Financial Statements

Camil Alimentos S.A.

February 28, 2022
with Independent Auditor's Report

Building a better
working world

Dear Shareholders,

We submit for your consideration the Management Report and the Financial Statements of Camil Alimentos S.A. ("Camil" and "Company"), for the years ended February 28, 2022 ("2021") and February 28, 2021 ("2020"), accompanied by the respective Explanatory Notes and the Independent Auditors' Report. The information presented in this material is available on Camil's Investor Relations website (www.camil.com.br/ri) and on the website of the *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários* – CVM (www.cvm.gov.br).

Description of the Company's Business

The Company is a publicly traded corporation listed on the Novo Mercado segment of B3 under the code "CAML3", the highest governance level of B3. Camil Alimentos is a Brazilian multinational that stands out as a multi-category food platform in Latin America. The Company's business is focused on the beneficiation, processing, production, packaging and sale of brands with leading positions and market recognition that include products in the rice, beans, other grains, sugar, canned fish (sardines and tuna), pasta, coffee and healthy products categories, among other foods, segregated into two segments: Brazil and International, with presence in Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

The Company's activities began in 1963 in Brazil and, since then, it has been expanding both organically and via acquisitions of companies and food brands in South America. Currently, Camil has a broad portfolio of brands with leading positions and market recognition, including Camil, União, Coqueiro and Santa Amália in Brazil, Saman and La Abundancia in Uruguay, Tucapel in Chile, Costeño in Peru and Rico Arroz in Ecuador. In addition to these brands, the Company's portfolio includes several value pricing brands, focused on serving different consumer niches in the regions and countries in which it operates.

Mensagem da Administração

Camil ended the year 2021 with great achievements that reinforce our positioning: **we are a Brazilian multinational with one of the most complete product portfolio and leader brands platforms in the food market in Latin America**. We reached a **gross revenue of R$10.3 billion in the year, double the revenue from five years ago when we went public**, registering our growth strength with scale gains and organic growth, strategic acquisitions with relevant brands and important operational synergies, in addition to the agile execution of the business transformation for rapid growth and incorporation of synergies in our businesses.

We understand that our business model is a defensive model in the food industry in Latin America. Even in the scenario of high costs and expenses for the industry, with a rise in the cost of acquiring raw materials and other inputs, Camil's business model allows to minimize the impact of this scenario on the categories in which we operate, with a dynamics and trend of price pass-through to the consumer. In addition, we recorded in grains double the category´s historic growth. In an industry with steady growth and consumption in the country, we leveraged our execution and commercial strategy in the category, standing out from the competition and boosting growth of our premium brand Camil in the category. We recorded double-digit growth in volume in the period, as a result of our focus on cross-selling strategies and product mix of brands with high recognition by consumers

At the same time that we grew organically, 2021 was highlighted for Camil as the year of expanding categories and markets through acquisitions. We expect to contemplate the synergies and growth of recent movements in our results from 2022 onwards.

We first announced our entry into the Ecuadorian rice market, with the acquisition of Dajahu, leader in the aged rice segment in the country with significant market share and high growth potential. Internationally, we also concluded, as a subsequent event, the acquisition of Silcom in Uruguay, entering the Uruguayan domestic market with a relevant position in the category of healthy products in the country, meeting a growing demand in consumption habits.

In Brazil, we announced the acquisition of Santa Amália, inaugurating our entry into the pasta market with the fourth largest company in this category in the country and absolute leadership in the region of Minas Gerais. In addition to the synergies and positioning of Camil as a newcomer in the pasta sector, the geographic complementarity of operating in a region with growth potential for Camil's grain category in Brazil reinforces our growth capacity through relevant and strategic acquisitions.

And finally, we are very happy to announce the launch of our coffee operation. Last year we announced the acquisition of the Seleto brand, Café Bom Dia and the launch of our União Coffee, entering the category with one of the most traditional brands in Brazil, now recognized as a highly renowned brand in 2021. By means of a strategic investment it Café Bom Dia, strategically located in Varginha (Minas Gerais), around the main coffee producing region in the country, our products began to arrive on the shelves, further leveraging our growth and synergies as a platform for the dry and high turnover goods in Brazil.

Feeding and nurturing relationships is part of our business and in this growth phase we have also increasingly expanded our responsibility with the ESG agenda. We believe that the materiality strategy is the most assertive to focus on issues that make an effective difference to our businesses and our surroundings. For this year, we carried out our materiality matrix with a survey sent to over 3.000 stakeholders, covering all the countries in which we operate. We prepare to bring our sustainability report to market in the first semester of 2022, following global best practices and methodologies for transparency and disclosure, including GRI, SASB, TCFD and our actions in support of the UN 2030 Agenda.

Today, we are almost 7.000 employees, and we have strengthened our internal ESG actions with work groups focused on environmental, supply, social and governance actions in all the countries in which we operate, with goals and actions aligned with the Global Compact. In terms of the environment, in 2021, over 40% of the rice husk produced by Camil in Brazil was used internally to generate renewable energy and 95% of the energy used was from renewable sources. In order to increase this use, the project for a new thermoelectric plant with the capacity to consume up to 100% of current bark generation is under development, with financing linked to the green debenture issued by the Company in 2021.

On the social side, we continue to support social investments with food donations and projects linked to income generation. The special highlight in 2021 was the Doce Futuro project by the União brand, which promotes a free online confectionery course with classes on costs, entrepreneurship and special recipes, helping people who seek to make deserts as a source of income. Also in the social area, we have achieved excelent levels in accidents reduction and the improvement of safety procedures, in addition to working with a specific work group on Diversity and Inclusion, which discusses equality and diversity actions in the Company. In governance, we emphasize that 57% of our Board of Directors are independent members, with three of our Board members being part of the Company's ESG and Ethics Committee, which monitors and supports our ESG trajectory.

We made important expansion moves in 2021, and we believe that our extensive and proven experience acquired over the years in integration of acquisitions gives us a unique position to - not only correctly identify possible acquisitions - but mainly to quickly integrate them into our business model, providing scale and efficiency gains. With agility and the support of solid relationships that we have built over almost 60 years of history, we are increasingly confident that the Company is on the right path to anticipate trends and strengthen its position in the South American food sector

We ended the year with a special appreciation to our customers and consumers for their preference, we remain focused on promoting quality products and increasingly strengthen the recognition of our brands, strengthening our leadership positions in the market. To our employees, shareholders and members of the Board of Directors, we thank you for your hard work, support and trust in this scenario and, to our suppliers and other stakeholders, thank you for another intense year of collaboration and partnership.

Luciano Quartiero
Chief Executive Officer

Flavio Vargas
Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer

Notices and Material Facts

- **March-2022: Approval of the new Buyback Program (7th) and Cancellation of Treasury Shares**

In March 2022. the Board of Directors approved the new share buyback program. The program authorizes the repurchase of up to 10 million shares within 18 months. In addition, the cancellation of 10 million treasury shares was approved. With the cancellation, currently (1Q22) Camil has a total of 360 million common shares.

- **December-2021: Conclusion of the Strategic Investment in Café Bom Dia and Agro Coffee**

The Company concluded the acquisition of Café Bom Dia and Agro Coffee. The asset has an industrial plant in Varginha (MG), adding production capacity to the Company in the coffee category, allowing it to operate with the União and Seleto brands, in addition to the Café Bom Dia brand. The investment represents an important step towards diversification and entry into a new category for Camil in Brazil.

- **December-2021: Adhesion to the UN Global Compact**

The Company adhered to the UN Global Compact, a voluntary initiative of the United Nations that aims to mobilize business practices from the business community in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption. With the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Global Compact assumed the mission of engaging the private sector in this new agenda.

- **November-2021: Project for Renewable Energy Generation**

The Company announced the investment in the construction of a new thermoelectric plant, which will enable the Company to increase its capacity to generate renewable energy used in the grain industrial units in Brazil.

- **November-2021: Approval of the New Share Buyback Program**

The Company’s Board of Directors approved the New Share Buyback Program, in order to partially meet the grants made under the Company's stock option plan. The program authorizes the repurchase of up to 2 million shares for a period of 12 months.

- **November-2021: Conclusion of the 11th Debentures Issuance with the total amount of R$650 million**

The Company concluded the 11th issuance of unsecured debentures, not convertible to shares, in two series, with restricted placement efforts of R$650.0 million, being i) R$150.0 million corresponding to the first series Debentures of R$150.0 million with a green label; and ii) R$500.0 million corresponding to the second series. The debentures bear interest at CDI+1.55% p.a., with a term of 7 years from the issuance date.

- **September-2021: Entry into Coffee category in Brazil**

In September, 2021, the Company entered into a Trademark Rights Assignment Agreement for brands by the term “SELETO”, marking an important step in the Company's inorganic growth strategy by entering new categories.

- **September-2021: Conclusion of Acquisition of Rice assets in Ecuador**

In July, 2021, we announced the Acquisition in Ecuador of Dajahu´s Rice assets, an important step to Camil’s growth. The assets operate in Ecuador with a portfolio of relevant and recognized brands, assuming leadership in aged rice segment, with an significant market share and elevated potential growth. The transaction was concluded on September 15th, 2021.

- **August-2021: Approval of Interest on Equity Payment**

In August, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved the payment of Interest on Equity in the total amount of R$25 million, corresponding to gross value per unit of approximately R$0.07 per share, with the payment on Sep/13/2021.

- **August-2021: Acquisition of Santa Amália and Entry into Pasta Category in Brazil**

In August, 2021, the Company announced the Acquisition of Pastifícios Santa Amália, a milestone in Camil Alimentos’ strategy for diversification by means of entry in new categories in Brazil. Santa Amália is one of the most traditional and renowned companies in the pasta segment in Brazil, leader in *market share* in the state of Minas Gerais – Brazil, with outstanding brands in the pasta category and a complete portfolio of premium and value priced brands.

- **April-2021: Approval of the 10th Debentures Issuance in the amount of R$ 600 million**

In April 2021, the Company concluded the 10th issuance of unsecured, non-convertible debentures, in a single series, with public distribution of restricted efforts in the amount of R$600 million. Debentures bear interest at CDI +1.70% p.a., with a term of 3 years from the date of issue.

- **March-2021: New Share Buyback Program**

In April 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved the new share buyback program, in order to partially meet the grants made under the Company's stock option plan. The program authorizes the repurchase of up to 4 million shares within 12 months.

ESG

Our ESG strategy and 2021 financial year updates cover the ongoing maturation and reinforcement of a solid foundation for sustainable governance. We have adopted consistent commitments, focusing on risk management and positive impact, which transform the real challenges of our context into goals that guarantee the efficiency of our processes to renovate and improve our business purpose. Among several initiatives developed in the period to accelerate the ESG agenda, the following stand out:

ESG and Ethics Committee: consolidation of governance focused on ESG practices, through our Committee dedicated to the topic. The body reports to the Board of Directors and is composed of three directors, one of them independent, and aims to monitor and guide the Company's ESG and Ethics practices, aligned with the business strategy. To support the Committee, we created the **Board's Internal ESG Committee**, composed of four directors, including the CEO, which aims to monitor the ESG working groups for the execution of goals and practices adhering to the Company and the context of the countries in which it operates. The report to the Committee is performed by the Company's Investor Relations and ESG department.

Work Groups: for the evolution of policies and practices in relation to topics identified as priorities in the context of the Company's sustainability, eight Work Groups were created, formed by multidisciplinary teams. The groups are: **(i) Environmental**: Environment; and Supplies; **(ii) Social Responsibility**: Social Investments; Health and Occupational Safety; and Diversity and Inclusion; **(iii) Governance**: Risks and Compliance; Corporate Governance; and Image and Reputation. Altogether, there are more than 60 people involved, distributed among the five countries in which we operate, with periodic discussions and meetings focused on setting goals and monitoring actions aimed at improving each of the material topics. Each working group has its own governance established, responding to a board that controls and supervises the progress of the proposed goals and actions.

ESG Goals – Executive Board: to further reinforce this commitment, Camil has included ESG goals in its strategic planning for the next five years, assigning socio-environmental and governance objectives related to the context of the material topics in the variable compensation of all the Company's directors. Among the aspects involved in the goals are:

- **Health and Occupational Safety**, which has shown continuous substantial evolution, with increased investments and resources directed to the area, resulting in 84% reduction in lost-time accidents in the last five years until 2021;
- **Energy and Circular Economy**, focus on reducing energy consumption, energy efficiency and expanding its own generation of renewable energy, biomass, from the use of rice husk, one of the main residues generated in the company's operations;
- **Social Investment**, focusing on training and income generation projects, such as the Doce Futuro União Project (details below in the Brands and Launches section);
- **Good Practices in the Value Chain**, with adherence of all critical suppliers to Camil's socio-environmental and ethical conduct criteria for the new acquisitions of pasta and coffee, as well as concluded in the grain, sugar and fish categories in 2021;
- **Risk Management**, to expand the scope of the Company's risk management to all LatAm units.

New Sustainability Report: committed to transparency and the balanced provision of information to the different stakeholders in all the company's countries of operation, in 2021 we conducted the process of reviewing Camil's materiality matrix, deepening the studies performed last year, when we published our first ESG Report. Therefore, we identified new relevant topics in the insertion of ESG aspects into the business strategy, which will support us in the execution of the ESG Agenda and in the construction of the 2021 Report. This identification involved the participation of our stakeholders, through an online consultation. More than 3.000 questionnaires were sent to the different audiences that Camil interacts in Latin America, including customers, public bodies, employees, etc. After this stage, we started the consolidation of environmental, social and governance indicators, involving all our units in the five countries. The new reporting model is being prepared based on GRI principles (Global Reporting Initiative) and SASB (*Sustainability Accounting Standard Board*) agricultural products and processed food sector supplements. Additionally, the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and the principles of the Global Compact, proposed by the UN, are being considered, as well as the recommendations of the World Economic Forum and the TCFD (*Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures*).

We seek to align current market trends with an ESG vision to our business and, increasingly, work on the subject within the scope of our corporate culture, looking at the reality of practices that make an effective difference in each country and category in which we operate. Accordingly, we held several meetings between workshops, lectures and internal discussions on the subject to align our vision and sustainable commitments, in addition to external consultations with some of our stakeholders. We remain focused on reinforcing and bringing to the market practices that make a real difference to our business, people, the planet and the context we are inserted.

ESG Updates 2021

Environment

Camil, in addition to valuing compliance with environmental legislation and the standards applicable to its business and products, monitors the impacts generated by its production on the ecosystem, in particular the generation and recovery of residues (with a focus on circular economy) and the consumption of energy, with an emphasis on expanding its own generation of renewable energy. Thus, the efficient management of natural resources use is among the most relevant topics for the Company.

Energy: in addition to the practices to reduce consumption, it is worth mentioning the initiative to use rice husks benefited by the company to generate energy. With high calorific value and thermal regularity suitable to produce thermoelectric processes, this material pollutes the environment less when compared to other plant resources, such as coal. The Company currently has small thermoelectric plants in Itaqui and Capão do Leão, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and is building a new thermoelectric plant in Cambaí, also in the municipality of Itaqui, with operations scheduled to start in 2023. which will have a capacity to consume up to 100% of your current rice husk generation. In addition, the subsidiary Saman, in Uruguay, has a 45% stake in Galofer, the country's main rice husk-based energy generation plant. In Brazil, in 2021, 136.089 tons of rice husk were consumed, resulting in the production of more than 45 thousand MW of energy.

Waste management: in addition to disposing the rice husk, the main waste generated by operations, for the generation of renewable energy, Camil has partnerships with non-profit organizations dedicated to recycling. In Brazil, for example, we have developed a partnership with Prolata, which ensures that all cans placed on the market annually, especially those of fish, are collected and disposed of correctly. Through the Recupera Program, in partnership with Pragma, we implemented reverse logistics actions for post-consumer packaging, through investments, primarily, in associations and cooperatives of collectors. In 2021, we recovered 1,850.26 tons of recyclable materials from packaging placed on the national market, with the Recupera Program.

Social Responsibility

Camil is committed to having a responsible relationship with its different audiences, especially its professionals, customers, suppliers and communities.

Health and Safety: Safety is a non-negotiable value for Camil. The Company seeks the continuous improvement of its working conditions, health and safety. We have a robust management structure for the topic, which is a priority and responsibility of all employees. In Brazil, in 2021, R$14 million were invested in adjustments to minimize risks in the work environment, reflecting a 51% reduction in lost-time accidents compared to the previous year. In Latin America, we had a reduction of 23%.

Suppliers: Camil's ESG strategy is reflected in our value chain. The company values the supply chains it works with, prioritizing local partners and farmers to deliver quality products to its customers. In order to strengthen the relationship with our suppliers, we offer a promotion program for small and medium-sized producers, who receive periodic visits from Camil specialists. The program's objectives are to economically support and develop agricultural producers in the regions where the company maintains activities, resulting in the high standard of food produced.

Social Investment: Camil has a social investment policy based on four pillars - reduction of hunger and malnutrition, training, nutritional education and reduction of food waste. Through its leader sugar brand in Brazil, União, at the end of 2021 it launched the Escola de Confeitaria e Negócios Doce Futuro União Project (Pastry shop and business school), reinforcing its commitment to promoting local development with food, training and educational projects. In response to the socioeconomic context of recent years, the initiative offers a complete program of free courses, in digital format, with culinary and business management content, providing a new income opportunity from the sale of pastries. In this first edition, in less than 2 months from the launch of the project, we reached our goal of 3 thousand students enrolled on the platform.

Diversity and Inclusion: Camil has as one of the guidelines of its sustainability policy the promotion of valuing diversity and inclusion, fighting discrimination in any of its forms. In 2021, the Diversity and Inclusion Working Group implemented actions to add discussions on the topic, such as lectures, rounds of conversation and training. In addition, in line with Camil's values of Trust and Responsibility, our first Survey of Diversity and Inclusion was conducted, with the voluntary participation of 59% of the Company's employees, in four countries - not considered Ecuador as it was a recent acquisition of the group. The objective was to obtain a diagnosis from Camil on the topic – with data on race/ethnicity, presence of the LGBTQIA+ community, among others. Based on the Survey results, we will improve our policies and practices to promote diversity, equity and inclusion.

Brands and Launches

Reinforcing the connection with our consumers through value-added services and campaigns that contribute to the differentiation of our products is always a priority for Camil, building strong and renowned brands. This strategy allows us to capture a brand premium in the markets in which we operate and is an important pillar for the Company´s long term value creation.

Coffee: With the acquisition of the Seleto and Bom Dia brands, the company outlined strategies for the distribution and marketing of this new category of products, in addition to announcing, in May 2022. **the return of Café União, reactivating a brand that was the market leader in the category until 2002**. União is a century-old brand that enjoys the affection and recognition of millions of consumers throughout Brazil. União coffee will use the strength of the brand and its *Flavor that Transforms* to win back the taste of Brazilians. The launch includes continuous product distribution in both traditional and extra-strong versions and marks the beginning of a new phase for the Company. **Want to know more about União brand initiatives?** **Access União Brand Website.**

***Doce Futuro* União:** In addition to the “buy and win” promotion (with activation of the União Digital Recipe Book), the brand innovates once again! **Escola de Confeitaria e Negócios Doce Futuro União** is 100% free and online, for people who seek to make deserts as a source of income, transforming their lives. With 300 slots, the course has several modules and certification at the end and supports the strategy of social investments in ESG for income generation. **Want to know more about the initiative?** **Access Doce Futuro Website.**

Comida de Casa é Camil: The Comida de Casa é Camil campaign gained momentum and the participation of several influencers, such as @VireiAdulto, @KarolPinheiro, @LookDoFogão, in addition to ambassador Rita Lobo, in short content and broadcast in digital media, showing recipes with the entire line of grains in natura, ready-to-eat and biscuits, as well as special suggestions for the end of the year. **Want to know more about Camil brand initiatives?** **Visit the Camil grain brand website.**

Value Pricing Brands: We continue to promote activations to increase the presence in digital media of the Namorado, Da Barra and Pescador brands. Highlight for Namorado, with billboard action on the highways of Santa Catarina, taking advantage of the flow of end-of-year and vacation trips.

Coqueiro Rende Mais Possibilidades na Sua Mesa: The Cria e Recria campaign continued in full swing, with several influencers inviting our consumers to recreate recipes with fish on a daily basis, demonstrating the countless possibilities to add more Coqueiro fish to our consumers' meals. **Do you want to know more about Coqueiro brand initiatives?** **Visit the Coqueiro brand website**

Santa Amália: With the motto “My Succulent Pasta is Santa Amália”, the brand brought diverse content on its social networks, exploring recipes and tips with its Santa Amália and Speciale pasta and support from various digital influencers, in addition to the cake mix line. **Do you want to know more about Santa Amália brand initiatives?** **Access the Santa Amália brand website.**

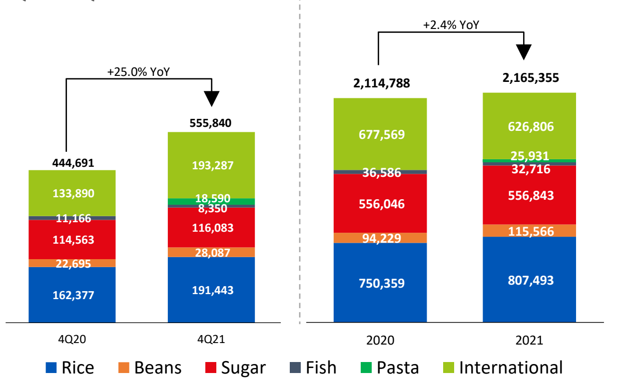
Awards

Our commitment to providing superior quality products is widely recognized by the market and a source of pride. The strength of our work and our brands was recognized through a series of awards, including the **Top of Mind Award at Folha de São Paulo**: in which União won as the most remembered brand in the Southeast region. In total **Top of Mind Camil** won 1st place for Beans and União 1st place for Sugar; **Rio Grande do Sul 2021 Top of Mind Award** – Amanhã Magazine: in Camil and Namorado, for rice and beans; and **Top Supplier S.A. Award Retail**: for the Rice, Beans and Refined Sugar categories.

Results Highlights

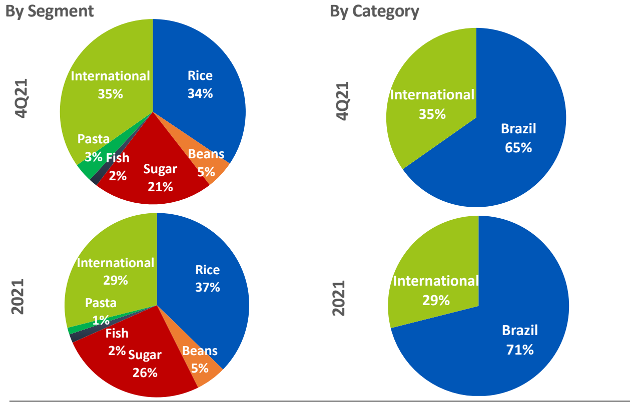
Operational Performance Highlights

Quarterly Volume Evolution (k ton)



Source: Company

Volume Breakd own (%)



Source: Company

Brazil

4Q21 was highlighted by **increase in sales volumes in Brazil (+16.7% YoY), mainly in rice (+17.9% YoY), beans (+23.8% YoY) and sugar (+1.3% YoY).** 2021 was highlighted by **+7.0% volume growth, mainly due to the increase in rice (+7.6% YoY) and beans (+22.6% YoY) sales.**

Rice

Leader brand

Value Pricing Brands

- **Volume:** 191.4 k tons (+17.9% YoY) in 4Q21 and 807.4 mil tons (+7.6%) in 2021
- **Gross price:** R$3.46/kg (-19.6% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$3.78/kg (+3.1%) in 2021
- **Net price:** R$3.00/kg (-19.6% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$3.32/kg (+2.2%) in 2021
- **Sales Mix: Double-digit quarterly and annual sales growth of leader brand Camil**; and quarterly and annual growth of value pricing brands
- **Market:** R$65.30/bag (-28.9% YoY)[3] in 4Q21 and R$73.87 (-7.7%) in 2021

Beans

Leader brand

Value Pricing Brands

- **Volume:** 28.1 k tons (+23.8% YoY) in 4Q21 and 115.6 k tons (+22.6%) in 2021
- **Gross price:** R$6.11/kg (-3.9% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$6.20/kg (+1.1%) in 2021
- **Net price:** R$5.76/kg (-1.1% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$5.77/kg (+1.1%) in 2021
- **Sales Mix: Double-digit quarterly and annual sales growth of leader brand Camil**; and quarterly and annual growth of value pricing brands
- **Market:** R$259.71/bag (-5.0% YoY)[4] in 4Q21 and R$264.19 (+4.0%) in 2021

Sugar

Leader brand

Value Pricing Brands

- **Volume:** 116.1 k tons (+1,3% YoY) in 4Q21 and 556.8 k tons (+0.1%) in 2021
- **Gross price:** R$4.03/kg (+44.8% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$3.52/kg (+42.5%) in 2021
- **Net price:** R$3.49/kg (+41,0% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$3.15/kg (+45.8%) in 2021
- **Sales Mix:** Quarterly and annual sales growth of the value pricing brands and maintenance of sales of the União brand in 4Q21, with a reduction of União in 2021
- **Market:** R$150.43/bag (+39.8% YoY)[5] in 4Q21 and R$132.17 (+47.6%) in 2021

[3]Source: CEPEA; paddy rice indicator Esalq/Senar-RS 50kg
[3]Source: CEPEA; beans indicator Casca Esalq/Senar-RS 50kg
[5]Source: CEPEA; Cristal Sugar indicator Esalq-SP 50kg

Fish

- **Volume:** 8.4 k tons (-25.2% YoY) in 4Q21 and 32.7 k tons (-10.6%) in 2021
- **Gross price:** R$29.50/kg (+17.1% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$27.39/kg (+18.9%) in 2021
- **Net price:** R$20.94/kg (+4.2% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$20.98/kg (+14.5%) in 2021
- **Sales Mix:** Reduction in sales of Coqueiro and Pescador sardines (value priced) and **increase in sales of Coqueiro tuna and value priced brands** in 4Q21 and in 2021. Reduction due to the impact of the disruption of origination of raw material in sardines.

