi-annual interest starting on March 25, 2024, maturing on September 25, 2028.

The net proceeds were used for investments in studies, capacity expansion projects, launches, and research, development and innovation, as well as general corporate purposes. The characteristics of such debentures are laid out in the table below:

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Description	3 rd Issue	6 th Issue
Issuing entity	Blau	Blau
Financial institution	Bradesco 66.7% / Itaú 33.3%	Itaú
Single-series issue total amount	250,000	350,000
Nature	Public	Private
Date of issue	04/15/2020	09/01/2023
Date of credit into account	04/20/2020	09/20/2023
Maturity	04/15/2027	09/25/2028
Type	Unsecured	Unsecured
Asset CETIP identification	BLAU13	BLAU16
b. Effective interest rate p.a. %	1.10% + 100% cdi	1.68% + 100% cdi
c. Total amount of debt	158,679	350,829

a) Changes in debentures

	3 rd Issue	6 th Issue	Total
Balance in December 2023	205,159	362,760	567,920
Interest paid	(28,137)	(44,715)	(72,852)
Interest provisioned	26,727	43,308	70,035
Amortization	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Balance in December 2024	153,749	361,353	515,103
Interest paid	-	(22,759)	(22,759)
Interest provisioned	4,930	12,234	17,164
Balance in March 2025	158,679	350,828	509,508

b) Debt amortization schedule

Consolidated and parent			
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	50,000	9,508	59,508
2026	166,666	-	166,666
2027	166,667	-	166,667
2028	116,667	-	116,667
Total	500,000	9,508	509,508

c) Covenants

The maintenance of the contractual maturities of debentures, loans and financing arrangements is conditional upon compliance with covenants that have been regularly honored by the Group, including as of the base date of these financial statements.

According to the terms of the main lines of credit, the Group is required to comply with the following financial covenant:

(a) Leverage not to exceed 2.5x (Net Debt/EBITDA).

As of March 31, 2025, the Company is in compliance with these covenants.

17. | Labor liabilities

17.1. | Accounting policy

Short-term employee benefit liabilities are recognized as personnel expenses as the relevant services are provided. The liability is recognized in the amount of the expected payment if the Group has any present legal or constructive obligation to pay that amount for a past service provided by the relevant employee and that liability can be reliably estimated.

The Group does not have any pension plans or other post-retirement obligations and recognizes the costs of terminations when it is formally committed to the termination of the relevant employees' employment agreements.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Salaries	7,258	7,493	10,577	10,314
Payroll charges	8,151	3,949	12,408	6,782
INSS	12,807	13,126	12,900	13,216
Vacation pay	20,616	21,326	23,776	23,826
Profit-sharing provision	17,825	13,883	20,394	15,154
Other accounts	5,965	7,613	6,265	8,281
Total	72,622	67,390	86,320	77,573
Current	69,583	65,066	82,866	75,136
Non-current	3,039	2,324	3,454	2,437
Total	72,622	67,390	86,320	77,573

18. | Tax liabilities

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
ICMS PAYABLE	7,228	9,759	7,229	10,756
ISS PAYABLE	90	108	106	126
IR ON JCP	6,702	3,764	7,108	4,156
OTHER	1,527	1,598	1,553	1,631
Total	15,547	15,229	15,996	16,669
Current	14,020	13,631	14,469	15,071
Non-current	1,527	1,598	1,527	1,598
Total tax liabilities	15,547	15,229	15,996	16,669

19. | Dividends and interest on own capital

19.1. | Accounting policy

Dividends

The mandatory minimum dividends of 25% are stated in the balance sheets as legal obligations (provisions in current liabilities). Any dividends in excess of that minimum, if not yet approved for payment by the shareholders' meeting, are stated as proposed additional dividend in shareholders' equity. After approval by the shareholders' meeting, they are transferred to current liabilities, whereupon they are characterized as legal obligations.

Interest on own capital

Any interest on own capital paid or credited is originally accounted for in the income statement as a financial expense and subsequently reversed upon determination of net income for the period and stated as use of retained earnings in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity as interest on own capital paid or payable, according to the essence of the transaction.

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19.2. | Changes in dividend and interest on own capital liabilities

	Consolidated and Parent	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Opening balance	-	2,485
Additions	45,000	53,623
Payments	(22,343)	(56,108)
Closing balance	22,657	-

20. | Other liabilities

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Equity interests (ii)	-	-	6,081	6,558
Advances from customers (iii)	1,567	45,463	1,822	45,525
Provisions for sundry expenses	7,497	7,658	11,248	11,100
Investment subsidy (i)	32,943	32,943	32,943	32,943
Consortium charges payable	5,026	3,907	5,026	3,908
Other accounts payable	8,475	11,913	21,923	29,631
Total	55,508	101,884	79,043	129,665
Current	16,070	62,097	32,859	79,242
Non-current	39,438	39,787	46,184	50,423
Total	55,508	101,884	79,043	129,665

(i) Governmental subsidy predicated on the terms of a land purchase for building P1000 in Pernambuco, according to State Law No. 16,582, dated June 7, 2019 ("Reducer Law"), which will be subsidized by State of Pernambuco through a discount from the relevant balance. Upon all conditions provided by the clauses of the relevant agreement, the amount will be recognized as a decrease in value of the land recorded in property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Balance of negative investments of PLEX Plasma subsidiaries in Hemarus LLC.

(iii) Balance corresponding to the sale of botulinum toxin registration to customer Hugel for an amount of USD 7,500 thousands.

21. | Related-party transactions

21.1. | Accounting policy

Transactions with related parties comprise purchase, sale and rental transactions with related companies and with complementary operations with which the Group has agreements in accordance with the applicable laws and policy.

21.2. | Shareholding structure

The Company's shareholding structure is apportioned as follows: the leading shareholder is Mr. Marcelo Rodolfo Hahn, who holds 82.50% of the Company's capital stock, while 16.63% is held by several other shareholders, and 0.87% consists of treasury shares.

21.3. | Breakdown

Goods purchase and sale transactions and freights - The subsidiaries Blau Farmaceutica Colombia, Blau Farma Uruguay, Blau Farma Chile and Laboratório Farmacêutico Bergamo engage in purchase and sale transactions intended to optimize the distribution of goods out of the distribution center to customer across Latin America. Those transactions are supported by a business arrangement between Blau and its subsidiaries, which is effective indefinitely and is based on specific conditions agreed upon by the parties.

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

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	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Assets				
Customers (Note 7)				
Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S. (c)	25,247	25,197	-	-
Blau Farma Uruguai S.A. (d)	20,777	48,245	-	-
Blau Farma Chile	13,078	11,748	-	-
Blau Farmacêutica Perú S.A.C.	9,792	9,952	-	-
Bergamo	4,268	2,064	-	-
Subsidiary securities receivable position	73,162	97,206	-	-
Total assets from related parties	73,162	97,206	-	-
Liabilities				
Related-party trade accounts payable				
F11 Segurança Privada Ltda. (f)	36	5	36	5
F11 Facilities Ltda (g)	874	1,049	874	1,049
Laboratório Químico Farmacêutico Bergamo	22,683	3,165	-	-
Total liabilities to related parties	23,593	4,219	910	1,054

Income - gross revenues (Note 28) and cost of goods and products sold.

	Parent			
	03/31/2025		03/31/2024	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
The Package Store Imp. Com. Distr. Emb. Ltda. (a)	-	-	74	(47)
Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S. (b)	9,885	(8,861)	9,769	(13,559)
Blau Farma Uruguay S.A. (c)	4,583	(4,328)	7,363	(7,794)
Blau Farma Peru S.A.	-	-	2,350	(2,281)
Blau Farma Chile S.A.	2,222	(2,102)	-	-
Bergamo S.A.	2,193	(2,609)	-	-
Total income from related parties	18,883	(17,900)	19,556	(23,681)
	Consolidated			
	03/31/2025		03/31/2024	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
The Package Store Imp. Com. Distr. Emb. Ltda. (b)	-	-	74	(47)
Total income from related parties	-	-	74	(47)

Income - other operations

	Parent	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
F11 Segurança Privada Ltda. (f)	(2,058)	(7,819)
F11 Facilities Eireli (g)	(3,374)	(11,967)
	(5,432)	(19,786)

- (a) The primary activity of The Package Store Imp. Com. Distr. Emb. Ltda. ("The Package Store") is selling glass containers to the pharmaceutical industry. The amounts invoiced by The Package Store are for glass containers purchased by the Company from foreign suppliers and resold to The Package Store in regular market conditions.
- (b) Blau Farmaceutica Colombia S.A.S. - Related to exports of drugs manufactured by the Company that are resold by the subsidiary on Colombian territory.
- (c) Blau Farma Uruguay S.A. - Related to exports of drugs manufactured by the Company that are resold by the subsidiary on Uruguayan territory.
- (d) Blau Farma Chile S.A. - Related to exports of drugs manufactured by the Company that are resold by the subsidiary on Chilean territory.
- (e) Corresponding to the amount receivable as a result of a prorating and sharing of corporate expenses.
- (f) F-11 Segurança Privada Ltda. - The Company has a security service agreement that started out in the second half of 2016 with a related company.
- (g) F-11 Facilities Ltda. is a one-man limited liability company providing outsourced services to the Company, such as cleaning and gatekeeping services.

21.4. | Key management compensation

The annual compensation for key management personnel as of March 31, 2025, which comprises the officers (CEO,

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CFO, Chief M&A Officer, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer, and Chief Quality Officer), is stated below:

	Parent	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Management compensation	(1,758)	(6,815)
Bonuses	-	(865)
Benefits	(337)	(1,290)
Total	(2,095)	(8,970)

The amounts arising out of executive incentive plans are disclosed in note 23.

22. | Employee benefits - Share-based payment

22.1. | Accounting policy

The goal of such “Plans” is to attract and retain executives for the Company and its direct or indirect subsidiaries by granting [stock options] to managers, employees and service providers, as designated by the Board of Directors, to foster their alignment with the shareholders’ interests.

Since the Company has its shares listed and traded on a stock exchange, the strike price of a stock option will be equivalent to the weighted average, by traded volume, for the 90 (ninety) trading sessions immediately preceding the stock option grant date, and it can be adjusted for inflation by such price index as shall be determined by the Board of Directors, plus interest at such rate as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

Obligations to long-term incentive plans will be recognized based on the fair value of the Company’s obligations to the beneficiaries, which amount will be, at the time of settlement of the outstanding amount of that liability, exactly the amount, in currency, that will be transferred to the employees.

The initial recognition of the long-term retention incentive plan was calculated using the average amount for the past 90 (ninety) trading sessions, taking into account the turnover rate stipulated by the Company.

The initial recognition of the long-term performance incentive plan was calculated using the Monte Carlo (MC) pricing methodology, considering performance rules and market conditions within the estimated window for occurrence of a liquidity event, and their effects are recognized from the grants.

Random scenarios are generated simulating the share price on the vesting date. For each scenario, a performance ratio is calculated to determine the provision percentage, and the resulting amount is brought to present value at the DI rate. Subsequently, the average of all simulate scenarios is calculated, and the end result is considered to be the fair value of a share in the performance program.

For volatility, a historical period of 1 year was considered, taking into account that the fair value will be adjusted for inflation at each reporting.

Phantom shares will only be settled if the beneficiaries keep their employment relationship at the date of payment. In the event of termination, whether on the Company’s or the beneficiary’s initiative, before the vesting period is served, then the beneficiary forfeits the right to receive all amounts, except as may be provided otherwise in their agreement.

22.2. | Breakdown

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A meeting held by the Board on July 19, 2022 approved two long-term incentive plans ("ILP" or "Plan") for certain executives and key members of the Company. The Plan sets forth the terms and conditions for the payment of a financial reward, underpinned by the future valuation of the Company's shares in the long term.