Pasta

- **Volume:** 18.6 k tons in 4Q21 and 25.9 k tons since closing, in november/2021
- **Gross price:** R$5.71/kg in 4Q21
- **Net price:** R$5.09/kg in 4Q21
- **Market:** wheat reached R$1.681,36/ton (+19.7% YoY)[4] in 4Q21 e R$1.613.54 (+27.1% YoY) in 2021

International

4Q21 was marked by the **increase in International sales volumes (+44.4% YoY),** with sales growth compared to the previous year's base and **entry into the Ecuadorian market with the acquisition of Dajahu. In 2021, International's sales volume presented an already expected reduction (-7.5% YoY)**, due to the drop in raw material availability and consequent reduction in Uruguay's sales in the period.

Uruguay

- **Volume**: 143.1 k tons (+45.2% YoY) in 4Q21 and 443.1 k tons (-12.2%) in 2021
- **Net price**: R$2.97 (+0.7% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$3.15 (+16.7%) in 2021.

Growth in the quarter and reduction in sales in 2021, with reduced availability of raw material in the Uruguayan rice crop on 20/21.

Chile

- **Volume**: 21,2 k tons (+23.9% YoY) in 4Q21 and 89.1 k tons (+7.9%) in 2021
- **Net price**: R$6.51 (-13.2% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$7.01 (+1,8%) in 2021.

Growth recovery in the quarter/second half of the year, due to the resumption of sales after the price freeze in the country on a comparative basis .

Peru

- **Volume**: 15.9 k tons (-12.4% YoY) in 4Q21 and 65.7 k tons (-27.2%) in 2021
- **Net price**: R$6.43 (+5.7% YoY) in 4Q21 and R$6.23 (+4.3%) in 2021.

Reduction in packaged rice sales due to the country's economic and political crisis.

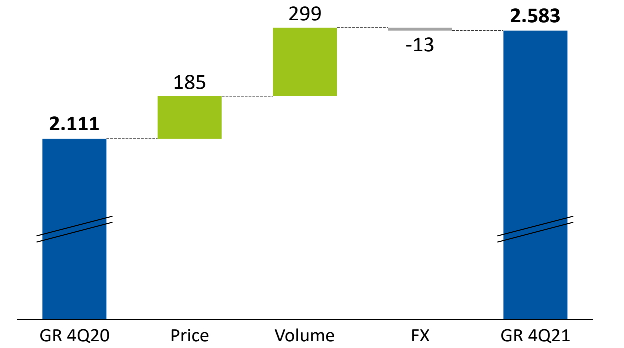
Ecuador

- **Volume**: 13.0 k tons in 4Q21, and 28.9 k tons since closing, in September/2021.
- **Net price:** R$3.76 in 4Q21 and R$3.60 in 2021.

[4]Source: CEPEA; Wheat Indicator Esalq/Senar-PR

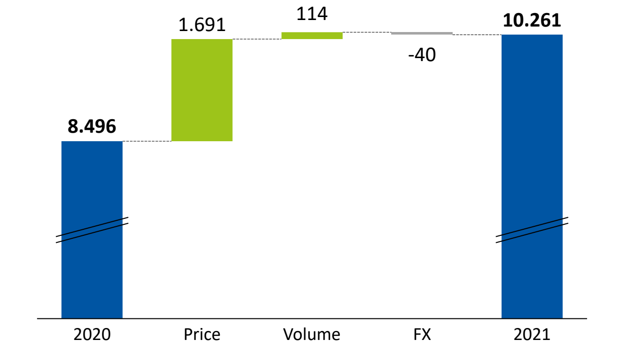
Financial Performance Highlights

4Q21: Gross Revenue Breakdown (R$mn)



Source: Company

2021: Gross Revenue Breakdown (R$mn)



Source: Company

Gross Revenue of R$2.6 billion in the quarter (+22.3% YoY) and R$10.3 billion in 2021 (+20.8% YoY), driven by the combined effect of the increase in volume and prices in the period, as shown in the charts above. **Net Revenue** of R$2.3 billion in the quarter (+23.9% YoY) and R$9.0 billion in 2021 (+20.8% YoY).

Costs of Sales and Services for the quarter reached R$1.8 billion (+23.9% YoY) in the quarter, or 81.2% of net revenue, mainly due to the growth in COGS in Brazil (+21.4% YoY), driven by by the growth in sales volume and average market prices, and by International (+31.7% YoY), driven by the growth in volumes in Uruguay and Chile and by the price effect in the period. In 2021, **Cost of Sales and Services** reached R$7.2 billion (+24.7% YoY), or 80.3% of Net Revenue, mainly due to the growth of Brazil's COGS (+30.0% YoY), driven by the growth in volumes and prices market averages, and in COGS International (+10.1% YoY), mainly driven by the growth in prices in the period, in addition to the entry into Ecuador.

Gross Profit

Gross Profit reached R$425.9 million (+23.9% YoY) with a margin of 18.8% (stable YoY) in the quarter. In 2021, the same indicator reached R$1.8 billion (+7.1% YoY) with a margin of 19.7% (-2.5pp YoY).

SG&A in the quarter reached R$347.5 million (+39.6% YoY), or 15.3% of Net Revenue (+1,7pp YoY). The increase in the quarter was due to the growth of SG&A Brazil (+35.6% YoY) with growth in selling expenses, due to the increase in freight and distribution costs in the period, and general and administrative expenses, with an increase in expenses with legal advice and M&A fees. The increase in the quarter was also driven by SG&A International (+46.9% YoY), as a result of higher selling expenses in Uruguay, Chile and entry into Ecuador, and general and administrative expenses with legal advice and M&A fees. We highlight that R$17.4 million refers to expenses related to the four acquisitions in the period, including advisory services, legal expenses and personnel integration costs.

SG&A in 2021 reached R$1.3 billion (+17.8% YoY), or 13.9% of Net Revenue (-0.4pp YoY). The nominal growth in 2021 occurred mainly in SG&A Brazil (+22.8% YoY) due to the increase in selling expenses, with an increase in freight, distribution and sales commissions in the period, and general and administrative expenses, with an increase in expenses with M&A consultancies. This result was also driven by the growth of SG&A International (+8.7% YoY), resulting from the growth in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year with consulting services and the entry of Ecuador in the period. We highlight that the same R$17.4 million is reflected in 2021, referring to M&A expenses.

Other operating income (excluding equity accounting) reached **R$106.6 million positive in the quarter (vs. R$9.4 million in 4Q20) and R$109.3 million in 2021 (vs. R$24.6 million in 2020),** arising from non-recurring effects in 4Q21 and 2021 referring to the valuation of an advantageous purchase in Ecuador (Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A.), discounts obtained in debt negotiations of Café Bom Dia (acquisition completed in December, company in Judicial Recovery) and renegotiation and tax installments from Café Bom Dia.

EBITDA

Quarterly EBITDA reached R$234.2 million (+60.5% YoY) with a 10.3% margin (+2.4pp YoY). In 2021, EBITDA reached R$809.8 million (+2.9% YoY) with a 9.0% margin (-1.6pp YoY).

Excluding non-recurring effects, EBITDA reached **R$145.8 million (-0.1% YoY)**, **6.4% margin (-1.5pp YoY)** in 4Q21 and **R$721.4 million (-8.3% YoY) with a 8.0% margin (-2.5pp)** in 2021.

It is worth noting that Adjusted EBITDA was impacted by the growth in EBITDA from rice and sugar in the period, partially offset by Brazil's performance in the fish segment, with a shortage of sardines in the period, and lower profitability in the beans category.

Net Financial Result reached an expense of R$52.7 million in the quarter (+115.7% YoY) and R$127.6 million (+50.1% YoY) in 2021, mainly due to interest on financing and derivative financial instruments in both periods.

Income tax and CSLL positive R$21.8 million in the quarter (vs. positive R$5.1 million in 4Q20) and expense of R$20.1 million (vs. negative R$74.5 million in 2020) in 2021, mainly due to the recognition of the reversal of the corporate income tax and deferred Contribution on Profits calculated on SELIC interest accounted for in the years 2015 to 2021.

Net Income

Net Income reached **R$143.5 million (+68.7% YoY)** with a **margin of 6.3% (+1.7pp).** In 2021, **Net Income** reached **R$478.7 million (+3.5% YoY)** with a **margin of 5.3% (-0.9pp). Earnings per Share** reached **R$0.39 (+68.7% YoY)** in the quarter and **R$1.29 (+3.5% YoY)** in 2021 (considering 370 million shares).

We highlight as a subsequent event the cancellation of 10,000,000 shares in treasury, decreasing the total number of shares issued by the Company from 370,000,000 to 360,000,000 in April 2022.

Consolidated Financial Performance

Statements (in R$ millions) Closing Date	4Q20 Feb-21	3T21 Nov-21	4Q21 Feb-22	4Q21 vs 4Q20	4Q21 vs 3T21	12M20 Feb-21	12M21 Feb-22	12M21 vs. 12M20
Gross Revenues	**2,111.4**	**2,589.5**	**2,583.1**	*22.3%*	*-0.2%*	**8,496.1**	**10,261.3**	*20.8%*
(-) Sales Deductions	(280.8)	(316.6)	(315.9)	*12.5%*	*-0.2%*	(1,030.1)	(1,245.5)	*20.9%*
Net Revenues	**1,830.6**	**2,273.0**	**2,267.2**	***23.9%***	***-0.3%***	**7,466.0**	**9,015.9**	***20.8%***
(-) Cost of Sales and Services	(1,486.7)	(1,801.3)	(1,841.3)	*23.9%*	*2.2%*	(5,805.0)	(7,237.7)	*24.7%*
Gross Profit	**343.8**	**471.7**	**425.9**	***23.9%***	***-9.7%***	**1,661.0**	**1,778.2**	***7.1%***
(-) SG&A	(249.0)	(319.9)	(347.5)	*39.6%*	*8.6%*	(1,062.1)	(1,250.7)	*17.8%*
Selling Expenses	(158.8)	(205.8)	(224.8)	*41.6%*	*9.2%*	(701.2)	(807.5)	*15.2%*
G&A Expenses	(90.2)	(114.1)	(122.7)	*36.0%*	*7.5%*	(360.9)	(443.2)	*22.8%*
(+/-) Equity (Earnings)/Losses in Uncons. Subs.	0.2	(0.2)	(0.1)	*-142.9%*	*n.a.*	(1.3)	0.2	*-112.5%*
Other Operating Income	9.4	7.1	106.6	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	24.6	109.3	*344.4%*
EBIT	**104.4**	**158.8**	**184.9**	***77.0%***	***16.4%***	**622.2**	**636.9**	*2.4%*
(+/-) Finacial Result	(24.4)	(25.4)	(52.7)	*115.7%*	*107.5%*	(85.0)	(127.6)	*50.1%*
(-) Debt Interest Expense	(84.3)	(88.1)	(116.7)	*38.5%*	*32.5%*	(363.2)	(345.9)	*-4.8%*
(+) Interest Income	59.8	62.7	64.0	*7.0%*	*2.1%*	278.2	218.3	*-21.5%*
Pre-Tax Income	**80.0**	**133.4**	**132.2**	***65.2%***	***-0.9%***	**537.2**	**509.3**	**-5.2%**
(-) Total Income Taxes	5.1	(12.9)	11.3	*123.2%*	*-187.9%*	(74.5)	(30.6)	*n.a.*
(-) Income Taxes	(2.8)	(19.7)	15.0	*-644.0%*	*-176.3%*	(73.4)	(31.1)	*-57.7%*
(-) Diferred Income Taxes	7.8	6.8	(3.7)	*-146.9%*	*-154.2%*	(1.0)	0.4	*-143.0%*
Net Income	**85.1**	**120.5**	**143.5**	***68.7%***	***19.1%***	**462.7**	**478.7**	***3.5%***
Net Income / share	**0.23**	**0.33**	**0.39**	***68.7%***	***19.1%***	**1.25**	**1.29**	***3.5%***
Adj. Net Income	**85.1**	**120.5**	**61.5**	***-27.7%***	***-48.9%***	**462.7**	**396.7**	***-14.3%***
Adj. Net Income / share	0.23	0.33	0.17	*-27.7%*	*-48.9%*	1.25	1.07	*-14.3%*
EBITDA Reconciliation								
Net Income	85.1	120.5	143.5	*68.7%*	*19.1%*	462.7	478.7	*3.5%*
(-) Net Finacial Result	24.4	25.4	52.7	*115.7%*	*107.5%*	85.0	127.6	*50.1%*
(-) Income Taxes	(5.1)	12.9	(11.3)	*123.2%*	*n.a.*	74.5	30.6	*n.a.*
(-) Depreciation and Amortization	41.5	41.9	49.3	*18.6%*	*17.7%*	164.8	172.9	*4.9%*
(=) EBITDA	**146.0**	**200.7**	**234.1**	***60.4%***	***16.7%***	**787.0**	**809.8**	***2.9%***
Margins								
Gross Margin	*18.8%*	*20.8%*	*18.8%*	*0.0pp*	*-2.0pp*	*22.2%*	*19.7%*	*-2.5pp*
EBITDA Margin	*8.0%*	*8.8%*	*10.3%*	*2.4pp*	*1.5pp*	*10.5%*	*9.0%*	*-1.6pp*
Net Margin	*4.6%*	*5.3%*	*6.3%*	*1.7pp*	*1.0pp*	*6.2%*	*5.3%*	*-0.9pp*

Note: Performance of acquisitions as of completion date in 4Q21.

Financial Performance by Segment

Food Products Brasil Closing Date	4Q20 Feb-21	3T21 Nov-21	4Q21 Feb-22	4Q21 vs 4Q20	4Q21 vs 3T21	12M20 Feb-21	12M21 Feb-22	12M21 vs. 12M20
Net Revenues	**1,360.3**	**1,662.5**	**1,633.4**	*20.1%*	*-1.7%*	**5,354.4**	**6,725.7**	***25.6%***
(-) Costs of Goods Sold	(1,130.5)	(1,347.4)	(1,372.2)	*21.4%*	*1.8%*	(4,256.5)	(5,533.5)	*30.0%*
Gross Profit	**229.9**	**315.1**	**261.2**	*13.6%*	*-17.1%*	**1,097.9**	**1,192.2**	***8.6%***
(-) SG&A Expenses	(161.2)	(209.6)	(218.5)	*35.6%*	*4.3%*	(679.1)	(834.3)	*22.9%*
(+/-) Other operating income (expenses) and Equity (Earnings)/Losses in Uncons. Subs.	8.6	0.0	64.5	*653.3%*	*n.a.*	23.4	53.4	*n.a.*
EBIT	**77.2**	**105.5**	**107.1**	*38.7%*	*1.5%*	**442.2**	**411.3**	***-7.0%***
(+/-) Finacial Result	(14.6)	(22.3)	(56.8)	*288.6%*	*154.1%*	(66.2)	(127.0)	*91.9%*
(-) Debt Interest Expense	(71.4)	(79.7)	(110.9)	*55.4%*	*39.1%*	(318.8)	(318.5)	*-0.1%*
(+) Interest Income	56.8	57.4	54.2	*-4.6%*	*-5.6%*	252.7	191.5	*-24.2%*
Pre-Tax Income	**62.6**	**83.2**	**50.4**	*-19.6%*	*-39.4%*	**376.1**	**284.3**	*-24.4%*
Total Income Taxes	13.2	(0.2)	26.2	*98.5%*	*n.a.*	(33.3)	15.4	*-146.4%*
Net Income	**75.8**	**83.0**	**76.5**	***1.0%***	***-7.7%***	**342.8**	**299.8**	***-12.6%***
EBITDA Reconciliation								
Net Income	75.8	83.0	76.5	*1.0%*	*-7.7%*	342.8	299.8	*-12.6%*
(+) Net Finacial Result	14.6	22.3	56.8	*288.6%*	*154.1%*	66.2	127.0	*91.9%*
(+) Income Taxes	(13.2)	0.2	(26.2)	*98.5%*	*-11184.9%*	33.3	(15.4)	*n.a.*
(+) Depreciation and Amortization	22.2	29.5	36.1	*63.0%*	*22.3%*	101.0	123.4	*22.1%*
(=) EBITDA	**99.4**	**135.1**	**143.3**	***44.1%***	***6.1%***	**543.3**	**534.7**	***-1.6%***
Margins								
Gross Margin	*16.9%*	*19.0%*	*16.0%*	*-0.9pp*	*-3.0pp*	*20.5%*	*17.7%*	*-2.8pp*
EBITDA Margin	*7.3%*	*8.1%*	*8.8%*	*1.5pp*	*0.6pp*	*10.1%*	*7.9%*	*-2.2pp*
Net Margin	*5.6%*	*5.0%*	*4.7%*	*-0.9pp*	*-0.3pp*	*6.4%*	*4.5%*	*-1.9pp*

Food Products International Closing Date	4Q20 Feb-21	3T21 Nov-21	4Q21 Feb-22	4Q21 vs 4Q20	4Q21 vs 3T21	12M20 Feb-20	12M21 Feb-21	12M21 vs. 12M20
Net Revenues	**470.2**	**610.5**	**633.8**	***34.8%***	***3.8%***	**2,111.6**	**2,290.1**	***8.5%***
(-) SG&A Expenses	(356.3)	(453.9)	(469.1)	*31.7%*	*3.4%*	(1,548.5)	(1,704.2)	*10.1%*
Gross Profit	**113.9**	**156.6**	**164.6**	***44.5%***	***5.1%***	**563.1**	**585.9**	***4.1%***
(-) SG&A Expenses	(87.8)	(110.3)	(128.9)	*46.9%*	*16.9%*	(383.0)	(416.4)	*8.7%*
(+/-) Other operating income (expenses) and Equity (Earnings)/Losses in Uncons. Subs.	1.0	7.0	42.0	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	(0.1)	56.1	*n.a.*
EBIT	**27.2**	**53.3**	**77.7**	***185.8%***	***45.8%***	**179.9**	**225.6**	***25.4%***
(+/-) Finacial Result	(9.8)	(3.1)	4.1	*-141.4%*	*-233.1%*	(18.9)	(0.6)	*-96.8%*
(-) Debt Interest Expense	(12.9)	(8.4)	(5.8)	*-55.0%*	*-30.7%*	(44.4)	(27.5)	*-38.2%*
(+) Interest Income	3.1	5.3	9.9	*222.4%*	*85.8%*	25.6	26.8	*5.1%*
Pre-Tax Income	**17.4**	**50.2**	**81.8**	***371.1%***	***62.8%***	**161.1**	**225.0**	***39.7%***
(+/-) Total Income Taxes	(8.1)	(12.7)	(14.8)	*83.0%*	*16.8%*	(41.2)	(46.1)	*11.8%*
Net Income	**9.3**	**37.6**	**67.0**	***622.6%***	***78.4%***	**119.9**	**179.0**	***49.3%***
EBITDA Reconciliation								
Net Income	9.3	37.6	67.0	*622.6%*	*78.4%*	119.9	179.0	*49.3%*
(+) Net Finacial Result	9.8	3.1	(4.1)	*-141.4%*	*-233.1%*	18.9	0.6	*-96.8%*
(+) Income Taxes	8.1	12.7	14.8	*83.0%*	*16.8%*	41.2	46.1	*11.8%*
(+) Depreciation and Amortization	19.4	12.3	13.1	*-32.2%*	*6.8%*	63.8	49.5	*-22.4%*
(=) EBITDA	**46.6**	**65.6**	**90.9**	***95.1%***	***38.5%***	**243.7**	**275.1**	***12.9%***
Margins								
Gross Margin	*24.2%*	*25.7%*	*26.0%*	*1.7pp*	*0.3pp*	*26.7%*	*25.6%*	*-1.1pp*
EBITDA Margin	*9.9%*	*10.7%*	*14.3%*	*4.4pp*	*3.6pp*	*11.5%*	*12.0%*	*0.5pp*
Net Margin	*2.0%*	*6.2%*	*10.6%*	*8.6pp*	*4.4pp*	*5.7%*	*7.8%*	*2.1pp*

Note: Performance of acquisitions as of completion date in 4Q21.

Dividend Policy

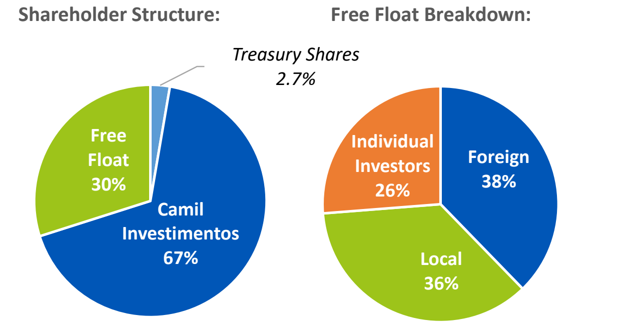
According to the Company's Bylaws, shareholders are guaranteed the distribution of 25% of the net income calculated in each fiscal year, after deducting the legal reserve and contingencies, if any. The amount is distributed as mandatory dividends and/or interest on equity, except for the optional distribution of supplementary dividends in amounts to be determined by the Company, which, in the event of a resolution, must be submitted for approval by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Shareholder Structure

In 4Q21, the Company had a total share capital composed of 370 million shares, of which 110.7 million shares are free float[1], representing approximately 30% of the total capital.

At the end of Feb/21, the Company held 9,986,500 shares in treasury. In April 2022, the Board of Directors approved a new share buyback program, with the aim of maximizing capital allocation and generating value for shareholders. The program is running and authorizes the repurchase of up to 10 million shares within 18 months.

Feb/22 Shareholder Structure



Source: Company

In addition, the cancellation of 10 million treasury shares was approved. As a result, the total number of shares issued by the Company became 360 million shares in April 2022.

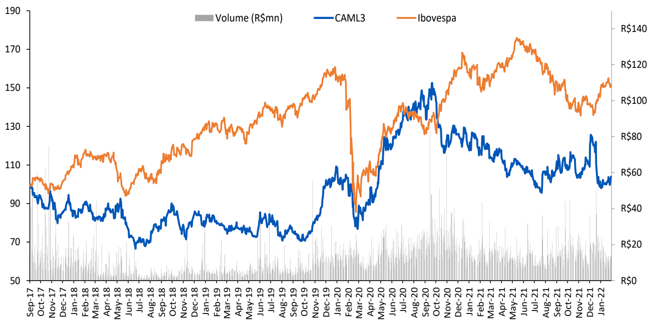
At the end of the February/2022, approximately 45% of our shares were held by local investors and 55% by foreign investors, compared to 58% local investors and 42% foreign investors in the IPO. In terms of number of shareholders, we registered 115 institutional investors (vs. 117 in Nov/21) and over 43 thousand retail investors (individuals and other small investors), compared to 3 thousand in Dec/17 shortly after the IPO.