These plans were set up considering (a) Performance Phantom Shares and (b) Retention Phantom Shares, which will give a beneficiary the ability to receive, in local currency, funds based on the amount of Phantom Shares obtained on the vesting date.

In August 2022, 222,246 Phantom Shares were granted, 139,414 of which for the Performance Phantom Shares plan, and 82,832 for the Retention Phantom Shares plan, which shares remain subject to the vesting period.

As agreed in the grant agreement, beneficiaries shall meet the following vesting criteria:

Performance Phantom Shares: a beneficiary will be entitled to receive a certain amount of Phantom Shares if they: (i) attain a specified time of service (i.e. service condition); and (ii) achieve a specific performance target while providing services.

Retention Phantom Shares: a beneficiary will be entitled to receive a certain amount of Phantom Shares, on condition that they remain employed as manager or employee of the Company during the plan's vesting period (at least 3 years):

Program	Date of Grant	Right to Exercise		Amount of Phantom Shares Granted
ILP - 2022	08/09/2022	1 st vesting	04/30/2024	34,854
		2 nd vesting	04/30/2024	23,885
		3 rd vesting	04/30/2025	96,563

The amounts related to the 2024 Phantom Shares already have been paid to the beneficiaries.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company recognized as fair value of the Performance Phantom Shares plan the amount of R\$1,042, and for the Retention Phantom Shares, the amount recognized was R\$2,999.

Program	2023 Retention	2023 Performance
Date	04/09/2024	04/09/2024
Number of options	478,097	311,197
Options cancelled	42,075	21,909
Options vesting	436,022	289,288
Strike price	13,064	13,064
Fair value of options	11.19	11.19
Volatility	39.38%	39.38%
Risk-free interest rate	12.39%	12.39%
Period	2.33	2.33

23. | Provision for risks and court deposits

23.1. | Accounting policy

Provisions for lawsuits (labor, civil and tax) are recognized when: (i) the Group has a present or constructive obligation as a result of events having already taken place; (ii) an outflow of funds is likely to be necessary to settle the obligation; and (iii) the amount can be reliably estimated.

When there is a series of similar obligations, the probability of them being settled is determined by taking into consideration the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized notwithstanding that the probability of settlement related to any individual item included in the same class of obligations may be low.

23.2. | Breakdown

Court deposits

Changes in the balance of court deposits and frozen assets for the years ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are stated in the table below:

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	Parent					Parent				
	Balance as of 12/31/2023	Addition	Write-off	Inflation adjustment	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Addition	Write-off	Inflation adjustment	Balance as of 03/31/2025	
Labor	536	170	(571)	24	159	57	(14)	2	204	
Civil	1,692	351	(413)	6	1,636	178	(1,608)	14	220	
Tax	6,058	-	-	609	6,667	-	-	141	6,808	
Total	8,286	521	(984)	639	8,462	235	(1,622)	157	7,232	

	Consolidated					Consolidated				
	Balance as of 12/31/2023	Addition	Bergamo	Write-off	Inflation adjustment	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Addition	Write-off	Inflation adjustment	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Labor	1,691	200	-	(585)	793	2,099	57	(34)	(14)	2,108
Civil	3,136	351	-	(1,854)	6	1,639	178	(1,608)	14	223
Tax	22,060	-	-	-	1,409	23,469	-	-	496	23,965
Total	26,887	551	-	(2,439)	2,208	27,207	235	(1,642)	496	26,296

Provision for risks of administrative and judicial proceedings

The changes in provisions for the years ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are stated in the table below:

	Parent		
	Labor claims	Civil lawsuits	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	4,695	1,005	5,700
Addition	7,007	2,808	9,816
New cases	4,761	2,356	7,117
Reclassification	4	255	259
Inflation adjustment	2,243	197	2,439
Write-off	(5,697)	(971)	(6,668)
Payments	(535)	-	(535)
Reclassification	(2,033)	(884)	(2,918)
Inflation adjustment	(3,129)	(86)	(3,216)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	6,005	2,843	8,848
Addition	1,135	135	1,270
New cases	606	-	606
Reclassification	293	-	293
Inflation adjustment	236	135	372
Write-off	(2,459)	(198)	(2,657)
Payments	(1,066)	(152)	(1,218)
Reclassification	(498)	(46)	(544)
Inflation adjustment	(895)	-	(895)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	4,681	2,780	7,461

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(In thousands of *Reais*)

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	Consolidated			
	Labor claims	Civil lawsuits	Tax lawsuits	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	12,127	1,005	-	13,132
Addition	7,054	2,932	2,178	12,163
New cases	4,794	2,477	2,178	9,450
Reclassification	4	255	-	259
Inflation adjustment	2,256	199	-	2,455
Write-off	(10,865)	(971)	(586)	(12,422)
Payments	(660)	-	(586)	(1,246)
Reclassification	(7,077)	(884)	-	(7,961)
Inflation adjustment	(3,129)	(86)	-	(3,215)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	8,315	2,966	1,592	12,873
Addition	1,627	138	50	1,815
New cases	606	-	-	606
Reclassification	780	-	-	780
Inflation adjustment	241	138	50	429
Write-off	(2,510)	(198)	-	(2,708)
Payments	(1,066)	(152)	-	(1,218)
Reclassification	(525)	(46)	-	(571)
Inflation adjustment	(919)	-	-	(919)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	7,432	2,906	1,642	11,980

Additions represent new actions provisioned with a probable risk of loss and adjustments for inflation, payments represent cases where the Group had an unfavorable decision in the legal action, and reversals represent cases where either the Group won or there was a change in the classification of the risk of loss between the periods in question (change from probable risk of loss to possible or remote risk of loss).

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to other lawsuits assessed by its legal counsel as possible probability of loss, for which no provision was recognized, in the amount of R\$14,106 as of March 31, 2025 (R\$7,694 as of December 31, 2024), according to their nature, as stated in the table below:

Nature	Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Labor	880	856
Civil	53	62
Tax	13,173	6,776
Total	14,106	7,694

24. | Shareholders' equity

24.1. | Accounting policy

The Company is allowed to increase its capital stock up to a limit of 300,000,000 (three hundred million) shares by resolution of the Board of Directors, irrespective of any amendment to its bylaws. It will be incumbent upon the Board of Directors to set the issue price and number of shares to be issued, as well as to determine the share payment term and conditions.

Within the limit of the authorized capital, the Board of Directors may, further, (i) resolve to issue subscription warrants, (ii) under the plan approved by the Shareholders' Meeting, grant stock options to the management and employees of the Company or any other company under its control or to any individual providing them with services, without the shareholders having any preemptive right to either the grant of or subscription for such shares, (iii) approve any increase in the capital stock through capitalization of profits and reserves, with or without bonus shares included, and (iv) resolve to issue convertible debentures.

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24.2. | Breakdown

Capital stock

Both common and preferred shares are classified in shareholders' equity. Any incremental costs directly attributable to an issuance of new shares are stated in shareholders' equity as a deduction from the amount raised, net of taxes.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's capital stock amounted to R\$1,316,609 and was represented by 179,393,939 common, registered, book-entry shares with no par value. The shareholding structure of Blau Farmacêutica S.A. is apportioned as follows as of March 31, 2025:

Shareholder	Number	%
Marcelo Rodolfo Hahn	148,000,000	82.50
Outstanding shares	29,680,739	16.55
Treasury shares	1,713,200	0.95
Total	179,393,939	100%

Treasury shares

The acquired shares are aimed at using the Company's available funds to maximize the creation of shareholder value and will be held as treasury shares and may, at a later time, be either cancelled or sold on the market, with no increase in the Company's capital stock involved, under the provisions of article 30, paragraph one, of Law No. 6,404/1976 ("Corporation Law"), and according to the rules set forth in CVM Resolution No. 77, dated March 29, 2022 ("CVM Resolution No. 77").

The Company may, at its sole discretion and as set forth in the Buyback Program, purchase up to 4,484,848 (four million four hundred eighty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight) common, registered, book-entry shares with no par value issued by the Company, representing up to 2.50% of all shares issued by the Company on that date, as resolved at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

The market price of treasury shares, based on a trading price of R\$12.72 per share as of March 31, 2025.

Earnings per share

Basic

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing income attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding common shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

Diluted

Stated below are the basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Income attributable to controlling shareholders	90,934	217,206
Number of common shares (in thousands of shares)	179,394	179,394
Number of treasury shares (in thousands of shares)	(1,713)	(1,713)
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	0.5118	1.2224

a) Legal reserve

A legal reserve is set up annually using 5% of net income for the year and may not exceed 20% of the capital stock. The purpose of the legal reserve is to ensure the integrity of the capital stock, and it can only be used to offset losses and increase the capital.

b) Other comprehensive income

It consists of gains and losses arising from the translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries domiciled abroad.

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25. | Net revenues

25.1. | Accounting policy

Revenues comprise the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for products and services sold in the ordinary course of the Group's business. Revenues are stated net of taxes, return, abatements and discounts, as well as any eliminations of sales between Group companies.

The Group recognized revenues when the amount of revenue can be confidently measured, future economic benefits are likely to be delivered to the entity, and criteria specific to each of the Group's activities have been met, as set out below. The Group bases its estimates on historic results, taking into consideration the type of customer, type of transaction, and specifications of each sale.

Net operating revenues are stated by segment in Note 31.

The right to recover returned goods is measured by the previous book value of inventories minus any expected costs. The obligation to refund is then recorded in other accounts payable. The Company makes no provisions for returned goods sold because it deems their effect to be not material, but Management annually reassesses the need for making such provision for returns of goods on the date of preparation of the financial statements.

Discounts on sales are only given in the case of specific negotiations or events—for example, low-turnover inventories with a risk of obsolescence at the customers to prevent returns of goods sold. For the retail channel, there are usual discounts based on sales levels, and such abatements are applied to amounts payable by the customers to the Company. For discounts on sales, the Company does not make any provision because it deems the amount not to be representative.

In the Government sector, contracts are signed after auctions as a way of ensuring all obligations of both parties.

25.2. | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Products sold - domestic market	350,919	316,504	411,761	373,976
Products sold - foreign market	4,295	5,004	6,677	5,004
Sales - related parties (Note 21)	28,283	19,556	-	9,053
Gross revenues	383,497	341,064	418,438	388,033
(-) Taxes	(26,080)	(18,954)	(24,687)	(22,015)
(-) Discounts	953	(24)	544	(371)
(-) Returns	(21,103)	(5,262)	(21,298)	(5,966)
Total deductions from gross revenues	(46,230)	(24,240)	(45,441)	(28,352)
Net operating revenue	337,267	316,824	372,997	359,681

a) Geographic location

Regarding geographic location, net revenues in Brazil represent 90% of the Group's consolidated net revenues as of March 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Brazil	335,297	322,438
Uruguay	11,186	11,003
Colombia	16,934	11,752
USA	-	8,426
Chile	5,258	3,713
Peru	1,015	2,349
Other	3,307	-
Total	372,997	359,681

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b) Sales channels

Regarding the distribution of consolidated net revenues for the period ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 between government and private-sector customers, see below:

	Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Government	86,547	91,017
Private sector	286,450	268,664
Total	372,997	359,681

Revenues from private-sector customers represented 77% of the total net operating revenues as of March 31, 2025 (80% for 2024).

Regarding the distribution of consolidated net revenues between institutional and non-institutional for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, see below:

	Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Retail+Aesthetics+Plasma Segment	43,320	56,652
Hospital Segment	329,677	303,029
Total	372,997	359,681

Revenues are recognized when the products are delivered and accepted by customers at their facilities.

For agreements that allow customers to return the goods, revenues are recognized to the extent that a significant reversal of the amount of revenues recognized is highly unlikely to occur.