Share Performance

On February 28, 2022, Camil's shares (B3: CAML3) closed at R$9.08/share with a market cap of R$3.4 billion (US$651 million). The average daily trading volume for the quarter was 1.7 million shares, or approximately R$16 million/day.

Since the IPO in September, 2017, the price of CAML3 increased by 1%. In the same period, the Ibovespa index increased 55%.

Evolution Price since the IPO vs. Ibovespa - base 100



Source: Company

Investor Relations

Our commitment to the Market is based on three pillars: **Governance, Communication, Transparency and Excellence**. Through means of direct agendas and together with market partners during the quarter, we reached approximately **600 investors in this quarter and over 6 thousand investors in 2021.**

Requests can be made through our investor relations channel on the website (http://ri.camilalimentos.com.br/) or by e-mail (ri@camil.com.br).

Relationship with independent auditors

In accordance with CVM Instruction No. 381/03, the Group informs that the financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2021 were audited by Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S.. Contracting the services of independent auditors aim to ensure that there is no conflict of interest and loss of independence or objectivity, and are based on the principles that preserve the auditor's independence.

With regard to the procedures adopted by the Company under the terms of item III of Art. 2 of CVM Instruction 381/03, we must clarify that the Company and its subsidiaries adopt as a formal procedure, prior to the hiring of professional services other than those related to external accounting, to consult the independent auditors, in order to ensure that that the provision of these other services will not affect their independence and objectivity necessary for the performance of independent audit services, as well as obtaining the due approval of its Audit Committee.

During the fiscal year ended on February 28, 2022, in addition to the external audit service, Ernst & Young do Brasil and Chile was also contracted to perform permitted tax compliance services, whose fees did not exceed 15% of the total value of the audit fees.

Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S., within the scope of its independent auditing services, informed the Company that:

- (i) did not identify matters or business relationships that could affect its independence;
- (ii) in its professional judgment, is independent in relation to the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with Brazilian rules;
- (iii) the members of its audit team, its audit firm and other firms that are part of the EY global network, when applicable, have complied with the relevant ethical requirements related to independence; and
- (iv) safeguards have been adopted to eliminate threats with respect to their professional independence or reduce them to an acceptable level.

Directors Statement

In compliance with the provisions contained in CVM Instruction No. 480/2009, the Company´s Directors declare that they have discussed and reviewed the opinions expressed in the independent auditors' report, with which it fully agrees, as well as approving the financial statements for the fiscal year ended on February 28 of 2022.

Responsibility Exemption

Certain percentages and other amounts included in this document have been rounded to facilitate its presentation. Thus, numbers presented as total in some tables may not represent the arithmetic sum of the numbers that precede them and may differ from those presented in the financial statements. Operational data are not audited due to measures not recognized by IFRS or other accounting standards. This material contains future projections and expectations of the Company based on the perception of the Company’s management about the current, known reality of its operations, and therefore, it is subjected to risks and uncertainties..

Camil Alimentos S.A.

Financial statements

February 28, 2022

Contents

São Paulo Corporate Towers
Av. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1909
Vila Nova Conceição
04543-011 - São Paulo – SP – Brazil

Phone: +55 11 2573-3000
ey.com.br

A free translation from Portuguese into English of Independent Auditor's Report on Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in Brazilian currency in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

Independent auditor's report on individual and consolidated financial statements

To the Shareholders, Management and Executive Board of
Camil Alimentos S.A.
São Paulo - SP

We have audited the accompanying individual and consolidated financial statements of Camil Alimentos S.A. (the "Company"), identified as Individual and Consolidated, respectively, which comprise the statement of financial position as at February 28, 2022, and the related statements of profit or loss, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of Camil Alimentos S.A. as at February 28, 2022, its individual and consolidated financial performance and its individual and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants and the professional standards issued by Brazil's National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (CFC), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide an individual opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter, including any commentary on the findings or outcome of our procedures, is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements” section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

- Goodwill impairment testing

As at February 28, 2022, according to Notes 10 and 12, the balances of goodwill, generated in business combinations that occurred until then totaled R$278,243 thousand and R$380,846 thousand, in the Individual and in the Consolidated financial statements, representing 4.1% and 4.8% of the total assets, respectively, on that date. At least once a year, the Company performs the impairment test based on estimates of future profitability based on the business plans and annual budget. The methodology and modeling used to determine the recoverable amount of these assets were based on the discounted cash flow of the Company, an estimate for which subjective assumptions were used by the executive board, which involve a reasonable degree of judgment, information and expected market and economic conditions, mainly in terms of sales growth and costs, discount rates and country risk.

The monitoring of this matter was considered significant for our audit due to the materiality of the amounts involved in relation to the total assets and the potential risks to profit or loss for the year in the case impairment losses are identified on this asset, in addition to the uncertainties inherent in determining the estimate of the expected recovery values, given the use of market information and a high degree of judgment exercised by the executive board in determining the assumptions of its calculation. A change in any of these assumptions can have a significant impact on the Company’s individual and consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed this matter:

Our audit procedures included, among others, the engagement of valuation experts to assist in the analysis and review of the methodologies and models used by the executive board, in the assessment of the assumptions that supported the projections that determined the business plan, budget, technical studies and analysis of the recoverable amount of the Company’s assets. Our procedures also included assessing the reasonableness and consistency of the data and assumptions used in the preparation of these documents, including growth rates, discount rates, country risk and cash flow projections, among others, as provided by the Company’s executive board, and we also analyzed the accuracy of arithmetic and mathematical calculations. We compared the assertiveness of projections made in prior periods with the performance achieved by the Company. We analyzed information that could contradict the most significant assumptions and methodologies selected as well as the data from comparable companies.

In addition, we compared the recoverable amount determined by the Company, based on the discounted cash flow, with the carrying amount of the goodwill and the assets of the cash-generating unit (CGU) and assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in Notes 10 and 12 to the financial statements as at February 28, 2022.

Based on the result of the audit procedures performed on the goodwill impairment testing, which is consistent with the executive board's assessment, we considered that the criteria and assumptions relating to the goodwill impairment testing as well as the respective disclosures in Notes 10 and 12 are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

- Covenants on loans, financing and debentures

As at February 28, 2022, as per Note 15, the Company has a balance of loans, financing and debentures totaling R$2,610,060 thousand and R$3,263,730 thousand, in the Individual and Consolidated financial statements, representing, respectively, 67.1% and 64.6% of the total current and noncurrent liabilities on that date. These loans, financing and debentures are subject to compliance with annual covenants, which are calculated using financial ratios based on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Failure to comply with these covenants could result in the declaration of early maturity of these loans, financing and debentures, which would require of the Company to immediately pay the respective amounts outstanding on the date of any such declaration, significantly impacting its financial position. For this reason, we consider noncompliance with these covenants to be a significant risk to our audit.

How our audit addressed this matter

Our audit procedures included, among others: (i) reading and understanding of the annual covenants on these loans, financing and debentures, including addenda, when applicable; (ii) analysis and review of the calculation of the indicators of these covenants carried out by the executive board; (iii) we confirmed with the component audit teams about compliance with the covenants for subsidiaries located abroad; and (iv) assessing information made available by the trustee of these debentures. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 15 to the financial statements as at February 28, 2022.

Based on the result of the audit procedures performed, we considered that the criteria and assumptions relating to the compliance with the covenants adopted by the executive board as well as the respective disclosures in Note 15 are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

- Provisions for tax, civil and labor contingencies

As disclosed in Note 17, as at February 28, 2022, the Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various tax, civil and labor claims arising from the ordinary course of their business. Loss estimates are periodically evaluated by the executive board, which takes into consideration the opinion of external legal advisors in charge of the cases.

Brazil's legal and tax environments are highly complex, which increases the risk inherent in determining provisions for contingencies. Accordingly, assessment of exposure, measurement, recognition and disclosure of provisions and contingent liabilities relating to these lawsuits requires significant professional judgment, which may result in substantial changes in the balances of provisions when new facts arise or as these lawsuits are analyzed in court.

Since provisions for contingencies involve the executive board's judgment, even with the support of external legal advisors, we consider this to be a key audit matter, also taking into consideration the volume of existing cases and the significance of the amounts involved, in addition to the implementation of the accounting interpretation regarding the uncertainty related to ICPC 22/IFRIC 23, as mentioned in Notes 2.25 and 17. Changes in the executive board's forecasts and/or critical judgments about the probabilities of success may have significant impacts on the individual and consolidated financial statements of the Company.

How our audit addressed this matter

Our audit procedures included, among others: (i) assessment of accounting policies applied by the Company and its subsidiaries to classify losses, including assessment of the judgment used to measure the amounts to be recorded as provision for contingencies; (ii) confirmations with the Company's and its subsidiaries' external legal advisors, including the likelihood of loss for all outstanding proceedings and comparison of these responses with the executive board's estimates; (iii) assessment of the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive board and its legal advisors, with the support of our tax specialists for certain proceedings, considering their development and existing case laws, where applicable; and (iv) review of disclosures made by the Company on the main tax contingencies.

Based on the result of audit procedures performed on provisions for tax, civil and labor contingencies, which is consistent with the executive board's assessment, we considered that the criteria and assumptions adopted to determine the likelihood of loss in lawsuits, as well as the respective disclosures in Notes 2.25 and 17 are acceptable in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

- Business combinations

As described in Note 9, throughout the year ended February 28, 2022, after completion of the conditions precedent, the Company acquired control over the following companies: i) Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A. and Transportes Ronaljavhu S.A. (Ecuador); ii) Pastificio Santa Amália S.A. (Brazil); and iii) Café Bom Dia and Agro Coffee (Brazil). The accounting for these acquisitions required, among other procedures, that the Company determined the fair value of the consideration transferred, the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as well as determination of goodwill on expected future profitability and/or gain on bargain purchase. These procedures involved a high degree of judgement in determining fair value estimates, based on methodology, measurement and assumptions related to the future performance of the business acquired, which, in turn, are subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

Due to uncertainties related to the methodology and assumptions used in determining the amounts of the considerations established, the fair values of assets and liabilities, as well as the determination of the amounts of goodwill and/or gains on bargain purchase and, as a result, the information that should be disclosed to enable users of the financial statements to assess the nature and financial effects arising from business combinations, this issue was considered a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed this matter

Our audit procedures included, among others: i) reading the agreements entered into that formalized the acquisition and the corresponding financial transactions, such as contracts and minutes; analysis of the criteria for determining the purchase price; ii) the performance of audit procedures of the opening balances of the acquirees on the acquisition date as part of the determination of fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed; iii) review of the alignment and convergence of the Company's accounting practices with those of the acquirees; and iv) the involvement of our corporate finance experts to assist us in evaluating the assumptions and methodologies used by the executive board in measuring and recognizing the fair value of acquired assets, liabilities assumed, goodwill and gain on bargain purchase.

We also evaluated whether the related disclosures made by the Company were adequately included in Note 9 to the financial statements as at February 28, 2022.

Based on the result of the audit procedures performed, which is consistent with the executive board's assessment, we consider that the Company's accounting policies related to business combination are appropriate to support the judgments and information included in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The individual and consolidated statements of value added (SVA) for year ended February 28, 2022, prepared under the responsibility of the Company´s executive board, and presented as supplementary information for purposes of IFRS, were submitted to audit procedures conducted together with the audit of the Company's financial statements. To form our opinion, we evaluate if these statements are reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if their form and content comply with the criteria defined under Accounting Pronouncement NBC TG 09 - Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, these statements of value added were prepared fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in the referred to Accounting Pronouncement and are consistent in relation to the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

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

The Company's executive board is responsible for such other information, which comprise the Management Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether this report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the executive board and those charged with governance for the individual and consolidated financial statements

The executive board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal controls as the executive board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements, the executive board is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the executive board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect material misstatements when they exist. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identified and assessed risks of material misstatements of the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and its subsidiaries' internal control.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the executive board;
- Concluded on the appropriateness of the executive board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group's audit and, consequently, for the audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including applicable independence requirements, and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

São Paulo, May 19, 2022

ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S.S.
CRC-2SP034519/O-6

Marcos Alexandre S. Pupo
Accountant CRC-1SP221749/O-0

Statements of financial position
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais)

		Individual		Consolidated	
		02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**1,239,750**	710,343	**1,596,350**	1,081,955
Short-term investments	5	**33,712**	32,923	**33,712**	32,923
Accounts receivable	6	**725,515**	626,048	**1,212,386**	945,120
Advances to suppliers		**24,485**	4,899	**24,485**	4,899
Inventories	7	**936,549**	897,064	**1,646,697**	1,456,780
Financial instruments	24	**528**	1,144	**528**	1,144
Taxes recoverable	8	**163,776**	114,278	**195,020**	145,633
Transactions with related parties	16	**14,341**	1,720	**12,421**	43,411
Prepaid expenses		**6,020**	11,724	**12,698**	16,716
Assets held for sale		**46,589**	38,309	**46,589**	38,309
Other receivables		**19,243**	7,170	**48,224**	37,145
Total current assets		**3,210,508**	2,445,622	**4,829,110**	3,804,035
Noncurrent assets					
Taxes recoverable	8	**178,969**	205,167	**189,761**	205,167
Advances to suppliers		**-**	1,889	**-**	1,889
Transactions with related parties	16	**-**	-	**70,965**	-
Inventories	7	**15,404**	22,303	**44,453**	53,108
Judicial deposits	17	**7,968**	6,596	**9,757**	8,010
Other receivables		**10,753**	370	**10,768**	386
		213,094	236,325	**325,704**	268,560
Investments	10	**1,758,699**	1,595,686	**34,746**	38,049
Property, plant and equipment	11	**994,809**	743,103	**1,595,529**	1,170,545
Intangible assets	12	**450,645**	284,628	**984,928**	717,743
Right-of-use assets	13	**138,580**	153,889	**160,953**	167,855
		3,342,733	2,777,306	**2,776,156**	2,094,192
Total noncurrent assets		**3,555,827**	3,013,631	**3,101,860**	2,362,752
Total assets		**6,766,335**	**5,459,253**	**7,930,970**	**6,166,787**

Statements of financial position
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais)

		Individual		Consolidated	
		02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	**14**	**785,224**	406,973	**1,101,036**	673,599
Loans and financing	**15**	**108,427**	609,801	**599,910**	682,135
Lease liabilities	**13**	**17,657**	17,377	**23,229**	21,006
Advances from customers		**8,926**	23,658	**11,602**	23,687
Transactions with related parties	**16**	**34,073**	47,302	**20,679**	21,745
Social obligations		**25,371**	34,460	**38,779**	49,447
Interest on equity payable	**16**	**7,685**	6,363	**7,685**	6,363
Taxes payable		**12,858**	9,724	**47,922**	34,871
Accrued vacation pay, 13th monthly salary and related charges		**32,721**	24,956	**53,028**	47,995
Special installment payment program		**6,822**	8,216	**9,672**	8,374
Other accounts payable		**9,181**	8,826	**51,125**	31,603
Total current liabilities		**1,048,945**	1,197,656	**1,964,667**	1,600,825
Noncurrent liabilities					
Loans and financing	**15**	**2,501,633**	1,263,030	**2,663,820**	1,513,186
Lease liabilities	**13**	**128,418**	141,548	**143,054**	148,293
Special installment payment program		**1,677**	7,814	**25,114**	8,050
Deferred taxes	**19**	**82,797**	77,846	**102,984**	113,325
Provision for contingencies	**17**	**24,896**	17,870	**46,204**	24,854
Accounts payable for investment acquisition	**9.e**	**77,606**	42,923	**77,606**	42,923
Provision for uncovered liability of subsidiaries	**10**	**20,509**	-	**-**	-
Other accounts payable		**1,054**	1,858	**28,520**	6,623
Total noncurrent liabilities		**2,838,590**	1,552,889	**3,087,302**	1,857,254
Equity					
Capital	**18.a**	**950,374**	950,374	**950,374**	950,374
(-) Share issue costs		**(12,380)**	(12,380)	**(12,380)**	(12,380)
(-) Treasury shares	**18.c**	**(105,752)**	(44,414)	**(105,752)**	(44,414)
Capital reserves		**13,271**	9,501	**13,271**	9,501
Special goodwill reserve		**220**	220	220	220
Stock options granted	**18.d**	**13,051**	9,281	13,051	9,281
Retained earnings		**1,470,839**	1,083,937	**1,470,839**	1,083,937
Other comprehensive income		**562,448**	721,690	**562,448**	721,690
Equity attributable to controlling interests		**2,878,800**	2,708,708	**2,878,800**	2,708,708
Noncontrolling interests		**-**	-	**201**	-
Total equity		**2,878,800**	**2,708,708**	**2,879,001**	**2,708,708**
Total liabilities and equity		**6,766,335**	**5,459,253**	**7,930,970**	**6,166,787**

Statements of profit or loss
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais, except earnings per share, expressed in reais)

	Note	Individual 03/01/2021 to 02/28/2022	Individual 03/01/2020 to 02/28/2021	Consolidated 03/01/2021 to 02/28/2022	Consolidated 03/01/2020 to 02/28/2021
Sales and service revenue, net	**20**	**6,619,973**	5,369,935	**9,015,855**	7,465,979
Costs of sales and services	**21**	**(5,453,973)**	(4,282,520)	**(7,237,702)**	(5,804,994)
Gross profit		**1,166,000**	1,087,415	**1,778,153**	1,660,985
Operating income (expenses)					
Selling expenses	**21**	**(495,649)**	(423,395)	**(807,525)**	(701,222)
General and administrative expenses	**21**	**(305,309)**	(243,222)	**(443,197)**	(360,858)
Equity pickup	**10**	**219,750**	118,165	**164**	(1,317)
Other operating income (expense)	**23**	**(11,049)**	23,057	**109,334**	24,604
Income before finance income and costs		**573,743**	562,020	**636,929**	622,192
Finance costs	**22**	**(316,975)**	(318,709)	**(345,909)**	(363,235)
Finance income	**22**	**190,198**	252,646	**218,319**	278,206
Finance income (costs), net	**22**	**(126,777)**	(66,063)	**(127,590)**	(85,029)
Income (loss) before taxes		**446,966**	495,957	**509,339**	537,163
Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution Tax on Net Profit (CSLL)					
Current		**16,865**	(34,258)	**(31,064)**	(73,449)
Deferred		**13,953**	977	**446**	(1,038)
Total income and social contribution taxes	**19**	**30,818**	(33,281)	**(30,618)**	(74,487)
Net income for the year		**477,784**	**462,676**	**478,721**	**462,676**
Income for the year attributable to:					
Company’s controlling interests		**477,784**	462,676	**477,784**	462,676
Company’s noncontrolling interests		**-**	-	**937**	-
		477,784	**462,676**	**478,721**	**462,676**
Basic earnings per share - R$	**18.b**	**1.3156**	1.2541	**1.3156**	1.2541
Diluted earnings per share - R$	**18.b**	**1.2981**	1.2461	**1.2981**	1.2461

See accompanying notes.

Statements of comprehensive income
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Net Income for the year	**477,784**	462,676	**478,721**	462,676
Company's controlling interests	**477,784**	462,676	**477,784**	462,676
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	**937**	-
Other comprehensive income:				
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss for the year in subsequent periods:				
Foreign exchange differences on foreign investments	**(155,124)**	290,129	**(155,124)**	290,129
Comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	**322,660**	**752,805**	**323,597**	**752,805**

See accompanying notes.

Statements of changes in equity
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais)

					Capital reserves		Income reserves						
	Note	Capital	Share issue costs	Treasury shares	Special goodwill reserve	Options granted	Legal reserve	Tax incentives	Retained profits	Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)	Proposed additional dividend	Other comprehensive income and deemed cost	Total
Balances at February 29, 2020		950,374	(12,380)	-	220	4,895	74,755	720,429	41,959	-	33,441	435,679	2,249,372
Realization/depreciation of fair value, net of taxes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,118	-	(4,118)	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	18.c	-	-	(44,414)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44,414)
Stock options granted	18.d	-	-	-	-	6,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,646
Deferred IRPJ/CSLL on stock options granted	18.d	-	-	-	-	(2,260)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,260)
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462,676	-	-	462,676
Foreign exchange differences on foreign investments	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,129	290,129
Proposed allocation:													
Recognition of legal reserve	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	13,253	-	-	(13,253)	-	-	-
Recognition of tax incentive reserve	18.f	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,615	-	(197,615)	-	-	-
Interest on equity in addition to mandatory minimum dividends	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63,981)	-	-	(63,981)
Additional dividends proposed for the year	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,959)	(114,060)	(33,441)	-	(189,460)
Recognition of retained profit reserve	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,885	(77,885)	-	-	-
Balances at February 28, 2021		950,374	(12,380)	(44,414)	220	9,281	88,008	918,044	77,885	-	-	721,690	2,708,708

Statements of changes in equity
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Capital	Share issue costs	Treasury shares	Capital reserves Special goodwill reserve	Options granted	Income reserves Legal reserve	Tax incentives	Retained profits	Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)	Other comprehensive income and deemed cost	Equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balances at February 28, 2021		950,374	(12,380)	(44,414)	220	9,281	88,008	918,044	77,885	-	721,690	2,708,708	-	2,708,708
Realization/depreciation of fair value, net of taxes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,118	(4,118)	-	-	-
Capital transaction involving non-controlling shareholders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(736)	(736)
Acquisition of treasury shares	18.c	-	-	(61,338)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61,338)	-	(61,338)
Stock options granted	18.d	-	-	-	-	5,712	-	-	-	-	-	5,712	-	5,712
Deferred IRPJ/CSLL on stock options granted	18.d	-	-	-	-	(1,942)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,942)	-	(1,942)
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477,784	-	477,784	937	478,721
Foreign exchange differences on foreign investments	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(155,124)	(155,124)	-	(155,124)
Proposed allocation:														
Recognition of legal reserve	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	17,510	-	-	(17,510)	-	-	-	-
Recognition of tax incentive reserve	18.f	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,577	-	(127,577)	-	-	-	-
Interest on equity	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	(75,000)	-	(95,000)	-	(95,000)
Recognition of retained profit reserve	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,815	(261,815)	-	-	-	-
Balances at February 28, 2022		**950,374**	**(12,380)**	**(105,752)**	**220**	**13,051**	**105,518**	**1,045,621**	**319,700**	**-**	**562,448**	**2,878,800**	**201**	**2,879,001**

See accompanying notes.