26. | Cost of goods and products sold

26.1. | Accounting policy

The costs of raw material and packaging materials, labor costs and direct costs of operations and quality control are recognized as selling costs and costs of services provided.

26.2. | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Raw materials and packaging materials	(158,223)	(163,301)	(161,006)	(190,512)
Labor	(10,851)	(10,920)	(13,511)	(10,920)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,668)	(3,731)	(7,065)	(3,731)
Quality control	(19,571)	(17,868)	(22,632)	(17,868)
Other manufacturing expenses	(15,259)	(16,988)	(19,293)	(16,988)
Total selling costs	(208,573)	(212,808)	(223,507)	(240,019)

27. Expenses by purpose and type

27.1. | Expenses by purpose

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Selling expenses	(21,987)	(20,007)	(28,678)	(24,103)
RD&I expenses	(6,275)	(5,536)	(6,638)	(5,535)
Total commercial expenses	(28,262)	(25,543)	(35,316)	(29,638)
Administrative expenses	(35,770)	(33,001)	(42,903)	(46,601)
Other operating revenues, net	39,812	4,769	39,247	5,412
Total expenses	(24,220)	(53,775)	(38,972)	(70,827)

27.2. | Expenses by type

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Personnel	(31,328)	(24,968)	(31,531)	(29,004)
Specialist services	(6,369)	(4,693)	(5,471)	(4,838)
Marketing	(6,159)	(3,301)	(6,200)	(3,469)
Freight	(3,815)	(2,353)	(4,385)	(3,828)
Materials	(3,269)	(2,810)	(3,378)	(3,738)
Depreciation	(5,300)	(4,527)	(7,323)	(8,281)
Maintenance	(523)	(4,996)	(738)	(5,567)
Other revenues (a)	40,004	6,014	58,664	7,007
General	(7,461)	(12,141)	(38,608)	(19,109)
Total operating expenses	(24,220)	(53,775)	(38,972)	(70,827)

(a) Amount corresponding to the recognition of revenue from the sale of botulinum toxin registration to customer Hugel for an amount of USD 7,500 thousands; in 2025, Blau recognized in its income 100% of the amount related to this transaction after approval by the Anvisa and publication in the Federal Gazette.

28. | Financial result, net

28.1. | Accounting policy

Financial revenues are recognized according to time elapsed on an accrual basis, using the effective interest rate method. Financial revenues substantially comprise revenues from returns on financial investments and from discounts obtained.

Financial expenses substantially comprise expenses incurred in connection with loans, financing arrangements and debentures, interest on taxes paid by installments, lease interest and inflation adjustments of provisions for litigation.

Present-value adjustment is recognized for elements of assets and liabilities arising from either long-term transactions or short-term transactions when material effects exist, based on the date of origin of the relevant transaction. Management conducted an analysis of asset and liability amounts and did not identify any balances or transactions subject to present-value adjustment or relevant for the purposes of the financial statements.

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28.2. | Breakdown

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Interest received	9,162	14,827	11,463	15,238
Discounts obtained	106	77	106	77
Total financial revenue	9,268	14,904	11,569	15,315
Exchange rate fluctuation	4,428	(248)	9,155	368
Derivative instruments	(468)	(243)	(468)	(243)
Interest incurred	(14,064)	(14,440)	(14,579)	(15,021)
IOF	(270)	(146)	(275)	(146)
Commissions and banking expenses	(409)	(487)	(426)	(500)
Other	(573)	(1,009)	(668)	(1,025)
Total financial expenses	(11,356)	(16,573)	(7,261)	(16,567)
Total financial result, net	(2,088)	(1,669)	4,308	(1,252)

29. | Financial instruments

29.1. | Accounting policy

29.1.1. | Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade accounts receivable are initially recognized on the date when they originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party named in the provisions of the relevant agreements.

A financial asset is usually measured at fair value, plus any transaction costs (for items not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)) that are directly attributable to either the acquisition or issuance of such asset. Trade accounts receivable are initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial asset at amortized costs

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured by the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment-testing. Gains or losses are recognized in the income statement when an asset is written off, changed or impaired.

The Group's financial assets classified as amortized cost include balances of accounts receivable and other current and non-current assets.

Fair value through profit or loss

Any assets that fail to meet the criteria for classification as being at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses on an investment in debt securities that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement and stated net of other gains (losses) for the period in which they occur.

Derecognition (write-off) of financial instruments

A financial asset (or, where applicable, any part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is written off upon expiration of the rights to receive cash flows from such asset, the Group has either transferred its rights to receive or risks of receiving cash flow from assets or assumed an obligation to fully pay any cash flows receive, with no material delay, to a third party under a transfer agreement, and either (i) the Group has transferred substantially all risks and benefits of such asset or (ii) the Group has neither transferred nor substantially retained all risks and benefits of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group transfers its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or enters into a transfer agreement, it seeks to determine if and to what extent it has retained the risks and benefits of ownership. When the Group neither transfers nor substantially retains all risks and benefits of the asset, nor has it transferred control of that asset, the Group continues recognizing the transferred asset to the extent of its continued involvement. In that case, the Group will also recognize a

related liability. The asset transferred and the related liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations retained by the Group. With regard to individual customers, it is the Group's policy to write off the gross book value when the financial asset has reached maturity more than 180 days prior, based on the historical experience with recovering similar assets.

Regarding corporate customers, the Group makes an individual assessment of the timing and amount of the write-off based on whether or not a recovery can be reasonably expected. The Group does not expect any significant recovery of the sum written off, given the irrelevance of the write-offs. However, any financial assets written off may still be subject to credit foreclosure for compliance with the Group's procedures for recovering the amounts due.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group calculates provisions for impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Group measures the provision for impairment in any amount equal to the impairment loss expected for the entire useful life of the asset in question.

The Group uses a simplified "provision matrix" to calculate the losses expected for its trade accounts receivable, according to which the amount of expected losses is determined on an ad hoc basis. The provision matrix is based on historical impairment rates observed over the expected lives of receivables and is adjusted for specific customers, according to future estimate and qualitative factors, such as the debtor's financial strength, collateral posted and ongoing renegotiations, among other factors that are monitored. Those qualitative factors are monitored on a monthly basis by a committee known as the credit and collection committee. Historical impairment rates and changes in future estimates are reviewed every reporting period or whenever any significant event occurs with signs that there may be a material change in those rates.

For expected impairment losses related to securities classified as being at amortized cost, the impairment methodology to apply will depend on significant increase in the counterparty's credit risk.

Financial assets with recovery problems

The provision for losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the gross book value of such assets. On each balance sheet date, the Group determines whether the financial assets accounted for at cost are having any recovery problems. A financial asset is having "recovery problems" when one or more events occur that have a detrimental effect on estimated future cash flows from such financial asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets had recovery problems includes the following observable data:

- □ a debtor having significant financial difficulties;
- □ breach of contract, such as default or delay for more than 60 days;
- □ restructuring of any amount due to the Group in conditions that would not be accepted in the ordinary course;
- □ debtor likely to go into bankruptcy or undergo any other type of financial reorganization; or
- □ disappearance of any active market for the relevant security due to financial difficulties.

The provision for losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the gross book value of such assets.

The gross book value of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectation of recovery that financial asset, either in full or in part. For individual customers, it is the Group's policy to write off the gross book value when the financial asset has reached maturity 12 or 24 months prior based on the historical experience with recovering similar assets. The Group does not expect any significant recovery of amounts written off. However, the financial assets written off may still be subject to credit foreclosure for compliance with the Group's procedures for recovering amounts due.

29.1.2 | Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are initially measured at amortized cost and, for loans, financing arrangements and debentures, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include loans, financing arrangements and debentures (Note 16), derivative financial instruments (Note 29), trade accounts payable, lease liabilities (Note 15), and

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dividends payable (Note 19).

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurements, financial liabilities are classified into two categories: (i) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is classified as measured a fair value through profit or loss if designated as held for trading. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and the net result, including interest, is recognized in the income statement.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the income statement. Any gain or loss at derecognition is also recognized in the income statement.

Derecognition

The Group will reverse a financial liability when its contractual obligation is withdrawn or canceled or expires and will also reverse a financial assets when its terms are changed and the cash flows from the changed liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on such changed terms is recognized at fair value.

At derecognition of a financial asset, any difference between the derecognized book value and the consideration paid (including assets transferred that are not part of any cash or liabilities assumed) is recognized in the income statement.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets or liabilities are offset, and the net amount is stated in the balance sheet, when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts involved and intends to either settle them on a net basis or simultaneously realize the asset and settle the liability.

29.1.3 | Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposures to risks of fluctuation in foreign currency. Embedded derivatives are separate from their master agreements and recorded separately if the master agreement is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are usually measured at fair value. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and any changes in fair value are usually recorded in the income statement.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedge instruments for protection from any variability of cash flows related to transactions expected as highly probably as a result of changes in exchange rates.

At the beginning of the designated hedge relationships, the Group documents the risk management purpose and the acquisition strategy of the hedge instrument. The Group also documents the economic relation the hedge instrument and the item being hedged, including as to whether changes in cash flows from the hedged item and the hedge instrument are expected to offset each other.

29.2. | Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date, on the primary market or, in its absence, on the most advantageous market to which the Group has access on such date. The fair value of an asset reflects its nonperformance risk. Nonperformance risk includes, but is not limited to, the Group's own credit risk.

A series of accounting policies and disclosures of the Group requires fair value measurements, using assumptions and estimates, for both financial assets and liabilities, as well as non-financial ones. See Note 6.2.

Where available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the trading price on an active market for that instrument. A market is considered active if transactions involving the asset or liability occur often enough and in sufficient

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volumes to continuously provide pricing information.

If there is no trading price quoted on an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable data and minimize the use of non-observable data. The valuation technique chosen incorporates all factors that would be taken into account by market participants in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a buying price and a selling price, then Blau measures assets based on buying prices and liabilities based on selling prices.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is usually the transaction price—i.e. the fair value of the consideration paid or received. If the Group determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is not substantiated either by a quoted price on an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique for which any non-observable data is deemed insignificant to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, as adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in the income statement on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument or until such time as either the valuation is fully supported by observable market data or the transaction is finished, whichever the earlier.

29.3. | Financial instruments and risk management

29.3.1 | Financial instruments by category

Financial instruments are stated in the following categories:

Financial Assets	Note	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	4	-	46,501	46,501
Financial investments in local currency	5	395,598	-	395,598
Financial investments in foreign currency	5	65,749	-	65,749
Trade counts receivable	6	-	446,530	446,530
Financial asset valued at fair value		265,155	-	265,155
Other credits		-	25,215	25,215

Financial Liabilities	Note	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Total
Trade accounts payable	15	-	285,189	285,189
Related-party trade accounts payable	21	-	910	910
Leases payable	14	-	41,926	41,926
Debentures	16	-	509,508	509,508
Other accounts payable	20	-	79,043	79,043

(i) In practice, fair value and amortized cost are equivalent, considering, by definition, the characteristics of cash equivalents.

29.3.2 | Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

A comparison by class of book values and fair values of the Group's financial instruments is provided below:

	Book Balance		Fair Value	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	46,501	33,317	46,501	33,317
Financial investments R\$	329,849	416,280	329,849	416,280
Financial investments USD	65,749	43,275	65,749	43,275
Trade accounts receivable	446,530	476,750	446,530	476,750
Financial assets at fair value	265,155	265,155	265,155	265,155
Other credits	25,215	58,893	25,215	58,893

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Trade accounts payable	285,189	284,945	285,189	284,945
Related-party trade accounts payable	910	1054	910	1054
Swap	36	217	36	217
Leases payable	41,926	43,850	41,926	43,850
Debentures	509,508	515,103	509,508	515,103
Other accounts payable	79,043	129,664	79,043	129,664

The fair values of financial instrument assets and liabilities are measured according to the following categories:

Level 1 – Prices observed (not adjusted) for identical instruments on active markets.