Statements of cash flows
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	03/01/2021 to 02/28/2022	03/01/2020 to 02/28/2021	03/01/2021 to 02/28/2022	03/01/2020 to 02/28/2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
Income before income taxes from continuing operations	**446,966**	495,957	**509,339**	537,163
Adjustments to reconcile profit or loss to cash from operating activities:				
Equity pickup	**(219,750)**	(118,165)	**(164)**	1,317
Accrued financial charges	**163,373**	87,473	**175,670**	91,614
Accrued interest - lease liability	**6,416**	5,249	**6,554**	5,991
(Reversal of) allowance for expected credit losses	**(879)**	(1,543)	**(1,050)**	(1,283)
(Reversal of) provision for discounts	**(3,296)**	28,927	**(3,296)**	28,927
Provision for contingencies	**7,686**	6,670	**24,399**	4,826
Provision for loss on disposal assets	**516**	-	**516**	-
(Reversal of) provision for other accounts	**10,797**	(5,981)	**9,838**	(5,981)
Depreciation	**79,009**	67,477	**125,813**	119,111
Amortization - intangible assets	**14,616**	7,590	**18,575**	9,606
Amortization - right-of-use assets	**21,596**	25,982	**28,470**	36,107
Write-off of property, plant and equipment items	**14,686**	(837)	**31,861**	1,959
Intangible assets written off	**3**	2	**3**	2
Write-off - right-of-use asset	**(1,727)**	(253)	**(1,743)**	(251)
Gain from a bargain purchase	**(918)**	-	**(46,329)**	-
Options granted	**5,712**	6,646	**5,712**	6,646
	544,806	605,194	**884,168**	835,754
Decrease (increase) in assets				
Accounts receivable	**(46,839)**	(150,883)	**(261,926)**	(182,745)
Inventories	**7,709**	(173,017)	**(173,665)**	(192,165)
Taxes recoverable	**59,214**	223	**(16,445)**	13,207
Other current and noncurrent assets	**(55,174)**	21,011	**(11,293)**	15,267
Total assets	**(35,090)**	(302,666)	**(463,329)**	(346,436)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities				
Trade accounts payable	**378,081**	72,872	**450,248**	113,264
Salaries and related charges	**(9,500)**	18,714	**(2,409)**	25,311
Tax obligations	**(42,419)**	(9,754)	**5,703**	(26,982)
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	**(86,069)**	(35,721)	**(265,368)**	(34,287)
Interest paid on loans and derivatives	**(97,391)**	(56,539)	**(100,772)**	(73,913)
Income and social contribution taxes paid	**-**	-	**(22,647)**	(19,653)
Dividends received	**-**	83,564	**-**	-
Total liabilities	**142,702**	73,136	**64,755**	(16,260)
Net cash from operating activities	**652,418**	375,664	**485,594**	473,058
Cash flow from investing activities:				
Short-term investments, net	**(789)**	(631)	**(789)**	(631)
Cash received on sale of fixed assets	**2,441**	559	**28,598**	1,460
Additions to investments	**(261,809)**	-	**(416,377)**	-
Capital contribution in subsidiaries	**(175,262)**	-	**-**	-
Cash acquired from merger/investment in subsidiaries	**2,272**	-	**29,242**	-
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(109,232)**	(159,067)	**(160,933)**	(194,256)
Additions to intangible assets	**(72,410)**	(16,583)	**(74,902)**	(20,533)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(614,789)**	(175,722)	**(595,161)**	(213,960)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Borrowings	**1,379,488**	1,427,710	**2,327,810**	2,306,134
Settlement of borrowings	**(710,967)**	(1,034,587)	**(1,288,852)**	(1,759,789)
Payment of debt in acquired subsidiaries	**-**	-	**(176,778)**	-
Payment of lease liability	**(25,405)**	(28,909)	**(32,636)**	(41,050)
Payment of IOE and dividends	**(90,000)**	(215,000)	**(90,000)**	(215,000)
Treasury shares acquired	**(61,338)**	(44,414)	**(61,338)**	(44,414)
Net cash from financing activities	**491,778**	104,800	**678,206**	245,881
Foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents in subsidiaries	-	**-**	**(54,244)**	39,212
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**529,407**	304,742	**514,395**	544,191
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**710,343**	405,601	**1,081,955**	537,764
Cash and equivalents at end of year	**1,239,750**	710,343	**1,596,350**	1,081,955
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**529,407**	304,742	**514,395**	544,191

See accompanying notes.

Statements of value added
February 28, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands of reais)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	03/01/2021 to 02/28/2022	03/01/2020 to 02/28/2021	03/01/2021 to 02/28/2022	03/01/2020 to 02/28/2021
Revenues				
Sales of goods, products and services	**7,197,795**	5,822,701	**9,665,249**	7,984,672
Other income	**8,764**	21,951	**137,404**	27,178
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(2,494)**	(3,673)	**(2,793)**	(4,495)
	7,204,065	5,840,979	**9,799,860**	8,007,355
Bought-in inputs				
Costs of products, goods and services sold	**(4,999,518)**	(3,880,270)	**(6,527,722)**	(5,151,234)
Materials, energy, third-party services and other expenses	**(752,852)**	(627,934)	**(1,155,547)**	(978,361)
Other	**(33,776)**	(4,169)	**(42,034)**	(7,848)
	(5,786,146)	(4,512,373)	**(7,725,303)**	(6,137,443)
Gross value added	**1,417,919**	1,328,606	**2,074,557**	1,869,912
Retentions				
Depreciation and amortization	**(115,221)**	(101,049)	**(172,858)**	(164,824)
Net value added produced	**1,302,698**	1,227,557	**1,901,699**	1,705,088
Value added received in transfer				
Equity pickup	**219,750**	118,165	**164**	(1,317)
Finance income	**190,198**	252,646	**218,319**	278,206
	409,948	370,811	**218,483**	276,889
Total value added to be distributed	**1,712,646**	1,598,368	**2,120,182**	1,981,977
Distribution of value added				
Personnel				
Direct compensation	**197,955**	171,422	**403,790**	361,847
Benefits	**83,598**	88,036	**106,233**	110,599
Unemployment Compensation Fund (FGTS)	**19,254**	15,294	**19,254**	15,294
Other	**8,331**	6,412	**8,789**	6,467
	309,138	281,164	**538,066**	494,207
Taxes, charges and contributions				
Federal	**118,900**	161,472	**181,335**	204,281
State	**480,542**	371,449	**559,490**	446,986
Local	**6,077**	4,585	**12,681**	11,493
	605,519	537,506	**753,506**	662,760
Debt remuneration				
Interest and foreign exchange differences	**304,404**	302,012	**333,334**	346,540
Rental	**4,422**	2,331	**5,176**	3,115
Other	**11,379**	12,679	**11,379**	12,679
	320,205	317,022	**349,889**	362,334
Equity remuneration				
Interest on equity	**75,000**	70,000	**75,000**	70,000
Dividends	**-**	150,000	**-**	150,000
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	**937**	-
Retained profits for the year	**402,784**	242,676	**402,784**	242,676
	477,784	462,676	**478,721**	462,676
Total value added distributed	**1,712,646**	**1,598,368**	**2,120,182**	**1,981,977**

See accompanying notes.

1. Operations

Camil Alimentos S.A. ("Camil" or the "Company") is a publicly-held corporation headquartered in the city and state of São Paulo, which, jointly with its subsidiaries and associates (collectively the "Group"), is primarily engaged in industrial processing and sale of grains (especially rice and beans), sugar, pasta, canned fish (sardines and tuna fish) among other products, by means of widely-recognized leading brands in market share in Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

Founded in 1963 as a rice cooperative in Brazil, Camil is a multinational company that has been expanding both organically and through acquisitions of companies and/or food brands in new categories in Brazil and mainly in the rice sector in the main Latin American countries.

The Company has a diversified portfolio of traditional brands, consolidated and renowned by consumers, with products that allow it to obtain significant leadership positions in all markets in which it operates. Camil holds significant shares in Brazil in the grain, sugar, canned fish and pasta markets, and major brands are Camil, União, Coqueiro and Santa Amália, respectively. In the international market, Camil operates in Uruguay with brand Saman; in Chile with brand Tucapel; in Peru with brand Costeño; and in Ecuador with brand Rico Arroz.

In addition to its major and leading brands mentioned above, Camil also operates with a complete and strategic portfolio of secondary local brands, with strong presence, designed to meet price demands. Mostly of these brands are the result of acquisitions and mergers of other companies by Camil and were added to the portfolio due to their relevance and strong presence in specific regions in the countries of operation in Latin America. Therefore, Camil's portfolio becomes more complete, more efficient and much more competitive, guaranteeing scale to the operation and ensuring service to all audiences.

The financial year of the Company ends in February every year, in order to align financial year end with rice harvest cycle, the main product of Camil. The harvest of rice, the main input used in the production process of the Company and its subsidiaries, occurs once a year, between February and May. This dynamic is influenced by fluctuations in prices and agricultural fostering, mainly in Brazil and Uruguay. In Brazil, for example, planting takes place in mid-September. At harvest time, the average price paid for rice is traditionally lower during the months immediately following the March harvest, an effect observed in the seasonality of working capital in the period.

On September 28, 2017, Camil Alimentos S.A. began to trade its shares on B3, in the *Novo Mercado* (New Market) segment, the highest corporate governance level in stock trading, under ticker symbol CAML3.

On May 26, 2021, the company Camilatam Ecuador was created, headquartered in Ecuador, with the objective of acquiring operations in the country.

On July 27, 2021, subsidiary Camilatam Ecuador S.A.S. entered into the Purchase Agreement referring to the rice business of Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A. ("Dajahu") and 100% of the shares issued by Transportes Ronaljavhu S.A. ("Transaction") in Ecuador. This transaction was concluded on September 15, 2021 after the conditions precedent therein were fulfilled, as detailed in Note 9.

On August 16, 2021, the Company acquired 100% of shares of Pastifício Santa Amália S.A., which is one of the most traditional and renowned pasta companies in Brazil, including leadership in the state of Minas Gerais (MG), with outstanding brands in the pasta category and a complete portfolio of premium and secondary local brands in the category. This transaction was concluded on October 29, 2021 after all the conditions precedent therein were fulfilled, as detailed in Note 9. This subsidiary was merged on January 1, 2022, as detailed in Note 9.

On December 15, 2021, the Company entered into an Agreement for Investments and Other Covenants with Café Bom Dia Ltda. ("Café Bom Dia") and Agro Coffe Comércio Importação e Exportação Ltda. ("Agro Coffee"). This agreement establishes, among other issues, Camil as the new controlling shareholder and the capital increase of the Companies, after the conditions precedent therein are fulfilled which were completed on December 20, 2021, as detailed in note 9.

The Group has thirty-one plants, of which fifteen are located in Brazil, nine in Uruguay, two in Chile, four in Peru and one in Ecuador.

Impacts of Covid-19

Since March 2020, the Company has faced the Covid-19 pandemic scenario, which brought additional challenges to the day-to-day activities of companies in the countries and in the most diverse segments. Camil's operating segment is considered essential and, therefore, its operations have not been interrupted. From the beginning of the pandemic to the publication date of these financial statements, the Company's plants have been following the determinations of the legislation prevailing in Brazil and in the other South American countries in which it operates.

Camil follows the healthcare guidance stipulated in the countries where it operates and its plants in South America, logistics structure and corporate offices continue operating normally; in certain corporate locations, temporary remote work has been adopted. Until the date of approval of these financial statements, the Company informs that production did not change significantly. Although the Company's operations have not been significantly affected to date, management is unable to estimate or predict the occurrence of future events related to uncertainties about the unfolding of the pandemic and new variants; therefore, Camil continues to monitor future financial impacts and evaluate actions to be taken. In addition, the Company ensures that its decisions are constantly updated considering the health guidelines in force in the countries where it operates.

Conflicts between Russia and Ukraine

The conflicts between Russia and Ukraine were intensified at the beginning of 2022 causing global uncertainties and instabilities in relation to commodities and inputs at the global level, especially in relation to prices and uncertainties regarding the risk of falling supply of wheat and fertilizers, given the fact that these countries are responsible for a relevant part of exports from both products, beside the global impact on freight prices. Although the Company's operations and its Financial Statements have not been affected so far by the impact of the conflicts, there is no way to predict impacts or estimate the occurrence of future impacts. Therefore, we keep a continuous monitoring of the update of the macroeconomic scenario and actions to be taken by Camil.

2. Accounting practices

The individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in force issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), implemented in Brazil by the Brazilian Financial Accounting Standards Board (CPC), through its interpretations (ICPC) and guidelines (OCPC), and approved by Brazil's National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (CFC) through the General Brazilian Accounting Standards (NBC

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

TG), General Interpretations (ITG) and General Communications (CTG), and by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM).

In accordance with OCPC 07/CTG 07 - Disclosure of Financial Reporting for General Purposes, all relevant information specific to the financial statements, and only it, has been disclosed, and corresponds to the information used to manage the Company's operations.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and investments measured by the equity method.

Nonfinancial data included in these financial statements has not been audited.

The individual and consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company management on May 19, 2022.

2.1. Consolidated financial statements

At February 28, 2022 and 2021, the Company held interest in the following subsidiaries and associates:

		02/28/2022		02/28/2021	
		Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Uruguay					
CAMILATAM S.A.	Subsidiary	100.00%	-	100.00%	-
S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales (SAMAN)	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	-	100.00%
Camil Uruguay Sociedad de Inversión S.A.	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	-	100.00%
Arrozur - Arroz Uruguayo S.A.	Associate	-	49.19%	-	49.19%
Tacua S.A.	Associate	-	40.72%	-	40.72%
Agencia Marítima Sur S.A.	Associate	-	40.73%	-	40.73%
Comisaco S.A.	Associate	-	50.00%	-	50.00%
Galofer S.A.	Associate	-	45.00%	-	45.00%
Chile					
Empresas Tucapel S.A.	Subsidiary	-	99.94%	-	99.94%
Peru					
Costeño Alimentos S.A.C.	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	-	100.00%
Envasadora Arequipa S.A.C	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	-	100.00%
Costeño Alimentos Oriente S.A.C.	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	-	100.00%
Ecuador					
Camilatam Ecuador S.A.S. (a)	Subsidiary	100.00%	-	-	-
Fideicomiso Mercantil Dajahu (b)	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	-	-
Transportes Ronaljavhu S.A. (c)	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	-	-
Brazil					
Ciclo Logística Ltda.	Subsidiary	100.00%	-	100.00%	-
Camil Energias Renováveis Ltda. (d)	Subsidiary	100.00%	-	-	-
Pastifício Santa Amália S.A. (e)	Subsidiary	100.00%	-	-	-
Café Bom Dia S.A. - under In-Court Reorganization (f)	Subsidiary	97.71%	-	-	-
Agro Coffee Comércio Importação e Exportação S.A. - under In-Court Reorganization (f)	Subsidiary	90.33%	-	-	-

(a) Company created on May 26, 2021, in order to acquire operations in Ecuador;
(b) Rice-processing company acquired by Camilatam Ecuador, in which the businesses acquired from Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A. ("Dajahu") were allocated (Note 9);
(c) Transportation company acquired by Camilatam Ecuador (Note 9);
(d) Company incorporated on August 5, 2021, in order to manage the power production operations in Brazil;
(e) Company acquired on October 29, 2021 and merged into Camil Alimentos S.A. on January 1, 2022 (Note 9);
(f) Companies acquired on December 20, 2021 (Note 9).

The year of the subsidiaries' financial statements included in the consolidation is the same as that of the parent company, with the exception of Costeño Alimentos S.A.C., whose year ends December 31 of each year. For purposes of security and quality of the information contained in these financial statements, the information for January and February was audited. Accounting policies have been applied consistently in the companies included in the consolidation and are consistent with those used in the prior year.

The main consolidation procedures are:

- Elimination of intercompany asset and liability balances;
- Elimination of interests held in capital, reserves and retained earnings of consolidated companies; and
- Elimination of revenues, expenses and unrealized income from intercompany transactions.

Control over an investee is obtained specifically when the Company has:

- Power over the investee, i.e. existing rights ensuring its current capacity of directing the activities of the investee;
- Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

2.2. Business combination and goodwill

The Company uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured by the consideration transferred after measuring the fair value of the acquiree's equity and the noncontrolling interests. Costs related to acquisitions are accounted for as expenses as incurred.

Upon acquiring a business, the Group assesses financial assets and liabilities assumed in order to classify and allocate them in accordance with contractual terms, economic circumstances and relevant conditions at the acquisition date, including the segregation, by the acquiree, of embedded derivatives existing in the acquiree's contracts. Any contingent portion to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration considered as an asset or as a liability shall be recognized in accordance with CPC 48 / NBC TG 48 / IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, in the statements of profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of transferred consideration in excess of the acquired net assets (identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the consideration transferred where lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, is recognized as a gain from bargain purchase in the statements of profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. For impairment test purposes, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, as of the acquisition date, allocated to each cash-generating unit (CGU) of the Group, which are expected to benefit from such combination synergy, regardless of other assets or liabilities of the acquiree being attributed to these units.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and a part of that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the portion disposed of is included in the transaction cost when determining the respective gain or loss thereon. The goodwill disposed of under such circumstances is determined based on amounts proportional to the disposed of portion in relation to the CGU maintained.

2.3. Current vs. noncurrent classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position classified as current and noncurrent. An asset is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be realized, or intended for sale or use in the ordinary operating cycle of the entity;
- It is maintained essentially to be traded;
- It is expected to be realized within 12 months after the statements of financial position date; and
- It is cash or cash equivalent (as defined in Accounting Pronouncement CPC 03 (R2) / NBC TG 03 (R3) / IAS 7 - statements of Cash Flows), unless its exchange or use for settlement of liabilities is prohibited for at least 12 months after the statements of financial position date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled during the entity's ordinary operating cycle;
- It is maintained essentially to be traded;
- It should be settled within 12 months after the statements of financial position date; and
- The entity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statements of financial position date.

The terms of a liability that may, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement through issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

2.4. Segment reporting

The accounting pronouncement CPC 22/NBC TG 22 (R2)/IFRS 8 - Segment Information requires that operations by segment are identified based on internal reports, regularly reviewed by decision-makers in order to allocate resources to segments and assess their performance.

From the year ended February 2014, the Company started to organize its business segment by geographic area, consistently with the principles and concepts used by the Company's main decision-makers in assessing performance, who consider the Company as a food platform in Brazil and International. The information is analyzed by segment as follows:

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Food products - Brazil: It includes operations conducted by the units in Brazil with grains, fish, sugar and pasta. After the acquisition of the coffee business, it was incorporated into the grains group.

Food products - International: It includes the operations conducted by the units in Uruguay, Chile, Peru and Ecuador with grains.

2.5. Translation of balances in foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is the Brazilian real (R$), which is the same currency used for preparation and presentation of the individual (Company) and consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of each subsidiary included in the Company's consolidation, used as a basis for valuation of investments under the equity method, are prepared based on the functional currency of each entity. Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries located abroad are translated into Brazilian reais (R$) at the exchange rate prevailing at the statements of financial position closing dates and profit or loss is determined by the average monthly rates for the years. Translation gains or losses are recorded in equity under Other Comprehensive Income (loss).

Foreign currency-denominated transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency (Brazilian real) at the exchange rate prevailing at the statements of financial position date. Gains and losses resulting from restatement of these assets and liabilities between the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction and the reporting period closing dates are recognized as finance income or expenses in profit or loss for the year.

The table below shows the exchange rates in Brazilian reais in effect at the reporting date:

Closing rate	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
US dollar (USD)*	**5.1394**	5.5302
Chilean peso (CLP)	**0.0064**	0.0077
New Sol / Peru (PEN)	**1.3525**	1.5157

* Subsidiaries in Uruguay and Ecuador use the US Dollar as their functional currency.

2.6. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognized to the extent economic benefits are likely to flow to the Company and when it can be reliably measured. It is measured at fair value of the consideration received, net of sales discounts, rebates, and related taxes or charges. The Company measures revenue transactions in accordance with specific criteria to determine whether it is operating as an agent or a principal and eventually concluded that it has been operating as a principal in all of its revenue contracts. The following specific criteria should also be met before revenue recognition:

Sale of products

Sales revenue is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer, which generally occurs upon delivery thereof.

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the consideration amount to which it will be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at the contract inception and is restricted until it is highly probable that there will be no reversal of a significant portion of revenue, in the amount of the accumulated revenue recognized, when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

- Right of return

Certain contracts grant the customer the right to return goods within a specified period. The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned since this method better predicts the variable consideration amount to which the Group will be entitled.

- Discounts granted

The Group considers discounts granted under contracts and controls occasional discounts in its negotiations to ensure that the revenue recognized is net of these impacts. Incentive and discount programs include analysis of sales performance based on volume, and of marketing actions at the points of sale.

(ii) Significant financing component

The Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient contained in CPC 47 / NBC TG 47 / IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised consideration for purposes of a significant financing component, if it is expected, at the contract inception, that the period between the transfer of promised goods to the customer and the date the customer pays for this good or service will be one year or less.

Contract balances

Trade accounts receivable

A receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to receive consideration (i.e. the consideration will be payable only due to passage of time).

Refund liability

A refund liability is an obligation to refund any consideration received (or receivable) from customers, fully or partially, and is measured by the amount the Group ultimately expects to return to the customer.

Cost of obtaining a contract

The Group pays sales commission to its sales representatives for each product sale made and the respective consideration received.

2.7. Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with all conditions. When the benefit refers to an expense item, it is recognized as revenue over the benefit period, in line with the credit reporting period under the accrual basis of accounting.

2.8. Taxes

Current income and social contribution taxes

Tax rates and laws used to calculate the amounts are those in force at the statements of financial position date.

In Brazil, income taxes include both income and social contribution taxes. Under the taxable profit based on accounting records regime ("lucro real"), income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% on taxable profit, plus 10% surtax on profit exceeding R$240 over 12 months, whereas social contribution tax is computed at the rate of 9% on taxable profit, both recognized on an accrual basis, therefore additions to book income of temporarily nondeductible expenses or exclusions of temporarily nontaxable income upon determination of current taxable profit generate deferred tax assets or liabilities.

In Uruguay and Ecuador, the tax rate is 25%, in Chile 27%, in Peru 29.5%, and in Brazil taxation is subject to the Provisional Executive Order (MP) No. 2159-70/2001 and Law No. 12973/14.

Deferred income and social contribution taxes

Deferred taxes are generated by temporary differences at the statements of financial position date between taxes bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary tax differences, except when such deferred tax liability arises upon initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and, at the transaction date, has no impact on book income or tax income (loss); and on temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, in which the reversal period can be controlled and temporary differences are not likely to be reversed in the near future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available for the deductible temporary differences to be realized, and unused tax credits and tax losses to be used, except when the deferred tax asset related to the deductible temporary difference is generated upon initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and, at the transaction date, has no impact on book income or tax income or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred taxes is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that taxable profits will not likely be available so that deferred tax assets can be used in total or in part. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each statements of financial position date and recognized to the extent that future taxable profits are likely to allow deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in noncurrent assets and liabilities and are measured at the tax rate that is expected to be applicable in the year in which the asset will be realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax law) in force at statements of financial position date.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred taxes related to items recognized directly in equity are also recognized in equity, rather than in the statements of profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized based on the transaction that generated the deferred tax, in comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented net when there is a legal or constructive right to offset tax asset against tax liability and when such deferred tax assets and liabilities relate and are subject to the same tax authority.

The Company does not record deferred tax liabilities on goodwill arising from acquisitions in accordance with CPC32 (IAS 12) paragraph 15A.

Sales taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of sales taxes, except:

- When sales taxes incurred on the purchase of assets or services are not recoverable from tax authorities, in which case sales taxes are recognized as part of the acquisition cost of the asset or expense item, as applicable;
- When amounts receivable and payable are stated together with sales taxes, and
- When net sales taxes, either recoverable or payable, are included as a component of amounts receivable or payable in the statements of financial position.

Revenues from sales in Brazil are subject to the following taxes and contributions, at the basic rates below:

	Rates
State value-added tax (ICMS)	0.00% to 20.00%
Contribution tax on gross revenue for social security financing	0.00% to 7.60%
Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Integration	0.00% to 1.65%
Federal Value-Added Tax (IPI)	0.00% to 5%
Service Tax (ISSQN)	2% to 5%
Social Security Tax (INSS) *	1.5%

(*) Refers to the percentage payable by subsidiary Ciclo Logística Ltda., with enactment of the payroll tax relief Act.

Non-cumulative PIS/COFINS credits are recorded as a deduction of cost of products sold or general and administrative expenses in the statements of profit or loss, according to the source of the expenditure. Taxes recoverable are stated under current or noncurrent assets according to their estimated realization. Revenues are stated net of taxes in the statements of profit or loss.

Sales by Group companies located abroad are subject to value added tax (VAT).

	Rates
Uruguay	10% a 22%.
Chile	19%
Peru	18%
Ecuador	12%

2.9. Noncurrent assets held for sale

The Group classifies a noncurrent asset as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered mainly through a sale transaction rather than its continued use. These noncurrent assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Selling expenses are represented by incremental expenses directly attributable to the sale, less finance costs and income taxes.

The criteria for classification of noncurrent assets held for sale are met when the sale is highly probable and the asset or group of assets held for sale is available for immediate sale under its current conditions, subject only to the terms that are customary for the sale of such assets held for sale. Group management is committed to the asset sale plan, and a program has been initiated to locate a buyer and complete the plan within one year from the classification date.

Events or circumstances may extend the sale completion period beyond one year. The Company maintains classified as held for sale those items in which the reason for the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the entity's control and if there is sufficient evidence that the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statements of financial position.

2.10. Financial instruments - Initial recognition, subsequent measurement and derecognition

A financial instrument is a contract that creates a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Pursuant to accounting pronouncement CPC 48 / NBC TG 48 / IFRS 9, financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The pronouncement eliminates the existing categories in CPC 38 (IAS 39) of held to maturity, held for trading, loans and receivables, and available for sale.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the characteristics of contractual cash flows of financial assets and the Group’s business model for the management of these financial assets. Except for trade accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs in the case of a financial asset not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Trade accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined in accordance with CPC 47 / NBC TG 47 / IFRS 15. See accounting policies in Note 2.6 - Revenue from contracts with customers.

The main financial assets recognized by the Company are cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, derivative financial instruments and trade accounts receivable.

These assets were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and receivables.