Level 2 – Prices observed on active markets for similar instruments, prices observed for identical or similar instruments on non-active markets, and valuation models the inputs for which are observable.

Level 3 – Instruments whose material inputs are not observable. For these financial instruments, as they relate to amounts payable for call and put options in business combinations, the Company considered the acquired companies' EBITDA for the strike dates of such options and the rate for discount at present value.

Financial Assets	Note	Classification by Category	Level 1	Level 2
Cash and cash equivalents	4	Amortized cost	-	46,501
Financial investments R\$	5	Fair value through profit or loss	-	329,849
Financial investments USD	5	Fair value through profit or loss	-	65,749
Accounts Receivable	6	Amortized cost	-	446,530
Financial assets at fair value	9	Fair value through profit or loss	-	265,155
Other credits		Amortized cost	-	25,215
Financial Liabilities				
Trade accounts payable	15	Amortized cost	-	285,189
Related-party trade accounts payable	21	Amortized cost	-	910
Leases payable	14	Amortized cost	-	41,926
Debentures	16	Amortized cost	-	509,508
Other accounts payable	20	Amortized cost	-	79,043

29.3.3 | Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk affecting its principal financial assets and liabilities. The Group manages these risks with support from a financial committee and with the approval of the Board of Directors, who are in charge of authorizing the performance of transactions involving any type of derivative financial instrument or any contracts giving rise to financial assets and liabilities, regardless of the market on which they are traded or listed, the amounts of which are subject to fluctuations.

The Group does not contract derivatives for speculative purposes, and when such transactions are contracted, they are only used to hedge market risk-related fluctuations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a deal fails to meet a financial obligation set forth in a financial instrument or contract, which would lead to financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk, especially in connection with accounts receivable, deposits with banking institutions, financial investments and other financial instruments.

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Notes to de individual and consolidated financial statements as per the IFRS and the CPC

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of *Reais*)

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	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and cash equivalents	26,500	24,789	46,501	33,317
Financial investments	309,537	372,479	395,598	459,555
Trade accounts receivable	425,667	454,451	446,530	476,750
Financial assets at fair value	265,155	265,155	265,155	265,155
Other credits	11,290	50,474	25,215	58,893
Total	1,038,149	1,167,348	1,178,999	1,293,670

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market prices encompass three types of risk: interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and price risk, which can be about prices for commodities, shares, etc.

i) Interest and exchange rate fluctuation risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates refers mostly to cash and cash equivalents, securities and financial investments, as well as liabilities for loans, financing, debentures, leases payable, obligations payable for business acquisitions, and right-of-use leases of the Group, subject to interest rates. To mitigate part of that exposure, especially in connection with liabilities for loans, financing and debentures, the Company has acquired a swap instrument that swaps the fixed index + IPCA for the CDI rate.

The Group also has interest rate swap contracts that have been treated as fair value hedging, which have been designated as hedge instruments, and certain financing agreements as hedged items, establishing an economic protection relationship between them, as it lowers the market risk arising from fluctuations in the fair value of the relevant financing agreements. Accordingly, both derivative and part of the financing agreements are measured at fair value through profit or loss, and any changes in fair values are expected to offset each other. For this type of instrument, a change in fair value is accounted for in the income statement and, although the hedged item is measured at amortized cost, part of the item is also measured at fair value through profit or loss, thus mitigating mismatching accounts.

To determine whether an economic relation exists between a hedge instrument and the hedged item, the hedge is qualitatively assessed for effectiveness through a comparison of the critical terms of both instruments.

Liquidity risk

The Group permanently monitors the risk of shortage of funds as a current liquidity planning tool with the aim of keeping in its assets cash and highly liquid investments and keeping up flexibility through lines of credit for bank loans, as well as the ability to raise funds in the capital market so as to ensure its liquidity and business continuity. Average debt terms are monitored as a way of providing short-term liquidity by analyzing installments, charges and cash flows.

Provided below are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

	Consolidated - 03/31/2025		
	Up to 1 year	Up to 5 years	Book total
Trade accounts payable	286,099	-	286,099
Debentures	59,508	450,000	509,508
Lease payable	6,936	34,990	41,926
Derivative financial instruments	36	-	36
Other accounts payable	32,859	46,184	79,043
Total	385,438	531,174	916,612

	Consolidated - 12/31/24		
	Up to 1 year	Up to 5 years	Book total
Trade accounts payable	284,945	-	284,945
Debentures	65,103	450,000	515,103
Lease payable	8,259	35,591	43,850
Other accounts payable	79,242	50,422	129,664
Total	437,549	536,013	973,562

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(In thousands of reais)

Exchange Rate Risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to the exchange rate risk arising from differences between currencies in which sales, purchases and loans are denominated, as well as the respective functional currencies of the Company's entities. The functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries are the Brazilian Real (BRL), the Colombian Peso (CP), the Uruguayan Peso (UYU), and the United States Dollar (USD).

Generally, loans are denominated in a currency equivalent to that of the cash flows generated by the business transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relation between the hedge instrument and the hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of the relevant cash flows. The Company verifies through the efficiency index of the derivative Instrument its percentage of effectiveness and values its effect in offsetting changes in cash flows. In hedge transactions, the potential sources of inefficiency are:

- The effect of the Group's and the counterparties' Liquidity risk on the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts, if any, arising from the change in fair value of the hedged cash flows.
- Market Risk, with significant changes in macroeconomic conditions.

i) Exposure to exchange rate risk

	Consolidated 03/31/2025		Consolidated 12/31/24	
	USD thousands	Reais thousands	USD thousands	Reais thousands
Financial investments	68,893	395,598	74,214	459,555
Trade accounts receivable	17,667	101,449	1,663	10,295
Trade accounts payable	49,824	286,099	46,016	284,945
Net exposure of expected transactions	136,384	783,146	121,893	754,795

Sensitivity analysis

The Group's Management conducted a sensitivity analysis according to CPC 40 (R1)/IFRS 7 in order to demonstrate the impacts of changes in interest and exchange rates on the Group's financial assets and liabilities, considering the following probable interest and exchange rates for the next 12 months:

- CDI at 14.15% p.a., based on the future interest curve (source: B3 - Brasil, Bolsa e Balcão)
- SELIC at 14.25% p.a. (source: Central Bank of Brazil)
- Exchange rate for the U.S. Dollars ("Dollar") of R\$5.70 (source: Central Bank of Brazil).

The table provided below shows the respective impacts on financial result considering the probable, possible and remote scenarios, according to the Company's expectation:

	Risk	Exposure in R\$	Consolidated 03/31/2025		
			Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Transaction					
Trade accounts receivable	USD	101,449	(5,451)	(3,806)	(3,150)
Financial investments	USD	65,749	(2,325)	(1,623)	(1,344)
Financial asset at fair value	USD	265,155	-	-	-
Effect on income		432,353	(7,776)	(5,429)	(4,494)

	Risk	Exposure in R\$	Consolidated 12/31/2024		
			Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Transaction					
Trade accounts receivable	USD	10,295	(553)	(386)	(320)
Financial investments	USD	43,275	(2,325)	(1,623)	(1,344)
Financial asset at fair value	USD	265,155	-	-	-
Effect on income		318,725	(2,878)	(2,009)	(1,664)

Consolidated 03/31/2025

Notes to de individual and consolidated financial statements as per the IFRS and the CPC

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(In thousands of *Reais*)

	Risk	Exposure in R\$	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Transaction					
Financial investments	CDI	329,849	779	1,948	2,143
Debentures	CDI	509,508	517	3,082	3,390
SWAP	CDI	36	-	-	3
Lease payable	IPCA	41,926	2,063	2,063	2,063
Effect on income		881,319	3,359	7,093	7,599

	Risk	Exposure in R\$	Consolidated 12/31/2024		
			Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Transaction					
Financial investments	CDI	416,280	779	1,948	2,143
Debentures	CDI	515,103	517	3,082	3,390
SWAP	CDI	217	-	-	3
Lease payable	IPCA	43,850	2,157	2,157	2,157
Effect on income		975,450	3,453	7,187	7,693

30. | Information by segment

30.1 | Accounting policy

Operating segments are defined as components engaged in business activities: (i) that can obtain revenues and incur expenses; (ii) whose results of operations are regularly reviewed by the head manager of the operations for making decisions on funds to be allocated to the segment and for assessing its performance; and (iii) for which there is individualized financial information available.

The information by operating segment is provided in a manner consistent with the internal report provided to the principal maker of operating decisions. The principal maker of operating decisions, responsible for allocating funds and assessing the performance of operating segments, is the Executive Board, which is also responsible for making the Group's strategic decisions. The performance of operating segments is assessed based on such indicators as net revenues, gross profit and income before taxes.

Income by segment, as well as assets and liabilities, consider items directly attributable to each segment, as well as those which may be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Group's business was divided into two operating segments based on their activities, which basically consist of:

- **Institutional** - A business division consisting of drugs used in specific treatment in public or private hospitals and practices, with a broad portfolio of bio-based products, oncological products, specialties and other items.
- **Non-institutional** - A business division that serves the pharmaceutical retail channel, with not as broad a portfolio.

There is no customer that contributed more than 10% of net operating revenues for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

The information by business segment attributed to the Group for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

Notes to de individual and consolidated financial statements as per the IFRS and the CPC

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(In thousands of reais)

a) Statements of income by segment

	Hospital		Retail+Aesthetics+Plasma		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Net revenues	329,677	305,298	43,320	54,383	372,997	359,681
Cost of goods and products sold	(195,419)	(203,276)	(28,087)	(36,743)	(223,507)	(240,019)
Gross profit	134,258	102,022	15,233	17,640	149,490	119,662
Operating expenses	(75,110)	(69,047)	(2,650)	(7,192)	(77,760)	(76,239)
Other revenues	(1,193)	4,594	42,471	818	41,278	5,412
Financial result	3,808	(1,063)	500	(189)	4,308	(1,252)
Income before taxes	61,763	36,506	55,554	11,077	117,316	47,583

b) Balance sheet accounts by segment

	Hospital		Retail+Aesthetics+Plasma		Consolidated	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Trade accounts receivable	445,248	436,770	38,165	42,249	483,413	479,019
Provision for expected losses	(2,682)	(18,680)	(2,912)	(1,807)	(36,883)	(20,487)
Inventories	572,243	582,888	82,248	52,069	654,491	634,957
Provision for impairment	(44,792)	(30,493)	(6,438)	(5,512)	(51,230)	(36,005)
Total assets	970,017	970,485	111,063	86,999	1,049,791	1,057,484
Trade accounts payable	247,653	175,315	37,006	31,689	284,659	207,004
Total liabilities	247,653	175,315	37,006	31,689	284,659	207,004

c) Non-current operating assets

Non-current operating assets	2025	2024
Brazil	1,271,775	1,214,706
Colombia	2,534	2,076
Uruguay	50,701	59,000
United States	55,690	57,160

In this case, non-current assets correspond to property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets.

31. | Insurance coverage (unaudited)

The Company and its subsidiaries have an insurance policy in place that primarily considers the concentration of risks and their relevance, taking into account the nature of its business and the advice of its insurance advisers.

The insurance coverage as of March 31, 2025 is stated as follows:

Assets insured	Risks covered	Coverage amount
Industrial complex and administrative sites	Any material damages to buildings, facilities, inventories, machinery and equipment.	796,966
Vehicles	Fire, theft and collision of vehicles insured by the Company and its subsidiaries.	260
Loss of profit	Non-realization of profits due to material damages to production facilities, buildings, machinery and equipment.	507,370
Transportation	Damages to goods in transit.	25,000
Civil liability	Protection for error or complaints while performing a professional activity affecting third parties.	30,000