The main financial liabilities are trade accounts payable (including confirming), derivative financial instruments, other accounts payable, loans, financing and debentures.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at each statements of financial position date according to their classification into the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, with reclassification of retained earnings/accumulated losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, without reclassification of retained earnings/accumulated losses at the time of derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant for the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is maintained within a business model whose objective is to maintain financial assets in order to receive contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method, and are subject to impairment loss. Gains and losses are recognized in P&L when the asset is written off, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets to be mandatorily measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if acquired to be sold or repurchased within the short term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified as at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if this eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statements of financial position at fair value, and any net changes in fair value are recognized in the statements of profit or loss, such as derivative financial instruments and short-term investments.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows of the asset or has assumed an obligation to fully pay the cash flows received, without significant delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement, and (a) the Group transferred substantially all risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards related to the asset, but has transferred control over the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between contractual cash flows payable under the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

For credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, an allowance is required for expected credit losses over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of default (a lifetime expected credit loss).

For trade accounts receivable and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach for calculation of expected credit losses. While the Group monitors changes in credit risk, it recognizes an allowance for losses based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the contractual payments are overdue for over 180 days. Nonetheless, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely that the Group will receive full contractual amounts outstanding before taking into account any credits enhancements maintained by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognized as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, accounts payable, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus or less, in the case of a financial liability other than at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of a financial liability.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade accounts payable and other accounts payable, loans and financing, and derivative financial instruments.

The Company has financial liabilities with suppliers, through institutions, and these suppliers received prepayments in the year ended February 28, 2022. Due to the characteristics of trade negotiation of terms of suppliers and the Company, these financial liabilities were included in prepayment programs using the Company's credit facilities with institutions, as described in Note 14.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities initially recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if incurred to be repurchased in the short term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statements of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities initially recognized at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial recognition date, and only if the CPC 48 / NBC TG 48 / IFRS 9 criteria are met. The Group did not designate any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, since the final balance of derivative financial instruments resulted in an asset.

Loans and receivables

After their initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and financing taken out and granted are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of profit or loss upon derecognition of liabilities, as well as by the effective interest rate amortization process.

The amortized cost is calculated taking into consideration any negative goodwill or goodwill on acquisition, and rates or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method. Amortization by the effective interest rate method is recorded as a finance cost in the statements of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and financing taken out and granted.

Debentures

Debentures are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issue. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest and monetary restatement, where applicable, are recognized in profit or loss, when incurred.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender in substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such replacement or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of profit or loss.

2.11. Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, mainly financial hedge, to hedge against exchange rate variation.

Derivatives are recorded as financial assets when the financial instrument's fair value is positive, and as financial liabilities when negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives in the year are posted directly to profit or loss.

The Company did not use hedge accounting in the years ended February 28, 2022 and 2021.

2.12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank account balances and short-term investments redeemable within 90 days from the transaction dates, subject to insignificant risk of change in earnings, and readily convertible into cash. They are accounted for at face value, which is equivalent to their fair value. There was no change in the policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the years. When short-term investments do not meet the criteria for cash equivalents, they are classified under Short-term investments, separately.

2.13. Inventories

Inventories are valued at average cost of acquisition or production, not exceeding their market value. Provisions for slow-moving inventory items are set up whenever deemed necessary by management. The Company adopts the absorption costing method through weighted moving average for its inventory items.

In Uruguay, specifically, the terms and conditions of sale of a significant portion of rice production agreed with agricultural producers and manufacturing plants are established by formal agreement between such manufacturing plants ("Gremial de Molinos") and the Rice Growers Association of that country ("Asociación de Cultivadores de Arroz"). The mechanism to calculate paddy rice bag price is established in a formal agreement based on the selling price obtained by manufacturing plants in trading rice for each harvest, net of costs and expenses previously agreed with the Rice Growers Association and a guaranteed minimum margin of the manufacturing plants. This price is set by the producer's association and the manufacturing plants when approximately 90% of the Uruguayan crop is effectively traded and sold by the manufacturing plants, which usually occurs in the first quarter of the year following the current year harvest.

To allow the granting of advances by the manufacturing plants and partial settlements of rice purchases, the producers association and the manufacturing plants set at each crop end, usually in June each year, a provisional price for reference to the market. Partial payments made are complemented by the manufacturing plants or returned by producers when the definitive price is defined.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

2.14. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are recorded by the equity method for individual financial statements purposes. Other investments that do not fit in the category above are stated at acquisition cost less the provision for impairment, where applicable.

After the equity method is applied for disclosure of the individual financial statements, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize additional impairment losses on its investments in each subsidiary. The Company determines, at each statements of financial position date, whether there is objective evidence that its investments in subsidiaries are impaired. In this case, the Company calculates the impairment loss as a difference between the recoverable amount of the subsidiary and its carrying amount, and recognizes such amount in its statements of profit or loss.

2.15. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment items are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any, and of PIS/COFINS and ICMS credits, and the respective matching entry is recorded as taxes recoverable, when applicable. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant portions of property, plant and equipment are replaced, the Company recognizes such portions as an individual asset with a specific useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a material inspection is carried out, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of PPE, if recognition criteria are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statements of profit or loss, as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated by using the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset, at rates that take into consideration the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Average annual depreciation rate (% p.a.)	
	Individual	Consolidated
Buildings	4%	3.47%
Machinery and equipment	10%	9.6%
Furniture and fixtures	10%	12.59%
Vehicles	20%	18.55%
Facilities	10%	6.33%
Improvements	4%	3.5%
Computers and peripherals	20%	24.01%

A property, plant and equipment item is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or sale. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of an asset (measured as the difference between the net sale price and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the statements of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.16. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the underlying asset cost. All other borrowing costs are expensed for the period they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.17. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost upon their initial recognition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets generated internally are not capitalized, and the expenditure is reflected in the statements of profit or loss for the year when it is incurred.

Intangible assets are assessed as having finite or indefinite useful lives. For finite-lived intangible assets, the Company uses the following annual amortization rates:

	Average annual amortization rate	
	Individual	Consolidated
Software	20%	14%
Relationship with customers	11%	11%
Non-compete agreement	20%	20%

Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their economic useful lives and are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication of impairment loss. The amortization period and method for a finite-lived intangible asset are reviewed at least at each fiscal year end. Changes in the estimated useful life or expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changes in the amortization period or method, as appropriate, treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization charges on finite-lived intangible assets are recognized in the statements of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the use of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (goodwill, trademarks and patents of companies acquired) are not amortized, but annually tested for impairment at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level, considering the segments defined by the Company. Indefinite useful life assessment is reviewed annually to determine whether such assessment continues to be justified. Otherwise, the useful life is changed from indefinite to finite on a prospective basis.

Gains and losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and recognized in the statements of profit or loss upon its write-off.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, and consists of the difference between the consideration transferred and the recognized amount of noncontrolling interests in assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this payment is lower than the fair value of the acquired subsidiary’s net assets, the difference is recognized in the statements of profit or loss as a gain on a bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any impairment losses. For impairment testing purposes, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, as of the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company’s cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the business combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are allocated to those CGUs, considering the business segments defined by management.

2.18. Impairment of nonfinancial assets

Management annually tests the net carrying amount of the assets with a view to determining whether there are any events or changes in economic, operational or technological circumstances that may indicate impairment. When such evidence is identified and the net carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, a provision for impairment is set up to adjust the net carrying amount to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is defined as the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

In estimating the value in use of an asset, estimated future cash flows consider five years added to perpetuity and are discounted to present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the industry in which the CGU operates. The fair value less costs to sell is determined, whenever possible, based on a firm outright sale agreement in a transaction on arm's length bases, between knowledgeable, interested and willing parties, adjusted for expenses attributable to the sale of assets, or when there is no firm outright sale agreement, based on the market price of an active market, or at the latest transaction price involving similar assets.

At the statements of financial position dates, no factors indicating the need to set up a provision for impairment of assets were identified.

2.19. Provisions

General considerations

A provision is recognized in the statements of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, the settlement of which is likely to generate an outflow of economic benefits. Provisions are set up reflecting the best estimates of the risk involved.

Provisions are classified as current when they are likely to be realized or settled within the following twelve months. Otherwise, they are stated as noncurrent.

Provision expenses are recognized in the statements of profit or loss, less any reimbursement.

Provisions for contingencies

Provisions are recorded for all risks relating to legal proceedings for which the likelihood of an outflow of resources to settle the contingency/obligation is probable and can be estimated with reasonable certainty. The assessment of the likelihood of loss includes analyses of available evidence, the hierarchy of laws, available case law, the most recent court decisions and their relevance in the legal system, as well as the opinion of external legal advisors.

The provisions are reviewed and adjusted to take into consideration changes in circumstances, such as the applicable statute of limitations, outcomes of tax audits or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court decisions.

The other estimates and provisions can be found in Notes 2.18 and 3.

2.20. Leases

Characterization of a lease contract is based on substantive aspects relating to the right of use of a certain asset, on the date of its execution.

CPC 06 (R2) / NBC TG 06 (R3) / IFRS 16 – Leases, which supersedes existing standards CPC 06 (R1) / NBC TG 06 (R2) / IAS 17 - Leases and related interpretations ICPC 03 / IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27, as from January 1, 2019 (which is equivalent to March 1, 2019 in the Company's case), sets the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, and requires that lessees recognize most leases in the statements of financial position. Significant changes in lessees' accounting practices are:

(i) Equalization of accounting standards for operating and finance leases to the lessee, so that all leases expiring after 12 months, with fixed consideration and significant asset value will be recognized in the lessee's statements of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a liability for future payments, both at present value;

(ii) Lease expenses will no longer be recognized on a straight-line basis. P&L is impacted by the asset's depreciation expense and by the appropriation of interest on liability.

Transition

The Company applied CPC 06 (R2) / NBC TG 06 (R3) / IFRS 16, using the modified retrospective approach, which requires no comparison in the presentation of prior-year information.

Contracts are capitalized at lease commencement under noncurrent assets as right-of-use assets, at the present value of the fixed payments, with lease liabilities as a matching entry, segregated between current and noncurrent, considering the contractually established payment terms. Initial direct costs incurred in the transaction are added to cost, where applicable.

When calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at inception (nominal rate), as the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

Right-of-use asset depreciation is accounted for on a straight-line basis, over the contract term.

Financial interest of lease liabilities is accounted for as a finance cost, according to the amortization flow defined by the nominal rate calculated at inception.

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities is remeasured to reflect any changes, changes in lease terms, in lease payments (e.g., changes in future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments), or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. For the year ended February 28, 2022, the events arising from COVID-19 were not considered to be a relevant change in relation to the analyses carried out that supported the accounting records.

The characteristics of the Group's lease contracts classified as applicable to accounting pronouncement CPC 06 (R2) / NBC TG 06 (R3) / IFRS 16 - Leases are:

- Transfer of risks and rewards related to item ownership;

- Identification of the asset;
- Leased asset value greater than R$20 (twenty thousand reais);
- Effective term of more than one year.

The Company recognized the assets and liabilities for its lease contracts related to leased properties, machinery, equipment and vehicles, following the understanding expressed by Brazilian SEC (CVM) in CVM/SNC/SEP Memorandum Circular No. 02/2019 about CPC 06 (R2) / NBC TG 06 (R3) / IFRS 16, which provided guidance on the application of the incremental interest rate, PIS and COFINS embedded in the lease liability and taxes recoverable on the realization of the lease liability. Thus, the lease liability balance considers the amount equivalent to approximately 9.25% for PIS/COFINS.

The impacts of this standard are described in Note 13.

2.21. Employee benefits

The benefits granted to Company employees and management include, in addition to fixed compensation (salaries and social security contribution tax, vacation pay and 13th monthly salary), variable compensation such as profit sharing, luncheon voucher to management employees, supply of meals to manufacturing plant employees, medical and dental care, subsidized or chartered transportation.

These benefits are recorded in profit or loss for the year when the Company has an obligation accounted for on an accrual basis, as incurred.

2.22. Statements of Value Added and of Cash Flows

The cash flow statements were prepared using the indirect method and are presented in accordance with accounting pronouncement CPC 03 (R2)/NBC TG 03 (R3)/IAS 7 - statements of Cash Flows. The added value statement was prepared in accordance with CPC 09/NBC TG 09 - Value Added Statement and presented as supplementary information for IFRS purposes.

2.23. Share-based payment

The provision for share-based payments is recognized in accordance with CPC 10 (R1) / NBC TG 10 (R3) / IFRS 2 - Share-based payment. This standard determines that equity-settled share-based payment transactions, with cash-settlement characteristics and subject to withholding taxes, shall be classified as equity-settled share-based payment transactions. Details on the Company’s stock option plan can be found in Note 18.

2.24. Earning Per share

The Company calculates earnings per share using the weighted average number of total shares, during the period corresponding to earnings in accordance with technical pronouncement CPC 41/NBC TG 41 (R2)/IAS 33 - Earnings per Share. Basic and diluted earnings/loss comparison data are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the year, and all shares with the potential for dilution outstanding for each year presented, respectively.

Diluted earnings per share are computed similarly to basics, except that shares not outstanding are added up to include the number of additional shares that would be outstanding if the potentially dilutive shares attributable to stock options and the redeemable shares held by non-controlling shareholders had been issued during the respective years, using the weighted average price of the shares.

2.25. Uncertainty over income tax treatments

IFRIC 23, interpretation issued by IASB on June 7, 2017, was translated into ICPC 22 - Uncertainty over income tax treatments, issued by CPC (Interpretation ITG 22 approved by Brazil's National Association of State Boards of Accountancy - CFC), and clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of standard CPC 32 / NBC TG 32 (R4) / IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In this circumstance, the entity shall recognize and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability by applying the requirements based on taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and determined tax rates.

The Company assessed uncertain tax treatments separately, and the assumptions about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities, and about how to determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

Company management understands that there are no impacts on the financial statements resulting from treatments that could potentially expose the Company to materially probable risks of loss, since the procedures adopted for calculating and paying income taxes are supported by legislation and precedents of Administrative and Legal Courts. The main topic under discussion is in connection with the tax assessment notice corresponding to goodwill amortization, as disclosed in Note 17.2.

2.26 New standards, amendments and interpretations of standards that became effective in 2021 and new standards, amendments and interpretations of standards that are not yet effective

2.26.1 New standards, amendments and interpretations of standards that became effective in 2021

<u>Amendments to CPC 06 (R2): Benefits Related to Covid-19 Granted to Lessees in Lease Agreements</u>

The amendments provide for granting to lessees in the CPC 06 (R2) application, when accounting for the related benefits as a direct consequence of Covid-19. Thus, a lessee may choose not to assess whether a pandemic-related benefit granted by the lessor is a modification of the lease. Thus, the accounting is in line with any change in the lease payment resulting from the benefit granted in the lease agreement related to Covid19.

The change came into effect for the fiscal year started on January 1, 2021, and was intended to have the deadline for use until June 30, 2021, however the CPC extended the period for using the practical file to June 30, 2022, therefore, the Company opted to use this expedient, not remeasuring the operating lease agreements, since the renegotiations carried out were benefits considered related to COVID-19, recognizing the benefits in the income for the year.

<u>Amendments to CPC 06 (R2), CPC 11, CPC 38, CPC 40 (R1) and CPC 48: Reform of the Reference Interest Rate.</u>

The amendments provided for temporary exceptions that addressed the effects of the benchmark interest rate substitutions allowing the effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability to be replaced by a new and economically equivalent rate.

The applicability of the changes was evaluated by the Company's Management and there are no impacts on these financial statements.

All other standards or amendments to standards issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee ("CPC") and the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and that became effective on January 1, 2021 were not applicable or material to the Company.

2.27 New standards and interpretations not yet effective

The IASB works with the issuance of new pronouncements and revision of existing pronouncements, which will only come into effect on January 1, 2023 with early adoption allowed, as follows:

• IAS 1 (standard related to CPC 26 (R1)): the amendments are useful in replacing the requirement for the disclosure of material significant accounting standards and adding guides on how entities should apply the concept of materiality to make decisions about the disclosure of accounting policies.

• IAS 8 (standard correlated to CPC 23): where the amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and error corrections. In addition, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

• Change in the standard related to CPC 26: in order to specify the requirements for classifying the liability as current or non-current, where they are: (i) The right to postpone settlement (ii) the right to postpone must exist on the date-basis of the report (iii) the classification is not affected by the probability that an entity will exercise its right of deferral (iv) that only a derivative embedded in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument the terms of a liability would not affect its classification; and

• Issuance of a pronouncement referring to IFRS17 that replaces IFRS4: The objective is to properly reflect the impact of insurance contracts on the financial position over time. To this end, the standard establishes the principles relating to the recognition, measurement, presentation and reporting of contracts.

Considering the new pronouncements and standards not yet effective, the Company carried out the necessary studies and believes that there will be no significant effects on its operations or financial statements.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries requires that management make judgments and estimates and adopt assumptions that affect the amounts disclosed referring to revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosures of contingent liabilities, as at the financial statement reporting date. However, the uncertainty related to these assumptions and estimates could lead to results that would require significant adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future years.

Estimates and assumptions

The CIRCULAR-LETTERY/CVM/SNC/SEP/n.º01/2022 presents sensitive topics for the social exercise that require professional judgment and recommends the elucidation of problems, the objectives to be achieved, consideration and evaluation of alternatives and choices available for this purpose. However, it discusses the validity of guidelines from the technical areas of the CVM contained in circular letters referring to previous years and the Company understands that what is due and necessary related to these items is reflected in this document.

The Company's individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with different valuation bases used in accounting estimates. The accounting estimates involved in the preparation of the financial statements were based on objective and subjective factors, based on Management's judgment to determine the appropriate amount to be recorded in the financial statements.

Significant items subject to these estimates and assumptions are described below and include the selection of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and their recoverability in operations, evaluation of the recoverability of intangible assets, evaluation of financial assets at fair value and through the adjustment to present value method, credit risk analysis to determine the allowance for doubtful accounts, as well as the analysis of other risks to determine other provisions, including for lawsuits.

Settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in amounts significantly different from those recorded in the financial statements due to the probabilistic treatment inherent to the estimation process. The Company periodically reviews its estimates and assumptions.

Significant assumptions regarding sources of uncertainty in future estimates and other major sources of uncertainty in estimates as at the statements of financial position date, involving a significant risk that a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities may be required in the next financial year, are discussed below:

Impairment of nonfinancial assets

An impairment loss exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The calculation of fair value less costs to sell is based on information available on sales transactions of similar assets or market prices less additional costs for the disposal of the asset. The calculation of value in use is based on the discounted cash flow model.

Cash flows derive from the budget for the next five years and do not include reorganization activities to which the Company has not yet committed or significant future investments that will improve the asset base of the cash-generating unit under test.

The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow method deriving from a 5-year budget, as well as to expected future cash receipts and growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

In the case of goodwill, recoverable amount is estimated every year at the same time. For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, the amount of goodwill determined in a business combination is allocated to the CGU expected to benefit from the business combination synergies. This allocation reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal purposes.

Determination and review of the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible *assets*

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are determined based on assumptions that take into consideration the history of fixed and intangible assets already depreciated or amortized, as well as future projections based on estimates that may not materialize as expected, and that may significantly differ from the amount initially estimated.

Provisions for contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize a provision for civil, labor and tax claims. The assessment of the likelihood of loss includes analyses of available evidence, the hierarchy of laws, available case law, the most recent court decisions and their relevance in the legal system, as well as the opinion of external legal advisors. The provisions are reviewed and adjusted to take into consideration changes in circumstances, such as the applicable statute of limitations, outcomes of tax audits or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court decisions.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising from the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could require future adjustments to tax income and expenses already recorded.

The Company and its subsidiaries set up provisions, based on reliable estimates, for possible consequences from audits by tax authorities of the respective jurisdictions in which they operate. The amount of these provisions is based on various factors, such as past tax audit experience and different interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and by the relevant tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the Company, its branches and subsidiaries.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities stated in the statements of financial position cannot be obtained in active markets, it will be determined using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow method. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgment includes considerations of the inputs used, such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Cash and banks	**3,461**	1,081	**74,173**	78,096
Short-term investments	**1,236,289**	709,262	**1,522,177**	1,003,859
	1,239,750	710,343	**1,596,350**	1,081,955

Cash and banks substantially comprise noninterest bearing bank deposits. Short-term investments classified as cash equivalents comprise fixed-income investments, substantially represented by Bank Deposit Certificates (CDB) and Repurchase Agreements, with average earnings of 91.71% of the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) variation (98.29% at February 28, 2021), redeemable within 90 days from investment date, against respective issuers, with no significant change in earnings agreed. These short-term investments are maintained in sound institutions in the market with low credit risk.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

5. Short-term investments

		Individual		Consolidated	
	Annual average rate	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Current					
Frozen fixed-income investments with no grace period	99.66% of CDI	33,712	32,923	33,712	32,923
		33,712	32,923	**33,712**	32,923

Similarly to investments classified as cash equivalents, there are investments represented substantially by CDBs, which are restricted since they were given as guarantees to tax proceedings, and are submitted to court assessment annually.

6. Accounts receivable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Falling due	**765,299**	670,804	**1,191,197**	925,108
Overdue by up to 30 days	**3,540**	1,665	**53,897**	47,139
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	**409**	507	**6,242**	11,496
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	**278**	807	**2,909**	4,869
Overdue from 91 to 180 days	**1,128**	570	**4,011**	3,732
Overdue above 181 days	**3,704**	3,421	**6,146**	7,044
	774,358	677,774	**1,264,402**	999,388
Discounts granted (a)	**(44,306)**	(47,602)	**(44,306)**	(47,602)
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(4,537)**	(4,124)	**(7,710)**	(6,666)
	725,515	626,048	**1,212,386**	945,120

(a) Discounts granted are recognized through agreements with specific customers.

Changes in the provision for discounts granted are as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Balance at beginning of period	**(47,602)**	(18,675)	**(47,602)**	(18,675)
Additions	**(294,902)**	(189,959)	**(94,114)**	(189,959)
Reversals / write-offs	**298,198**	161,032	**97,410**	161,032
Balance at end of the year	**(44,306)**	(47,602)	**(44,306)**	(47,602)

Changes in allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Balance at beginning of year	**(4,124)**	(5,667)	**(6,666)**	(7,577)
Foreign exchange differences	**-**	-	**266**	(372)
Acquisition of Café Bom Dia	**-**	-	**(1,068)**	-
Acquisition/merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia	**(1,292)**	-	**(1,292)**	-
Additions	**(2,884)**	(3,162)	**(3,398)**	(3,595)
Reversals	**151**	938	**692**	938
Write-offs	**3,612**	3,767	**3,756**	3,940
Balance at end of year	**(4,537)**	(4,124)	**(7,710)**	(6,666)

7. Inventories

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Finished products	**328,445**	312,279	**495,038**	397,930
Raw material and inputs	**145,664**	246,300	**386,564**	390,831
Packaging material	**119,255**	71,730	**140,709**	86,110
Advances to suppliers (a)	**306,368**	248,234	**553,213**	522,914
Other	**52,221**	40,824	**115,626**	112,103
	951,953	919,367	**1,691,150**	1,509,888
Current	**936,549**	897,064	**1,646,697**	1,456,780
Noncurrent (b)	**15,404**	22,303	**44,453**	53,108
	951,953	919,367	**1,691,150**	1,509,888

(a) Advances to rice producers to ensure rice purchase, of which R$15,404 (R$23,703 at February 28, 2021) in the individual financial statements and R$35,816 (R$45,064 at February 28, 2021) in the consolidated financial statements are classified as noncurrent assets according to the expected realization.

(b) The noncurrent consolidated balance is also composed of packaging materials and other inventory items, totaling R$8,637 (R$8,045 at February 28, 2021).

Since the beginning of the COVID pandemic, the Company has undergone a significant change in the dynamics of purchasing packaging materials. The average price readjustment in the year for plastic materials, paper and steel reached rates above 40%, causing pressure on purchases of these products. The inventories of these products were increased to ensure the maintenance of a competitive cost for the Company’s products. In addition to the increase in the number of products, management also observed an increase in the average purchase price of these items. Moreover, the acquisition of Santa Amália and the acquisition of Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A. in Ecuador brought greater volume to our inventory balances. The reduction in fish sales, due to the lack of inputs, caused an increase in the inventory of cans, and the inventory of steel was also increased to ensure future supply of products.

8. Taxes recoverable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution Tax on Net Profit (CSLL)	**72,309**	77,989	**95,547**	99,743
Contribution Taxes on Gross Revenue for Social Integration Program (PIS) and for Social Security Financing (COFINS)	**201,525**	184,106	**204,142**	184,106
State Value-Added Tax (ICMS)	**26,710**	23,594	**26,906**	23,594
Federal VAT (IPI)	**6,404**	5,459	**6,404**	5,459
Other taxes	**35,797**	28,297	**51,782**	37,898
	342,745	319,445	**384,781**	350,800
Current	**163,776**	114,278	**195,020**	145,633
Noncurrent	**178,969**	205,167	**189,761**	205,167
	342,745	319,445	**384,781**	350,800

Below are the non-recurring items recognized in taxes recoverable in the year ended February 28, 2022:

a) On September 24, 2021, the plenary session of the Federal Supreme Court ("STF") ruled on Extraordinary Appeal No. monetary correction related to the Selic rate received due to the repetition of tax overpayments. In the year ended February 28, 2022, the reversal of IRPJ and CSLL calculated on Selic interest in the amount of R$25,640 was carried out, as per Note 19.

b) In 2021, the Company recognized, through the acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amália, the restated credits referring to the exclusion of ICMS from the PIS and COFINS calculation basis for the period from May 1990 to December 2021, in the amount of R$24,304. The Company has three lawsuits in relation to this matter: Process 0014958-72.2000.4.01.3800 (PIS) and 0014959-57.2000.4.01.3800 (COFINS), that received the final court decision, and Writ of Mandamus No. 0004052.15.2008.4.01.3809, which discusses both taxes, that do not have received the final court decision yet, filed on 08/27/2008, under Laws no. 10,637/2002 and 10,833/2003, which established the non-cumulative system for PIS and COFINS, respectively.

9. Business combination

a) Acquisition in Ecuador of rice production and processing business of Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A. ("Dajahu") and Transportes Ronaljavhu S.A. ("Ronaljavhu").

On July 27, 2021, subsidiary Camilatam Ecuador S.A.S. entered into the Purchase Agreement referring to the rice business of Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A. and 100% of the shares issued by Transportes Ronaljavhu S.A. in Ecuador.

The acquired businesses operate in Ecuador as one of the leading rice brands, with significant market share and high growth potential. The operation is in line with the Company's strategy and represents an important step towards Camil's expansion in Latin America into new geographies.

Camil has a consistent history of growth and market share expansion through acquisitions. This latest acquisition is an important step towards the Company's entry into the Ecuador market, in line with the Company's strategic objectives of acquiring brands and assets in the food sector in Latin America.

This transaction was concluded on September 15, 2021 after completion of all conditions precedent.

The acquisition price of this transaction totaled U$38,713 equivalent to approximately R$217,567.

The Company is in the final stage of measuring the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and of the goodwill or determination of a bargain purchase. Below, we present the calculation and allocations of fair value in the statements of financial position, according to the report, calculated by a specialized company:

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Total Consideration (i)	217,567
Acquired cash	13,506
Total net consideration	**204,061**

At 09/30/2021	Carrying amount	Surplus value	Fair value
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	13,506	-	13,506
Current Assets	369	-	369
Accounts receivable	19,874	-	19,874
Inventory	27,190	-	27,190
Property, plant and equipment (note 11)	174,797	39,177	213,974
Intangible assets (note 12)	-	16,410	16,410
	235,736	**55,587**	**291,323**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	26,512	-	26,512
Noncurrent liabilities	1,833	-	1,833
	28,345	-	28,345
Net assets	**207,391**	**55,587**	**262,978**
Gain on bargain purchase (note 23)	-	-	**(45,411)**
Total (i)			**217,567**

b) Acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amália S.A.

On August 16, 2021, Camil Alimentos S.A. entered into a 100% Share Purchase and Sale Agreement with Pastifício Santa Amália S.A. (“PSA” or “Santa Amália”).

Santa Amalia is one of the most traditional and renowned pasta companies in Brazil, including leadership in the state of Minas Gerais (MG), with outstanding brands in the pasta category and a complete portfolio of premium and secondary local brands in the category. The geographic complementarity, with leadership in a region with growth potential for Camil’s current categories and its positioning with national growth potential, strengthens the Company’s acquisition strategy. The transaction represents an important step towards the diversification and entry into new categories and geographic expansion of Camil in Brazil.

On October 29, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of Pastifício Santa Amália, whose Share Purchase Agreement and Other Covenants had been entered into on August 16, 2021. It was agreed to pay R$239,809, of which R$198,809 were settled on the closing date of the transaction and the remaining amount of R$41,000 was retained by the Company, and will be disbursed in accordance with the terms established in the contract, after deducting possible losses incurred related to unexpected events linked to the acquired operation corrected by Selic. As of February 28, 2022, the restated balance is R$41,907 (explanatory note 9.e).

The consideration and identification of the market value of the net assets acquired are demonstrated as follows:

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Amount paid upon acquisition	198,809
Amount retained (allocated in other accounts payable)	41,000
Total consideration (i)	**239,809**
Acquired cash (ii)	12,106
Total net consideration	**227,703**

The Company is in the final stage of measuring the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and of the goodwill or determination of a bargain purchase. Below, we present the calculation and allocations of fair value in the statements of financial position, according to the report, calculated by a specialized company:

At 10/31/2021	Carrying amount	Surplus value	Fair value
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	12,106	-	12,106
Current assets	57,066	-	57,066
Accounts receivable	34,628	-	34,628
Inventories	54,715	5,926	60,641
Deferred taxes (*)	30,948	(54,888)	(23,940)
Property, plant and equipment (note 11)	123,962	115,004	238,966
Intangible assets (note 12)	10,901	97,971	108,872
	324,326	**164,013**	**488,339**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities (**)	251,961	-	251,961
Noncurrent liabilities	9,851	-	9,851
	261,812	-	261,812
Net assets	**62,514**	**164,013**	**226,527**
Goodwill	-	-	**13,282**
Total			**239,809**

(*) In the financial statements, deferred tax amounts are presented net of assets and liabilities.
(**) Substantially refers to the balance of loans with the former parent company that was subsequently settled in the amount of R$164,934.

Subsequent to the acquisition, in order to maximize the synergy between the businesses in Brazil, including perspectives of cost and structure improvements, the Management decided to incorporate Pastifício Santa Amália S.A. at Camil S.A., as approved on December 30, 2021, and held on January 1, 2022. The net assets merged into Camil (Parent Company) are shown below:

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

	Pastifício Santa Amália
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalentes	2,272
Trade accounts receivable	50,894
Inventory	37,854
Recoverable Taxes	29,698
Other Assets	1,455
Noncurrent Assets:	
Recoverable Taxes	13,379
Deferred Taxes	17,888
Plant, property and Equipment (note 11)	123,673
Intangible assets (note 12)	10,677
Right-of-use assets (note 13)	6,801
Other Assets	1,816
Total Assets	**296,406**
Current liabilities:	
Suppliers	170
Loans (note 15)	1,959
Lease liabilities (note 13)	3,313
social obligations	8,176
Taxes to be collected	8,090
Other obligations	5,085
Non-current liabilities:	
Loans (note 15)	767
Lease liabilities (note 13)	4,194
Related parts	35,600
Taxes to be collected	2,409
Deferred taxes	34,850
Other bills to pay	1,243
Total liabilities	**105,855**
Embedded net collection (note 10)	190,551

c) Strategic investment in Café Bom Dia and Agro Coffee

On December 15, 2021, the Company entered into an Agreement for Investment and Other Covenants with Café Bom Dia Ltda - under In-Court Reorganization ("Café Bom Dia") and Agro Coffe Comércio Importação e Exportação Ltda - under In-Court Reorganization ("Agro Coffee").

As a result of this transaction, Camil acquired equity interest of 97.71% in the capital of Café Bom Dia, through the payment of approximately R$62,000 in capital increase of this company and equity interest of 90.33% in the capital of Agro Coffee, through the payment of approximately R$1,000 in capital increase of this company. There was no payment or accounts payable to the former shareholders, referring to the consideration, since there was a capital increase in the company itself, to settle its debts with third parties.

The company has a manufacturing plant in Varginha (MG), which will be used to conduct the Company's operations in the coffee category with its other brands, União and Seleto, in addition to the aforementioned Café Bom Dia brands. Agro Coffee is a company that operates with trade, import and export of coffee and will be used as a means of acquiring raw materials and inputs to be used by the Company.

On December 20, 2021, all condition precedent provided for in referred to Agreement for Investment and Other Covenants were complied with. The amount invested in the companies totaled R$63,000.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Café Bom Dia	
Total consideration (i)	-
Capital Increase	62,000
Acquired Cash (ii)	3,566

At 12/31/2021	Carrying amount	Surplus value	Fair value
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents (ii)	3,566	-	3,566
Current Assets	2,404	-	2,404
Noncurrent Assets	1,044	-	1,044
Trade receivables	8,306	-	8,306
Inventories	1,258	-	1,258
Deferred taxes	31,089	-	31,089
Plant, property and equipment (note 11)	9,901	20,771	30,672
Intangible Assets (note 12)	15	32,278	32,293
	57,583	**53,049**	**110,632**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities (*)	119,528	-	119,528
Noncurrent liabilities (*)	62,155	-	62,155
	181,683	-	181,683
	-		-
Net assets	**(124,100)**	**53,049**	**(71,051)**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	**(1,422)**
Goodwill (note 12)	-	-	**69,629**
Total			

(*) Substantially refer to the debt subsequently settled in the amount of R$11,844 and subsequently renegotiated social security debts, on which the Company obtained bonuses for settlement and discounts, respectively, as mentioned in notes 24.f and 24.g.

Agro Coffee	
Total consideration (i)	-
Capital Increase	1.000
Acquired Cash (ii)	64

At 12/13/2021	Carrying amount	Surplus value	Fair value
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents (ii)	64		64
Current Assets	1,704	-	1,704
Plant, property and equipment (note 11)	24	-	24
	1,792	-	1,792
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	169	-	169
Noncurrent liabilities	499	-	499
	668	-	668
Net assets	**1,124**	**-**	**1,124**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	**205**
Gain on bargain purchase (note 23)	-	-	**918**
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

d) Acquisition of the Pet Food Business Unit of Empresas IANSA in Chile

On January 22, 2020, subsidiary Empresas Tucapel S.A. entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement referring to units of interest and assets of LDA SpA and assets relating to the Pet Food Business Unit of Empresas IANSA S.A. ("LDA").
The final amount of this transaction totaled CLP37,000,000 (thirty-seven billion Chilean pesos) equivalent to approximately R$200,000 (two hundred million reais).

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

The conclusion of the transaction was subject to the usual conditions for this type of transaction, which as of February 28, 2022 had not been fulfilled.

On April 7, 2022, the Company decided not to proceed with the acquisition of the Pet Food business unit of Empresas Iansa in Chile.

The withdrawal of the deal did not generate any financial impact on the Company.

e) Accounts Payable on the Acquisition of investments

	Individual and Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Acquisition SLC Alimentos (i)	**35,699**	42,923
Acquisition Pastifício Santa Amália (note 9.b)	**41,907**	-
	77,606	42,923

i) On December 3, 2018, the Company concluded the acquisition of 100% of the capital stock of SLC Alimentos Ltda., whose Share Purchase Agreement and Other Covenants had been entered into on October 26, 2018. Payment of R$180,000 was agreed, of which R$140,000 was settled on the closing date of the transaction and the remaining amount of R$40,000 was retained by the Company, and will be disbursed according to the terms established in the contract, after deducting possible losses incurred related to facts events linked to the acquired operation updated by Selic. On February 28, 2022, the balance is BRL 35,699 (BRL 42,923 on February 28, 2021).

10. Investments

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Investment in subsidiaries	**1,427,968**	1,400,354	**-**	-
Investment in associates	**-**	-	**34,746**	38,049
Goodwill on acquisition of investment (*)	**278,243**	195,332	**-**	-
Surplus value on acquisition of investment	**52,488**	-	**-**	-
	1,758,699	1,595,686	**34,746**	38,049

(*) For consolidation purposes, the goodwill from acquisition of investments is allocated to Intangible assets (note 12), while the surplus value is allocated to Property, plant and equipment (note 11), as provided for by CPC 15 (R1) / NBC TG 15 (R4) / IFRS 3 - Business Combinations.

Changes in investments are as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Prior balance	**1,595,686**	1,270,956	**38,049**	32,981
Payment of capital - Pastifício Santa Amália	**175,000**	-	-	-
Payment of capital - Camil Ecuador	**262**	-	-	-
Payment of capital - Café Bom Dia (a)	**62,000**	-	-	-
Payment of capital - AgroCoffee (b)	**1,000**	-	-	-
Acquisition of investment - Pastifício Santa Amalia (c)	**239,809**	-	-	-
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia (c)	**(190,551)**	-	-	-
Surplus value in the acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amalia (c)	**(210,563)**	-	-	-
Amortization of surplus (e)	**(8,897)**	-	-	-
Equity pickup	**228,650**	118,165	**164**	(1,317)
Dividends received (*)	**-**	(83,564)	**-**	-
Uncovered liability of subsidiaries (**)	**20,509**	-	-	-
Bargain purchase (b)	**918**	-	-	-
Exchange differences on investments (d)	**(155,124)**	290,129	**(3,467)**	6,385
Closing balance	**1,758,699**	1,595,686	**34,746**	38,049

(*) Amount referring to the receipt of dividends from subsidiary Camilatam S.A. on September 25, 2020.
(**) Amount referring to subsidiary Café Bom Dia, which is classified as a non-current liability account

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

a) Capital contribution to join Café Bom Dia S.A. - under In-Court Reorganization, as detailed in note 9.

b) Capital contribution to join Agro Coffee Comércio Importação e Exportação S.A. - under In-Court Reorganization, as detailed in note 9.

c) Acquisition and merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia, as detailed in note 9, out of which R$41,000 refers to the amount withheld to be paid (Escrow account), as per note 9.e.

d) In the year ended February 28, 2021, the negative amount of R$155,124 (R$290,129 positive at February 28, 2021) was recorded referring to the effect of foreign exchange differences deriving from the translation into Brazilian reais of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, which were originally prepared in US dollars (USD) in Uruguay and Ecuador, Chilean pesos (CLP) and the Peruvian new sol (PEN). These effects are recorded as other comprehensive income, and consequently, in the change in equity. This amount will only be part of the statements of profit or loss, when and if the related investment is sold.

e) Amortization is recorded under equity in the statements of profit or loss.

Investments in subsidiaries are as follows:

Direct subsidiaries

	02/28/2022				Investment balance	
	Capital	Equity	(%) Equity interest	Equity pickup	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Camilatam S.A.	264,169	1,377,037	100%	151,071	1,377,036	1,380,638
Ciclo Logística Ltda.	32,387	21,359	100%	1,644	21,359	19,716
Camilatam Ecuador S.A.S.	257	27,691	100%	27,880	27,691	-
Pastifício Santa Amália S.A.	-	-	100%	7,925	-	-
Café Bom Dia	75,010	(20,990)	97.71%	40,169	-	-
Agro Coffee	1,751	2,083	90.33%	(39)	1,882	-
				228,650	1,427,968	1,400,354

Associates

The Company's subsidiary S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales (SAMAN) holds investments in the following associates and non-subsidiaries:

	02/28/2022					Investment	
	Capital	Equity	P&L for the year	(%) Equity interest	Equity pickup	02/28/2022	29/02/2021
SAMAN:							
Arrozur S.A.	45,390	46,537	1,311	49.19%	645	22,892	24,842
Tacua S.A.	1,907	9,163	1,361	40.72%	554	3,731	3,357
Agencia Marítima Sur	1	778	(284)	40.72%	(115)	317	457
Galofer S.A.	48,041	17,348	(2,043)	45.00%	(920)	7,806	9,393
					164	34,746	38,049

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

11. Property, plant and equipment

Individual	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Advances to suppliers	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Cost							
Balance at 02/29/2020	63,627	297,339	732,862	3,273	72,122	32,865	1,202,088
Acquisitions	1,631	-	321	13,086	143,965	64	159,067
Write-offs	(64)	(1,074)	(5,502)	-	(283)	(288)	(7,211)
Transfers	4,992	49,831	71,935	4,909	(128,168)	(3,499)	-
Balance at 02/28/2021	70,186	346,096	799,616	21,268	87,636	29,142	1,353,944
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	21,819	51,267	124,123	-	4,018	9,274	210,501
Surplus value Santa Amália (note 9)	8,482	18,442	85,669	-	-	419	113,012
Acquisitions	182	66	141	(8,309)	117,110	42	109,232
Write-offs	-	(16,993)	(15,459)	-	(2,315)	(3,757)	(38,525)
Transfers	5,750	41,276	74,540	-	(125,916)	4,350	-
(-) Provision for losses on discontinued operations	(5,458)	8,471	(3,875)	-	1,950	-	1,088
Balance at 02/28/2022	100,961	448,625	1,064,755	12,959	82,483	39,470	1,749,252
Depreciation							
Balance at 02/29/2020	-	(88,986)	(440,383)	-	-	(22,044)	(551,413)
Depreciation	-	(12,911)	(53,003)	-	-	(1,563)	(67,477)
Write-offs	-	520	7,285	-	-	244	8,049
Transfers	-	-	(9)	-	-	9	-
Balance at 02/28/2021	-	(101,377)	(486,110)	-	-	(23,354)	(610,841)
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	-	(12,144)	(68,082)	-	-	(6,602)	(86,828)
Depreciation	-	(16,574)	(60,638)	-	-	(1,797)	(79,009)
Write-offs	-	6,451	13,828	-	-	3,560	23,839
(-) Provision for losses on discontinued operations	-	(1,604)	-	-	-	-	(1,604)
Balance at 02/28/2022	-	(125,248)	(601,002)	-	-	(28,193)	(754,443)
Balance at 02/28/2021	70,186	244,719	313,506	21,268	87,636	5,788	743,103
Balance at 02/28/2022	100,961	323,377	463,753	12,959	82,483	11,277	994,809

Consolidated	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Advances to suppliers	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Cost							
Balance at 02/29/2020	122,423	538,478	1,270,934	3,272	80,756	102,224	2,118,087
Foreign exchange differences	11,801	65,118	131,548	-	2,958	10,383	221,808
Acquisitions	10,197	2,774	4,012	13,087	162,180	2,006	194,256
Write-offs	(64)	(1,127)	(8,001)	-	(426)	(4,822)	(14,440)
Transfers	4,992	53,814	81,912	4,909	(143,683)	(1,943)	-
Balance at 02/28/2021	149,349	659,057	1,480,405	21,268	101,784	107,848	2,519,711
Foreign exchange differences	(12,567)	(41,378)	(61,012)	-	(1,854)	(6,384)	(123,194)
Acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	29,863	67,119	207,304	-	9,754	10,809	324,849
Acquisition of Camil Ecuador (note 9)	47,705	107,182	51,133	-	-	9,071	215,090
Acquisition of Café Bom Dia (note 9)	14,536	15,391	16,430	-	-	2,269	48,626
Acquisition of Agro Coffee (note 9)	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
Acquisitions	660	4,924	21,472	(8,308)	142,229	1,952	162,929
Write-offs	(5,768)	(39,014)	(24,524)	-	(3,902)	(8,082)	(81,290)
Transfers	5,750	47,251	92,173	-	(148,585)	3,411	-
(-) Provision for losses on discontinued operations	(5,458)	8,471	(3,875)	-	1,948	-	1,088
Balance at 02/28/2022	224,070	829,003	1,779,506	12,959	101,375	120,931	3,067,846
Depreciation							
Balance at 02/29/2020	-	(180,324)	(873,925)	-	-	(52,144)	(1,106,393)
Foreign exchange differences	-	(24,321)	(103,506)	-	-	(8,317)	(136,144)
Depreciation	-	(24,570)	(89,220)	-	-	(5,323)	(119,111)
Write-offs	-	521	9,644	-	(10)	2,329	12,481
Transfers	-	-	(9)	-	-	9	-
Balance at 02/28/2021	-	(228,694)	(1,057,016)	-	(10)	(63,446)	(1,349,166)
Foreign exchange differences	-	12,525	45,826	-	(1)	2,544	60,894
Acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	-	(11,871)	(66,667)	-	-	(7,345)	(85,883)
Acquisition of Camil Ecuador (note 9)	-	(604)	(355)	-	-	(156)	(1,116)
Acquisition of Café Bom Dia (note 9)	-	(4,008)	(11,858)	-	-	(2,088)	(17,954)
Acquisition of Agro Coffe (note 9)						(12)	(12)
Depreciation	-	(28,446)	(88,313)	-	-	(8,152)	(124,911)
Write-offs	-	20,651	20,102	-	-	6,683	47,436
(-) Provision for losses on discontinued operations	-	(1,604)	-	-	-	-	(1,604)
Balance at 02/28/2022	-	(242,052)	(1,158,281)	-	(11)	(71,973)	(1,472,316)
Balance at 02/28/2021	149,349	430,362	423,389	21,268	101,774	44,402	1,170,544
Balance at 02/28/2022	224,070	586,951	621,225	12,959	101,364	48,958	1,595,529

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Construction in progress refers mainly to the acquisitions of two manufacturing plants, one in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in addition to expanding the storage and production capacity of the other units.

The subsidiary has loans and financing amounting to R$16,161 (R$23,159 at February 28, 2021), which are guaranteed by statutory lien on property, plant and equipment items recorded under “Machinery and equipment”. Subsidiary Costeño Alimentos S.A.C. has also taken out loans for which properties were given as collateral amounting to R$83,670 (R$77,851 at February 28, 2021), recorded under “Buildings and improvements”. Subsidiary S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales - Saman has also taken out loans for which properties and machinery were given as collateral amounting to R$118,463 (R$127,471 at February 28, 2021), recorded under “Buildings and improvements” and “Machinery and equipment”.

12. Intangible assets

Individual	Software	Goodwill	Trademarks and patents	Relationship with customers	Non-compete agreement	Software under development	Total
Balance at 02/29/2020	26,036	-	240,085	5,653	1,165	2,699	275,638
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	16,583	16,583
Write-offs	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Amortization	(6,558)	-	-	(722)	(311)	-	(7,590)
Transfers	3,224	-	-	-	-	(3,224)	-
Balance at 02/28/2021	22,700	-	240,085	4,931	854	16,058	284,628
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	**10,677**		**84,277**	**13,273**			**108,226**
Acquisitions (a)	**8,304**	**-**	**51,464**	**-**	**-**	**12,642**	**72,410**
Write-offs	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**
Amortization	**(13,162)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,143)**	**(311)**	**-**	**(14,616)**
Transfers	**22,115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(22,115)**	**-**
Balance at 02/28/2022	**50,630**	**-**	**375,826**	**17,061**	**544**	**6,584**	**450,645**

Consolidated	Software	Goodwill	Trademarks and patents	Relationship with customers	Non-compete agreement	Software under development	Total
Balance at 02/29/2020	35,009	292,641	328,499	5,653	1,165	2,699	665,666
Foreign exchange differences	2,200	18,643	15,711	-	-	4,598	41,152
Acquisitions	3,939	-	11	-	-	16,583	20,533
Write-offs	(2)		-	-	-	-	(2)
Amortization	(8,573)	-	-	(722)	(311)	-	(9,606)
Transfers	3,224	-	-	-	-	(3,224)	-
Balance at 02/28/2021	35,797	311,284	344,221	4,931	854	20,656	717,743
Foreign exchange differences	**(1,309)**	**(13,349)**	**(11,448)**	**-**	-	(3,520)	**(29,626)**
Acquisitions (a)	**10,797**	**-**	**51,464**	**-**	**-**	**12,642**	**74,903**
Write-offs	**(3)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**
Amortization	**(15,623)**	**-**	**(1,077)**	**(1,564)**	**(311)**	**-**	**(18,575)**
Transfers	**22,115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(22,115)**	**-**
Acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	**10,901**	**13,282**	**84,277**	**13,694**	-	-	**122,154**
Acquisition of Camil Ecuador (note 9)	**-**	**-**	**16,410**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,410**
Acquisition of Café Bom Dia (note 9)	**8**	**69,629**	**32,285**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**101,922**
Balance at 02/28/2022	**62,683**	**380,846**	**516,133**	**17,061**	**543**	**7,662**	**984,928**

a) On August 6, 2021, Camil Alimentos S.A. entered into the Agreement for Assignment of Brands, Domain Names and Other Intellectual Property Rights through which the Company acquired certain brands for sale of coffee, registered with Brazil’s National Institute of Intellectual Property - “INPI” (“Transaction”). The final amount of the transaction totaled R$51,464.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment allocated to each cash-generating unit (CGU) is as follows:

	CGU - fish		CGU - sugar		CGU - grains		CGU - coffee		CGU - pasta		Total	
Individual	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**
Trademarks and patents	**50,884**	50,884	**134,071**	134,071	**55,130**	55,130	**51,464**	-	**84,277**	-	**375,826**	240,085
Property, plant and equipment	**129,182**	138,970	**98,539**	104,459	**534,559**	499,674	**-**	-	**232,529**	-	**994,809**	743,103
Other intangible assets	**151**	138	**41**	29	**51,726**	44,377	**-**	-	**22,901**	-	**74,819**	44,543
	180,216	189,991	**232,651**	238,558	**641,415**	599,181	**51,464**	-	**339,708**	-	**1,445,454**	1,027,731

	Brazil										Foreign			
	CGU - fish		CGU - sugar		CGU - grains		CGU - coffee		CGU - pasta		CGU - grains		Total	
Consolidated	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**	**02/28/2022**	**02/28/2021**
Trademarks and patents	**50,884**	50,884	**134,071**	134,071	**55,130**	55,129	**83,749**	-	**84,277**	-	**108,021**	104,137	**516,133**	344,221
Property, plant and equipment	**129,182**	138,968	**98,539**	104,458	**542,795**	511,815	**30,113**	-	**232,529**	-	**562,371**	415,303	**1,595,529**	1,170,544
Other intangible assets	**151**	138	**41**	29	**51,726**	44,377	**-**	-	**22,901**	-	**13,131**	17,694	**87,950**	62,238
Goodwill	**17,670**	17,670	**144,141**	144,141	**33,521**	33,521	**69,629**	-	**13,282**	-	**102,603**	115,952	**380,846**	311,284
	197,886	207,660	**376,792**	382,699	**683,172**	644,842	**183,492**	-	**352,990**	-	**786,126**	653,086	**2,580,457**	1,888,288

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are annually tested for impairment. In the years ended February 28, 2022 and 2021, no assets recorded at an amount higher than their recoverable amount were identified, therefore, no provision for recoverability of the value of these assets was recognized.

The projections are in accordance with the Business Plan prepared by the Company management for the next five years and cash flows exceeding the five-year period are increased according to the expected growth for each CGU in order to consider perpetuity aspects. The growth projected for sales, costs and economic indicators are expected to be in line with the curve observed in prior years, and in line with the economic growth of countries where the Company operates.

Cash-Generating Unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows, which are largely independent from cash inflows of other assets or other groups of assets.

The process for determination of the value in use involved the use of assumptions, judgments and estimates on cash flows, such as revenue, cost and expense growth rates, estimated future investments and working capital, perpetuity and discount rates. Such understanding is in accordance with paragraph 35 of NBC TG 01 (R4) - Impairment of Assets. The assumptions used are:

- The first year of the model is based on the best estimate of cash flow for the current year; The other years are prepared by country and are based on external sources in relation to macroeconomic assumptions, developments in industry, inflation and exchange rates, past experience and initiatives in terms of market share, revenue, costs and working capital;

- Projections are made in the functional currency of the business unit and discounted at the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC), considering the sensitivities in this metric. The discount rate before taxes applied to cash flow projections is 9.96% (10.00% p.a. at February 28, 2021);

- The growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow of all CGUs for a period of more than five years is 4.0% (4.0% at February 28, 2021), which reflects the Company's expected price increase in relation to future annual inflation rate (the Central Bank's target) plus a portion of actual business growth estimated in 1%. The average growth rates of projected sales revenues of CGUs for the five-year period were: grains 4.2%; fish 9.3%, and sugar 6.9%.

This is the Company's best estimate for the projection of the flows of each of the CGUs of its businesses and in the event of any change in assumptions in view of the scenarios effectively presented, in the period covered by the projections, the conclusion may be different.

Considering the Covid-19 pandemic scenario, the Company has so far not suffered a material financial impact that could result in changes in the assumptions adopted for asset impairment testing.

13. Lease agreements

As of March 1, 2019, the Company applied CPC 06 (R2) / NBC TG 06 (R3) / IFRS 16 - Leases using the modified retrospective approach, which does not require comparative presentation of prior periods.

Upon initial adoption, the liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining payments, discounted at the incremental rate (nominal rate) on the Company's loans of 0.49% p.m., and the right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability at present value. For contracts eligible to the use of PIS and COFINS credits, taxes recoverable are recognized according to the effective lease payments.

The Company applied the practical expedient regarding the definition of lease agreement, applying the criteria of right of control and obtaining benefits of the identifiable asset, contracting term exceeding 12 months, expectation of contract renewal term, fixed consideration and relevance of the value of the leased asset.

The Company's main lease agreements refer to the lease of properties of manufacturing plants with an average remaining term of 3 years and of the administrative headquarters, with a remaining term of 7 years.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

a) Right-of-use assets

Individual	Properties	Machinery and equipment	IT equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance at 02/29/2020	62,194	9,055	-	2,207	73,456
Acquisitions (*)	106,715	2,950	-	1,355	111,020
Amortization of deferred PIS and COFINS tax credits	(1,101)	(424)	-	-	(1,525)
Monetary restatement	2,567	594	-	56	3,217
Depreciation	(20,587)	(3,922)	-	(1,473)	(25,982)
Write-offs	(5,832)	(394)	-	(71)	(6,297)
Balance at 02/28/2021	143,956	7,859	-	2,074	153,889
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	**1,903**	**4,638**	**-**	**259**	**6,800**
Acquisitions	**18,051**	**1,301**	**-**	**1,321**	**20,673**
Amortization of deferred PIS and COFINS tax credits	**(1,243)**	**(409)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,652)**
Monetary restatement	**11,294**	**85**	**-**	**122**	**11,501**
Depreciation	**(16,326)**	**(3,869)**	**-**	**(1,401)**	**(21,596)**
Write-offs	**(31,073)**	**96**	**-**	**(58)**	**(31,035)**
Balance at 02/28/2022	**126,562**	**9,701**	**-**	**2,317**	**138,580**

Consolidated	Properties	Machinery and equipment	IT equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance at 02/29/2020	76,246	9,221	2,306	2,454	90,227
Foreign exchange differences	3,669	66	910	97	4,742
Acquisitions (*)	106,826	2,950	2,005	1,819	113,600
Amortization of deferred PIS and COFINS tax credits	(1,101)	(424)	-	-	(1,525)
Monetary restatement	2,567	594	-	56	3,217
Depreciation	(29,591)	(4,061)	(551)	(1,904)	(36,107)
Write-offs	(5,832)	(394)	-	(73)	(6,299)
Balance at 02/28/2021	152,784	7,952	4,670	2,449	167,855
Foreign exchange differences	**(770)**	**(16)**	**(749)**	**(61)**	**(1,596)**
Acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amalia	**2,120**	**4,891**	**-**	**326**	**7,337**
Acquisitions	**22,546**	**1,306**	**-**	**12,590**	**36,442**
Amortization of deferred PIS and COFINS tax credits	**(1,243)**	**(409)**	**-**	**(185)**	**(1,837)**
Monetary restatement	**12,034**	**85**	**-**	**122**	**12,241**
Depreciation	**(20,102)**	**(4,230)**	**(505)**	**(3,633)**	**(28,470)**
Write-offs	**(31,057)**	**96**	**-**	**(58)**	**(31,019)**
Balance at 02/28/2022	**136,312**	**9,675**	**3,416**	**11,550**	**160,953**

(*) This increase refers mainly to the rental agreement for the new Osasco unit.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

b) Lease liabilities

	Individual	Consolidated
Balance at 02/29/2020	74,898	91,433
Foreign exchange differences	-	4,501
Additions of new contracts	134,301	135,217
PVA recognized on additions of new contracts	(23,281)	(23,282)
Remeasurement of lease contracts	3,791	3,613
PVA recognized on remeasurement	(574)	(574)
Write-off due to payment of lease liabilities	(28,909)	(41,050)
Amortization of accrued interest (PVA)	5,249	5,991
Write-offs due to contractual amendment	(6,550)	(6,550)
Balance at 02/28/2021	158,925	169,299
Foreign exchange differences	**-**	**(1,051)**
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amália (note 9)	**7,508**	**-**
Additions of new contracts	**22,050**	**39,125**
Acquisition of investments	**-**	**8,079**
PVA recognized on additions of new contracts	**(1,378)**	**(2,729)**
Remeasurement of lease contracts	**11,787**	**12,732**
PVA recognized on remeasurement	**(286)**	**(329)**
Write-off due to payment of lease liabilities	**(25,405)**	**(32,636)**
Amortization of accrued interest (PVA)	**5,636**	**6,554**
Write-offs due to contractual amendment	**(32,762)**	**(32,762)**
Balance at 02/28/2022	**146,075**	**166,283**
Current - 02/28/2022	**17,657**	**23,229**
Noncurrent - 02/28/2022	**128,418**	**143,054**
	146,075	**166,283**

The acquisitions and write-offs shown in the tables above largely refer to the addition of the agreement for the new Osasco unit and the write-off of the agreement with Q4 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. for Recife unit that was acquired by the Company.

Aging list of lease installments at book value is as follows:

	Individual				
	Properties	Machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment - repurchase option	Vehicles	Total
Feb/23	11,963	4,216	-	1,478	**17,657**
Feb/24	11,025	3,925	-	817	**15,767**
Feb/25	11,312	2,555	-	225	**14,092**
Feb/26	11,657	-	-		**11,657**
Feb/27	9,800	-	-		**9,800**
Feb/27 onwards	77,102	-	-		**77,102**
	132,859	**10,696**		**2,520**	**146,075**

	Consolidated				
	Properties	Machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment - repurchase option	Vehicles	Total
Feb/23	14,343	4,307	450	4,129	**23,229**
Feb/24	13,786	4,019	291	3,549	**21,645**
Feb/25	13,164	2,653	24	3,071	**18,912**
Feb/26	12,347	42	1	2,594	**14,984**
Feb/27	9,800	-	-	609	**10,409**
Feb/27 onwards	77,104	-	-		**77,104**
	140,544	**11,021**	**766**	**13,952**	**166,283**

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

c) Gain (loss) on leases

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Exemptions (variable, low-value or shorter than 12-month leases) - Note 21	**(10,324)**	(5,943)	**(20,431)**	(15,206)
Amortization of rent lease - Note 21	**(21,596)**	(25,982)	**(28,470)**	(36,107)
Finance costs - cumulative interest (PVA) - Note 22	**(5,636)**	(5,249)	**(6,554)**	(5,991)
	(37,556)	(37,174)	**(55,455)**	(57,304)

d) Supplementary information

To comply with CVM/SNC/SEP Memorandum Circular No. 02/19, the Group measured the balances of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and their impacts on profit or loss, considering the cash flow projections without inflation (actual rate) and discounted under the same bases, allowing comparison by investors, in relation to the balances calculated under nominal cash flows:

	Individual	Consolidated
Balance of right-of-use assets at 02/28/2022	**188,002**	**221,656**
Balance of lease liabilities at 02/28/2022	**190,661**	**211,021**
Amortization of right-of-use assets for the year	**(39,705)**	**(45,816)**
Amortization of Present Value Adjustment (PVA) for the year	**2,773**	**3,619**

14 Trade accounts payable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Products - local market	**576,165**	310,029	**791,737**	508,557
Products - foreign market	**41,635**	47,653	**79,683**	73,319
Trade accounts payable - confirming (i)	**115,614**	-	**115,614**	-
Services	**10,941**	17,674	**53,309**	55,885
Freight payable	**40,248**	31,079	**60,072**	35,300
Other trade accounts payable	**621**	538	**621**	538
	785,224	406,973	**1,101,036**	673,599

i) On February 28, 2021, the Company had confirming operations in the amount of R$115,614. Confirming transactions are carried out with first-class financial institutions and consist of prepayment of receivables originated by the Company and executed by its suppliers. With this modality of risk assessment of acquisition or obtaining a lower discount rate, since the Company's credit is used in the Bank's default. The discount rate used is approximately 0.98% p.m., combined with an average term of 45 days in advance. The total pre-approved limit for this operation was R$320,000 on February 28, 2022.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

15. Loans, financing and debentures

	Currency /	Average rate p.a.	Individual		Consolidated	
Type of loans	Index	02/28/2021	**02/28/2022**	02/28/2021	**02/28/2022**	02/28/2021
Working capital						
Domestic currency	CDI	2.70%	**313,071**	515,148	**319,736**	515,148
Domestic currency	IPCA	4.00%	**8,060**	8,821	**8,060**	8,821
Foreign currency (*)	USD	1.23%	**15,476**	42,008	**379,326**	42,009
Foreign currency (**)	CLP	4.00%	**-**	-	**163,232**	191,721
Foreign currency (***)	PEN	3.79%	**-**	-	**119,923**	130,768
FINAME (a)	PEN	4.43%	**16,161**	23,159	**16,161**	23,159
Cost of transaction			**(1,255)**	(1,776)-	**(1,255)** -	(1,776)
			351,513	587,360	**1,005,183**	909,850
Debentures - Non-privileged guarantee (b)						
Issued on 05/19/2017 - 2nd series (i)	CDI	98% of CDI p.a.	**-**	167,310	**-**	167,310
Issued on 12/15/2017- Single series (ii)	CDI	98% of CDI p.a.	**-**	168,629	**-**	168,629
Issued on 04/16/2019- 1st series (iii)	CDI	98% of CDI p.a.	**279,805**	273,342	**279,805**	273,342
Issued on 04/16/2019 - 2nd series (iii)	CDI	101% of CDI p.a.	**338,799**	330,736	**338,799**	330,736
Issued on 09/29/2020- Single series (iv)	CDI	100% of CDI + 2.70%	**365,708**	356,050	**365,708**	356,050
Issued on 05/05/2021- Single series (v)		100% of CDI + 1.70%	**619,718**	-	**619,718**	-
Issued on 10/18/2021 - 1st series (vi)		100% of CDI + 1.55%	**154,475**	-	**154,475**	-
Issued on 10/18/2021 - 2nd series (vi)		100% of CDI + 1.55%	**514,917**	-	**514,917**	-
Cost of transaction			**(14,875)**	(10,596)	**(14,875)**	(10,596)
			2,258,547	1,285,471	**2,258,547**	1,285,471
Current			**108,427**	**609,801**	**599,910**	**682,135**
Noncurrent			**2,501,633**	**1,263,030**	**2,663,820**	**1,513,186**
			2,610,060	**1,872,831**	**3,263,730**	**2,195,321**

(*) USD - US Dollar
(**) CLP - Chilean pesos
(***) PEN - Peruvian Nuevo Sol
(****) Financing taken out by subsidiary SAMAN.

a) FINAME amounting to R$16,161 is guaranteed by statutory lien on property, plant and equipment (R$23,159 at February 28, 2021).

b) The history of debentures issued and payments falling due is as follows:

i) Issue on May 19, 2017 - Agribusiness Receivables Certificate ("CRA")

On May 19, 2017, the Company conducted its 6th issue of debentures, according to the "Private Indenture for the 6th Issue of Unsecured Nonconvertible Debentures, amounting to R$405,000, in two series, for Public Distribution with Restricted Efforts, of Camil Alimentos S.A.", entered into by and between the Issuer and Eco Securitizadora de Direitos Creditórios do Agronegócio S.A. After acquisition by Securitizadora, the debentures were bound to the 117th and 118th series of the 1st issue of Agribusiness Receivables Certificates ("CRA") of Securitizadora.

The second series debentures were issued at the cost of 98% of DI, liquidated in the mature date in amount of R$167 million, bearing semiannual interest and with the first payment made on January 18, 2018 and liquidated on July 20, 2020.

ii) Issue on December 15, 2017 - Agribusiness Receivables Certificate ("CRA")

On December 15, 2017, the Company conducted its 7th issue of debentures, according to the "Private Indenture for the 7th Issue of Non-privileged Single-Series Unsecured Nonconvertible Junior Debentures, amounting to R$168,050, of Camil Alimentos S.A.", entered into by and between the Issuer and Eco Securitizadora de Direitos Creditórios do Agronegócio S.A. After the acquisition by Securitizadora, the debentures were associated with the 137th series of the 1st issue of Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (“CRA”) of Securitizadora.

The debentures were issued at the cost of 98% of DI, liquidated in the mature date in amount of R$168 million, bearing semiannual interest and with the first payment on June 15, 2018.

iii) Issue on April 16, 2019 - Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (“CRA”)

On April 16, 2019, the Company issued debentures in accordance with the “Private Indenture of the 8th Issue of Non-privileged Unsecured Nonconvertible Junior Debentures, in Two Series and for Private Placement, of Camil Alimentos S.A.” in the total amount of R$600,000, in Two Series and for Public Distribution with restricted efforts, of Camil Alimentos S.A.”, entered into by and between the Issuer and Eco Securitizadora de Direitos Creditórios do Agronegócio S.A. After acquisition by Securitizadora, the debentures were bound to the 1st and 2nd series of the 5th issue of Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (“CRA”) of Securitizadora.

The first series debentures were issued at the cost of 98% of DI, maturing on April 17, 2023, amounting to R$271,527, bearing semiannual interest and with the first payment made on October 15, 2019.

The second series debentures were issued at the cost of 101% of DI, maturing on April 15, 2025, amounting to R$328,473, bearing semiannual interest and with the first payment made on October 15, 2019.

iv) Issue on September 29, 2020 - Debentures

On September 29, 2020, the Company conducted its 9th issue of debentures, according to the Private Indenture for the 9th issue of Non-privileged Single-Series Unsecured Nonconvertible Junior Debentures, amounting to R$350,000, for public distribution with restricted efforts. The Debentures were subject to public distribution with restricted placement efforts, under the firm placement guarantee system, as per the terms of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (“CVM”) Ruling No. 476 of January 16, 2009, as amended, with intermediation of Banco Itaú BBA S.A.

The nominal unit value of R$1,000.00 (one thousand reais), on the issue date, is not subject to monetary restatement or adjustment by any index. The Debentures will be entitled to conventional interest corresponding to 100% of the accumulated variation of the daily average rates of the one-day Interbank Deposits, expressed as a percentage per year, based on 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) business days, calculated and disclosed daily by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, in the daily newsletter available on its website (http://www.b3.com.br), exponentially increased by a surcharge of 2.70% (two integers and seventy hundredths percent) per year, based on a year of 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) business days with a term of validity of 5 (five) years from the date of issuance. The first payment took place on March 30, 2021.

v) Issue on May 5, 2021 - Debentures

On May 5, 2021, the Company issued debentures, according to the “Private Indenture for the 10th (tenth) issue of non-privileged single-series unsecured nonconvertible junior debentures, amounting to R$600,000 for public distribution with restricted efforts, of the Company".

The nominal unit value of R$1,000.00 (one thousand reais), on the issue date, is not subject to monetary restatement or adjustment by any index. The Debentures will be entitled to conventional interest corresponding to 100% of the accumulated variation of the daily average rates of the one-day Interbank Deposits, expressed as a percentage per year, based on 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) business days, calculated and disclosed daily by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, in the daily newsletter available on its website (http://www.b3.com.br), exponentially increased by a surcharge of 1.70% (one integers and seventy hundredths percent) per year, based on a year of 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) business days, effective for 3 (three) years from the issue date. The first payment took place on November 5, 2021.

vi) Issue on October 18, 2021 - Debentures

On October 18, 2021, the Company issued debentures, according to the "Private Indenture for the 11th (eleventh) issue of the Company's non-privileged unsecured nonconvertible junior debentures, in two series, for public distribution with restricted efforts, amounting to R$650,00, of which R$150,000 of the first series with a green seal and R$500,000 of the second series.

The nominal unit value of R$1,000.00 (one thousand reais), on the issue date, is not subject to monetary restatement or adjustment by any index. The Debentures of the First Series will be entitled to conventional interest corresponding to 100% of the accumulated variation of the daily average rates of the one-day Interbank Deposits, expressed as a percentage per year, based on 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) business days, calculated and disclosed daily by B3 S.A.– Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, plus spread to be determined by a bookbuilding procedure, limited to 1.70% per year, based on 252 business days. The Debentures of the Second Series will be entitled to conventional interest corresponding to 100% of the accumulated variation of the Interbank Deposit rate, plus spread to be determined by a bookbuilding procedure, limited to 1.73% per year, based on 252 business days. The Debentures will be amortized in two installments and will be effective for seven years as from issue date, therefore maturing on October 30, 2028.

The 9th Issue of debentures and 10th Issue of debentures provide for investment objectives and compliance with the following covenants: Net debt (Loans, financing, debentures, leasing operations with purchase option less cash, cash equivalents and financial investments) / EBITDA (Earnings before taxes and financial income and expenses plus depreciation/amortization of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and right-of-use assets) ratio equal to or lower than 3.5 (three point five) times and ratio equal to or lower than 4.0 (four integers) times, after the maturity date of the Agribusiness Receivables Certificates ("CRA") of the 1st and 2nd series of the 8th issue, that is, April 15, 2025, or until full early settlement, whichever occurs first. Until the aforementioned maturity or settlement, the aforementioned commitment provides for compliance less than or equal to 3.5 (three integers and fifty hundredths) times. In addition, for all these issues, the Company may early redeem the debentures, in full or in part, from the issue date, upon written notice to the Trustee and publication of a notice to Debenture Holders. The objective of 11th Issue of debentures, linked to the First Series, is the construction and installation of an electric power cogeneration plant using biomass, and the objective relating to the Second Series is to raise funds aimed at reinforcement of the Company's working capital. The other issues of debentures derive from the Company's purchase of sugar.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Covenants

The Company monitors the predictability of its financial and qualitative covenants and those of its subsidiaries on a quarterly basis. The calculation of the Company's covenants is shown below (based on consolidated figures):

	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Income before finance income and costs	**636,929**	622,192
(+) Depreciation / amortization (PPE, intangible assets and right-of-use assets)	**172,858**	164,824
EBITDA *(non-accounting definition)*	**809,787**	**787,016**
Gross debt - Loans, financing and debentures	**3,263,730**	2,195,321
Lease transactions with repurchase option (*)	**-**	1,248
Cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments	**(1,630,062)**	(1,114,878)
Net debt	**1,633,668**	1,081,691
Net Debt-to-EBITDA ≤ 3.5	**2.02**	1.37

(*) Subsidiary Empresas Tucapel S.A. has leases with purchase option amounting to R$ 1,248 at 02/28/2021.

In the year ended February 28, 2022, all Group companies were compliant with the covenants.

The aging list of loans, financing and debentures installments at their carrying amounts, gross of transaction cost amortization is as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
2022 (*)	-	614,164	-	686,498
2023 (*)	**113,837**	9,791	**605,320**	81,925
2024	**377,619**	376,924	**432,058**	442,986
2025	**703,929**	278,756	**755,562**	324,063
2026	**779,698**	604,573	**817,971**	649,976
2027	**769**	995	**18,611**	22,245
2028 onwards	**650,338**	-	**650,338**	-
Cost of debentures	**(16,130)**	(12,372)	**(16,130)**	(12,372)
	2,610,060	1,872,831	**3,263,730**	2,195,321

(*) Short-term installments are not net of the debt issue transaction costs.

Changes in loans, financing and debentures are as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Opening balance	**1,872,831**	1,448,774	**2,195,321**	1,602,894
Foreign exchange differences	**390**	8,293	**(44,440)**	36,135
Funds raised	**1,379,488**	1,427,710	**2,318,062**	2,306,134
Acquisition of Café Bom Dia	**-**	-	**6,665**	-
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia (note 9)	**2,726**	-	**-**	-
Acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amalia	**-**	-	**3,082**	-
Interest and monetary variations	**157,638**	66,977	**169,319**	71,657
Allocation of costs	**5,345**	12,203	**5,345**	12,203
Amortization of principal	**(710,967)**	(1,034,587)	**(1,288,852)**	(1,759,789)
Interest amortization	**(97,391)**	(56,539)	**(100,772)**	(73,913)
Closing balance	**2,610,060**	1,872,831	**3,263,730**	2,195,321

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

16. Transactions with related parties

The following balances are held between the Company, its subsidiaries, associates and other related parties:

	Individual		Consolidated	
Current assets	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Subsidiaries				
S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales – SAMAN	**14,338**	1,720	**-**	-
Ciclo Logística Ltda.	**3**	-	**-**	-
Associates:				
Galofer S.A. (*)	**-**	-	**4,538**	33,528
Comisaco S.A.	**-**	-	**7,339**	9,073
Arrozur S.A.	**-**	-	**44**	89
Other:				
Climuy S.A.	**-**	-	**500**	721
Advance for acquisition of investments (*)	**-**	-	**-**	-
	14,341	1,720	**12,421**	43,411
Noncurrent assets				
Accounts receivable				
Associates:				
Galofer S.A. (*)	**-**	-	**28,745**	-
Advance for acquisition of investments (a)	**-**	**-**	**42,220**	**-**
	-	-	**70,965**	-
Total assets	**14,341**	1,720	**83,386**	43,411

(*) Accounts receivable amounting to R$ 33,283 related to the sale of electricity generated by associate Galofer S.A. in 2022 (R$ 33,528 on February 28, 2021)

a) On April 27, 2021, associate Saman entered into an agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the capital of Climuy S.A., a company under common control. The purchase price was R$42,220, which was settled on the same date. The amount recorded under Advance for acquisition of investments, shown in the table above, is translated at the rate as of February 28, 2022, and is equivalent to US$8,215 thousand. The difference between the closing rates for the statements and the closing rate for the transaction is reflected in Foreign exchange differences, in equity.

   Considering that it is an operation between companies under common control, according to Accounting Pronouncement CPC 05 and according to the Policy for Transactions with Related Parties of Camil Alimentos, this transaction was approved by the Board of Directors of Camil Alimentos at a meeting held on March 3, 2021;

   The fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was determined considering their measurement according to an appraisal report issued by a specialized company, Grant Thornton Uruguay.

The completion of this transaction is subject to certain approvals from regulators in Uruguay. At February 28, 2022, the Company had not yet obtained all approvals from regulators.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Current liabilities	Individual 02/28/2022	Individual 02/28/2021	Consolidated 02/28/2022	Consolidated 02/28/2021
Accounts payable - purchases				
Subsidiaries				
S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales	**5,850**	17,826	**-**	-
Ciclo Logística Ltda.	**10,679**	10,049	**-**	-
Associates:				
Climuy S.A.	**-**	-	**-**	960
Arrozur S.A.	**-**	-	**3,135**	1,358
Other:				
Q4 Itajaí Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	**229**	190	**229**	190
Q4 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. (*)	**-**	5,600	**-**	5,600
Interest on equity payable (**)	**17,315**	13,637	**17,315**	13,637
	34,073	47,302	**20,679**	21,745
Total liabilities	**34,073**	47,302	**20,679**	21,745

(*) The amount of R$600 refers to the building and land where the manufacturing unit in the state of São Paulo is located, and the balance of R$5,000 refers to the final installment of the acquisition of the property of the Pernambuco unit.
(*) Interest on equity payable totals R$25,000, before taxes, of which R$7,685 are paid to non-controlling interests.

Related-party transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of the Company's business and under conditions agreed upon between the parties. At February 28, 2022, the recognition of provision for losses involving related-party transactions was not necessary.

The amounts of trade transactions among the Company, its subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

Profit or loss	Individual 02/28/2022	Individual 02/28/2021	Consolidated 02/28/2022	Consolidated 02/28/2021
Revenue from sale of rice husk				
Galofer S.A.	**-**	-	**(166)**	185
Expenses with purchase of processed rice				
S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales	**(94,378)**	(129,497)	**-**	-
Freight expenses				
Ciclo Logística Ltda.	**(143,956)**	(102,074)	**-**	-
Irrigation revenues (expenses)				
Comisaco S.A.	**-**	-	**-**	224
Climuy S.A.	**-**	-	**184**	-
Expenses with rice parboiling				
Arrozur S.A.	**-**	-	**(29,381)**	(24,700)
Expenses with port services				
Tacua S.A.	**-**	-	**(10,662)**	-
	(238,334)	**(231,571)**	**(40,025)**	(24,291)

Purchase transactions conducted with subsidiary S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales (SAMAN), located in Uruguay, refer to purchase of rice to supply the Northeastern region of Brazil. Payments are substantially made in advance. The sales terms and conditions agreed with agricultural producers and manufacturing plants in Uruguay are established by formal agreement between manufacturing plants ("Gremial de Molinos") and the Rice Growers Association of that country ("Asociación de Cultivadores de Arroz").

Transactions with other associates and related parties refer substantially to advances for services to be rendered to the Company and its subsidiary S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales (SAMAN), at prices and conditions agreed by and between the parties, and the respective payments are made within the contracted due dates.

The amounts of transactions with companies related to the Company's managing officers are as follows:

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Profit or loss	Individual and Consolidated 02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Rent expenses		
Q4 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	**(3,802)**	(7,607)
Q4 Itajai Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	**(2,547)**	(1,619)
Air service expenses		
Albatro Empreendimentos e Participações	**(1,454)**	-
Gabbiano Empreendimentos e Participações	**(237)**	-
	(8,040)	(9,226)

The building and land where the production unit of the state of São Paulo is located belong to related party Q4 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., which charged monthly rent of R$600 (R$600 at February 28, 2021). This contract was terminated on August 20, 2021.

The Itajaí production unit is leased by related party Q4 Itajaí Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. for a monthly rent of R$252 (R$188 at February 28, 2021).

On March 3, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the use of aircraft owned by related party Albatro Empreendimentos e Participações and Gabbiano Empreendimentos e Participações. Until February 28, 2022, the total amount paid in relation to this service was R$1,690.

a) Sureties provided

Subsidiary S.A. Molinos Arroceros Nacionales (SAMAN) is the guarantor of the following transactions:

Bank loans	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Related parties:		
Comisaco S.A.	**-**	845
Galofer S.A.	**-**	15,035
	-	15,880
Third parties:		
Balerel SRL	**2,056**	2,765
	2,056	2,765
Rice producers:		
Bank loans	**547**	808
Supplier transactions	**11,632**	9,725
	12,179	10,533
Total guarantees	**14,235**	**29,178**

b) Key management personnel compensation

Compensation paid to Statutory Officers and Directors for the year ended February 28, 2022 totaled R$7,739 (R$4,871 at February 28, 2021) and is stated under General and administrative expenses in the statements of profit or loss. Total annual compensation of Company management for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2022, approved at the Annual General Meeting held on June 30, 2021, amounts to R$15,000. The Company’s executive officers are also included in the Share-Based Payment Plan (Stock Options), described in note 18.d.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

17. Provision for contingencies

17.1 Probable risks

The Company is a party to various ongoing legal proceedings of a labor, civil, tax and environmental nature, arising in the ordinary course of its business. Based on managerial analyses and on the opinion of its legal advisors, the Company records a provision in an amount deemed sufficient to cover probable losses, if any, on these proceedings. Changes for the year ended February 28, 2022 mainly refer to the restatement of labor, civil, tax and environmental proceedings.

Provision for contingencies is as follows:

	Individual				
Contingencies	**Environmental**	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Tax**	**Total**
At February 29, 2020	62	18,654	13,500	424	32,640
Additions	12	1,482	5,480	1,216	8,190
Reversals	(34)	(117)	(1,642)	71	(1,722)
Write-offs/payments	(40)	(18,328)	(2,870)	-	(21,238)
At February 28, 2021	-	1,691	14,468	1,711	17,870
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amália (note 9)		**40**	**1,003**	**193**	**1,236**
Additions	**-**	**1,351**	**7,753**	**6,489**	**15,593**
Reversals	**-**	**(547)**	**(5,447)**	**(1,801)**	**(7,796)**
Write-offs/payments	**-**	**(132)**	**(1,850)**	**(25)**	**(2,007)**
At February 28, 2022	**-**	**2,403**	**15,927**	**6,566**	**24,896**

	Individual				
Judicial deposits	**Environmental**	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Tax**	**Total**
At February 29, 2020	-	(753)	(2,933)	(3,498)	(7,183)
Additions	**-**	-	(895)	(19)	(914)
Write-offs	**-**	-	1,293	208	1,501
At February 28, 2021	**-**	(753)	(2,535)	(3,308)	(6,596)
Merger of Pastifício Santa Amalia		**(10)**	**(1,124)**	**(684)**	**(1,817)**
Additions	**-**	**(15)**	**(1,704)**	**(55)**	**(1,774)**
Write-offs	**-**	**671**	**1,481**	**68**	**2,219**
At February 28, 2022	**-**	**(107)**	**(3,882)**	**(3,979)**	**(7,968)**

	Consolidated				
Contingencies	**Environmental**	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Tax**	**Total**
At February 29, 2020	62	20,927	20,830	424	42,243
Foreign exchange differences	-	521	510	-	1,031
Additions	12	1,504	8,959	1,216	11,691
Reversals	(34)	(117)	(2,021)	71	(2,101)
Write-offs/payments	(40)	(21,121)	(6,849)	-	(28,010)
At February 28, 2021	-	1,714	21,429	1,711	24,854
Foreign exchange differences	**-**	**-**	**(99)**	**-**	**(99)**
Acquisition of Café Bom Dia	**-**	**907**	**339**	**15,913**	**17,159**
Acquisition of Pastifício Santa Amália	**-**	**37**	**769**	**200**	**1,007**
Additions	**-**	**1,351**	**7,986**	**6,489**	**15,826**
Reversals	**-**	**(461)**	**(4,343)**	**(1,803)**	**(6,607)**
Write-offs/payments	**-**	**(144)**	**(5,767)**	**(26)**	**(5,936)**
At February 28, 2022	**-**	**3,407**	**20,315**	**22,482**	**46,204**

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

	Consolidated				
Judicial deposits	**Environmental**	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Tax**	**Total**
At February 29, 2020	-	(752)	(4,048)	(3,498)	(8,298)
Additions	**-**	**(12)**	**(1,969)**	**(18)**	**(1,988)**
Write-offs	**-**	**-**	**2,079**	**208**	**2,276**
At February 28, 2021	**-**	**(764)**	**(3,938)**	**(3,308)**	**(8,010)**
Acquisition of Café Bom Dia	-	(84)	**(1)**	**(943)**	**(1,028)**
Acquisition of Pastificio Santa Amalia	-	**(9)**	**(1,041)**	**(670)**	**(1,720)**
Additions	-	**(37)**	**(2,067)**	**(55)**	**(2,159)**
Write-offs/payments	-	**691**	**2,403**	**67**	**3,161**
At February 28, 2022	**-**	**(203)**	**(4,645)**	**(4,909)**	**(9,757)**

Success fees are accrued by the Company for proceedings with remote likelihood of loss in accordance with the contractual provision established upon engagement of the legal advisors responsible for the tax proceedings.

As mentioned in Note 9, on December 20, 2021, the Company concluded the transaction to become the new controlling shareholder of Café Bom Dia S/A. – In-court reorganization and Agro Coffee Comércio Importação e Exportação Ltda. – In-count reorganization.

The Judicial Reorganization was granted on 03/13/2018, with the Judicial Reorganization Plan (PRJ) approved at the General Meeting on 12/17/2020 and approved by the court on February 13, 2021. Currently, the PRJ (In-court reorganization) is in regular compliance by the Companies.

Liabilities under the Judicial Reorganization were segregated into four classes:

17.1.1 Labor

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various labor claims, whose amounts are not considered material by management. The Company and its subsidiaries recorded a provision based on the likelihood of probable losses and there were no significant developments in proceedings for this year.

17.1.2 Civil

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various civil proceedings, whose individual amounts are not considered material by management. The Company and its subsidiaries recorded a provision based on the likelihood of probable losses and there were no significant developments in proceedings for this year.

17.1.3 Tax

The Company challenges in court the ICMS charges by the State of Rio Grande do Sul, for allegedly non-payment of ICMS in the period from January to December 2014, due to non-validation of offsets made with ICMS export credits acquired from a third party.

This proceeding involves the amount of R$5,936 as at February 28, 2022. This refers to stays of execution, which were deemed partially founded, reducing the fine from 120% to 100%. On May 17, 2021, the appeal filed by the Company was tried and the decision was upheld by reaffirming that only the credit balances accumulated as from the enactment of article 25, paragraph 1 of Kandir Law (Supplementary Law No. 87/96), are transferable, that is, the arguments presented by the Company that the ICMS credits transferred were recognized by means of a final and unappealable decision after November 13, 2013, during the full validity of Kandir Law, were not accepted. Due to the decision on the appeal, the likelihood of loss was reassessed by the sponsor of the lawsuit, changing the risk of loss from possible to probable. The lawsuit is currently awaiting judgment of the Appeal to the STJ (the same matter is being discussed in another lawsuit, involving an amount of R$1,470, whose likelihood of loss is assessed as possible).

The Company is a party to various tax proceedings, whose individual amounts are not considered material by management. These proceedings collectively amount to R$437 as at February 28, 2022.

17.2 Risks of possible losses

The Company and its subsidiaries are party to administrative and legal proceedings assessed as possible loss by management and supported by legal advisors, for which no provision has been recorded. As at February 28, 2022, the contingencies assessed as possible loss totaled R$936,819, of which R$826,256 refer to tax proceedings; R$62,388 refer to labor claims; and R$48,175 refer to civil proceedings (R$794,094 in February 2021, of which R$755,666 refer to tax proceedings; R$26,995 refer to labor claims; and R$11,433 refer to civil proceedings).

17.2.1 Labor

Company Ciclo challenges in court with the Rio Grande do Sul Labor Union (“SINDIMERCOSUL”), the nullity and invalidity of receipts issued by employees, with the consequent application of salary adjustments, payment of the Premium for Length of Service or Five-Year period in the percentage of 5% of the base salary, increased by 1% for each year worked, payment of the assiduity and punctuality premium in the amount equivalent to one (1) working day, reimbursement of expenses or travel allowances for food (breakfast, lunch and dinner). The sentence accepted the preliminary raised in defense and extinguished the proceeding without resolution of the merits. The Union’s appeal was partially granted to recognize the Union’s active legitimacy, ruling out the extinction of the proceeding, without resolution of the merits, thus it was determined the return of the case records to the court of origin for the regular processing of the case. In a new decision handed down on February 1, 2022, Ciclo was ordered to pay the following portions to the replaced ones: effects of the commissions on weekly remunerated rest and attorney’s fees of 15% on the amount arising from the unfavorable decision settled. On February 8, a request for amendment of judgment was filed. The estimated amount of the lawsuit restated in February 28, 2022 totals R$16,152.

17.2.2 Civil

The Company’s and its subsidiaries’ legal and administrative civil proceedings assessed as possible loss total R$ 48,175 (R$11,433 at February 28, 2021). They mostly refer to litigation matters arising from allegedly contractual default and noncompliance with legal obligations of various types, such as disputes arising from contracts in general, including commercial representation and transportation contracts, regulatory issues, traffic accidents, consumer relations, among others. Claims for compensation for losses and damages, application of penalties and obligations to do are the principal matters discussed.

17.2.3 Tax

State Value-Added Tax (ICMS)

The Company has been challenging in court the use of ICMS credits on purchases that are subsequently shipped with reduction of the tax base (tax benefit related to basket of food staples), in the amount of R$28,647 (R$33,237 at February 28, 2021). Currently, expert examination at lower court is awaited. The Company was handed down a favorable decision in the higher court in a lawsuit on the same matter and, therefore, reclassified the likelihood of loss to remote (R$5,045).

Import Duty

The Company has been challenging at administrative court level the collection of import duty and of fine arising from two assessment notices on the alleged incorrect classification of rice from 2007 to 2009, in the amount of R$35,941 (R$54,893 at February 28, 2021). Both cases await decision at upper administrative court level. The Company was handed down a favorable decision in the higher court and, currently, the Brazilian General Attorney's Office of the National Treasury (PGFN) Appeal to the STJ is pending judgment. The Company was handed down a favorable decision in a lawsuit on the same matter and, therefore, this proceeding was extinguished (R$19,833).

The matters involving IRPJ and CSLL were assessed by management and its legal advisors and were assessed as a possible loss tending to remote loss, according to IFRIC 23/ICPC22.

i) The Company has been challenging in court the IRPJ and CSLL charge for calendar year 2004, arising from the disallowance of expenses related to the tax amortization of goodwill resulting from the merger of Rice S.A. Administração e Participações, in the amount of R$5,204 (R$20,510 at February 28, 2021. Currently, the Company awaits a decision at the lower court.

The same matter was being challenged in an administrative proceeding (calendar years 1999 to 2003), for which a final and unappealable favorable decision was handed down to the Company in February 2022 (R$14,883).

ii) The Company was served a tax deficiency notice relating to IRPJ and CSLL for calendar years 2011 to 2012, arising from the tax amortization of goodwill resulting from the mergers of Femepe Indústria e Comércio de Pescados S.A. Canadá Participações Ltda., GIF Codajás Participações S.A. and Docelar Alimentos e Bebidas S.A., totaling R$322,829 (R$310,827 at February 28, 2021), including fine and interest charges.

Management understands that goodwill was appropriately recognized, in strict compliance with the tax legislation, according to the requirements set forth in article 385, paragraph 2, item II and paragraph 3, combined with article 386, item III, of the Income Tax Regulation (RIR/99). Based on the risk assessment carried out by the Company’s legal advisors, R$249,403 are assessed as possible loss tending to remote loss (including fine and interest charges) and R$73,426 are assessed as remote loss (50% of the qualified automatic fine and related interest). The Company currently awaits judgment of the request filed for amendment of judgment filed by it, and of an appeal to the Brazilian High Court of Justice (STJ) brought by the Tax Authorities.

iii) The Company filed a writ of mandamus to ensure its right to deliver the E-Requests for

Federal Tax Recovery, Refund or Offset ("PER/DCOMP") for the use of IRPJ and CSLL credits referring to 2013 and 2014, in view of the Brazilian IRS (RFB) complaint that the request for refund or offset return should be made within five years from the calculation period. Management understands that, with Supplementary Law (LC) No. 160/2017, the tax benefits are now considered an investment grant; therefore, R$29,918 (R$28,810 at February 28, 2021) were excluded from the IRPJ and CSLL base. A decision that deemed the claim unfounded was handed down, and in March 2022, a decision was awarded dismissing the Company's appeal.

With that in view, the Company elected to withdraw from the current writ of mandamus (which may be done without resolving the merits and at any time, according to the case law of the STF), to file a new writ of mandamus in order to discuss deeply and with other arguments the possibility of using IRPJ credits. Currently, the Company awaits the validation of the withdrawal of the first writ of mandamus, for subsequent filing of the new lawsuit.

At the same time, the Company administratively filed a request for refund related to the 2013 CSLL credit.

iv) The Company has been challenging through administrative proceeding the IRPJ and CSLL debts arising from the disallowance of the deduction of the cost of raw material acquired from a supplier later considered disreputable by the Brazilian IRS, in the amount of R$20,623 (R$20,348 as at February 28, 2021). Currently, the Company awaits the ruling of the voluntary appeal filed by it.

v) The Company has been challenging through administrative proceeding the IRPJ/CSLL charge and the related IRPJ surtax for 2017, in view of the exclusion of the ICMS tax benefits from the tax bases of the referred to taxes, pursuant to Supplementary Law No.160/2017. The Brazilian IRS disallowed part of the income and social contribution tax loss offsets calculated in 2017, carried out in the subsequent years (2018 and 2020), requiring IRPJ and CSLL of such periods in the amount of R$30,087, plus fine and interest charges. The Company currently awaits the ruling of the appeal.

vi) The Company has been challenging through administrative proceeding the IRPJ/CSLL and IRRF charge for 2017, in the amount of R$29,992, including fine and interest charges, in view of the exclusion from the tax bases of the referred to taxes, by the merged company SLC Alimentos, of expenses with the acquisition of raw material from a supplier considered disreputable and for making an unjustified payment. The Company currently awaits the ruling of the appeal. The former controlling shareholders of the merged company are contractually liable to indemnify the Company in the event of any loss arising from this proceeding, as the triggering event occurred prior to the acquisition.

vii) The Company has been challenging through administrative proceeding the IRPJ/CSLL charge for 2017 and 2018, in the amount of R$13,846, including fine and interest charges, arising from tax deductions made by the merged company Pastifício Santa Amália, as amortization of goodwill on the investment operation formalized in 2013, due to the transfer of capital to Alicorp S.A.A. The Company currently awaits the ruling of the appeal. The former controlling shareholders of the merged company are contractually liable to indemnify the Company in the event of any loss arising from this proceeding, as the triggering event occurred prior to the acquisition.

PIS and COFINS

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

(i) The Company has been challenging in court the collection of PIS/COFINS related to offsetting with IPI credits that had not been validated, in the amount of R$21,061 (R$20,760 at February 28, 2021). The appeal lodged by the Company is currently awaiting trial.

(ii) The Company has been challenging through administrative proceeding the use of certain credits, through offsets with federal taxes, arising from the purchase of inputs. The debts required in the administrative proceedings, including fine, amount to R$177,791 (R$187,922 at February 28, 2021). Currently, the Company awaits ruling of the challenges/voluntary appeals filed by it.

Service Tax (ISS)

(i) The Company been challenging through legal and administrative proceedings the collection of ISS carried out by the municipality of Rio Grande/RS, related to the rice drying process, in the amount of R$33,553. The Company currently awaits the ruling of the challenge in the administrative proceedings and ruling of the appeal to the STJ filed by that municipality under the legal proceeding.

18. Equity

a) Capital

The Company's capital amounts to R$950,374 at February 28, 2022 and February 28, 2021 (authorized capital of R$2,500,000), fully represented by common shares, held as follows:

	02/28/2022		02/28/2021	
Shareholders	Number of	(%)	Number of	(%)
Camil Investimentos S.A.	**229,735,239**	**62.09%**	229,735,239	62.09%
Controlling shareholders and managing officers	**19,809,764**	**5.35%**	20,013,264	1.00%
Treasury	**9,986,500**	**2.70%**	3,706,600	5.41%
Outstanding shares (free float)	**110,468,497**	**29.86%**	116,544,897	31.50%
Total	**370,000,000**	**100.00%**	370,000,000	100.00%

b) Earnings per share

Calculation of earnings per share:	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Numerator - basic		
Net income for the year	**477,784**	462,676
Denominator - basic		
Weighted average number of common shares (*)	**363,181,275**	368,941,167
Net basic earnings per share - in Reais	**1.3156**	1.2541
Numerator - diluted		
Net income for the year	**477,784**	462,676
Denominator - diluted		
Weighted average number of common shares (*)	**363,181,275**	368,941,167
Exercisable stock options - 1st grant (Note 18.d)	**1,984,556**	1,129,547
Exercisable stock options – 2nd grant (Note 18.d)	**2,194,794**	1,241,690
Exercisable stock options - 3rd grant (Note 18.d)	**705,821**	-
Net diluted earnings per share - in Reais	**1.2981**	1.2461

(*) The Company's weighted average number of shares does not include treasury shares acquired due to the Stock Option plan for the year ended February 28, 2022.

c) Share buyback program

On August 27, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the fourth share buyback program for the acquisition of up to 4,000,000 common shares issued by the Company, observing the limits of CVM Ruling No. 567/2015. The purpose of the share buyback program was to carry out the acquisition of shares issued by the Company in the scope of grants already performed under the Company's stock option plan, as well as for cancellation, being held in treasury or being disposed of, without reducing capital, in order to apply efficiently the funds available in cash. The program is valid for 12 months, starting on August 28, 2020 (inclusive) and ending on August 27, 2021. The financial institution that operates as an intermediary for the Buyback Program is Ágora Investimentos.

By February 28, 2021, 3,720,100 shares were repurchased, totaling R$44,534 allocated to the treasury share account.

On March 9, 2021, the program completed the buyback process, having acquired those 4,000,000 common shares proposed in the program.

On March 31, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the fifth share buyback program for the acquisition of up to 4,000,000 common shares issued by the Company, observing the limits of CVM Ruling No. 567/2015. The purpose of the buyback program was to carry out the acquisition of shares issued by the Company in the scope of grants already performed under the Company's stock option plan, as well as for cancellation, being held in treasury or being disposed of, without reducing capital, in order to apply efficiently the funds available in cash. The program is valid for 12 months, starting on April 1, 2021 and ending on March 31, 2022. The financial institution that operates as an intermediary for the Buyback Program is Ágora Investimentos.

On November 4, 2021, the Company had finalized the repurchase of the 4,000,000 shares belonging to the fifth share buyback program that were allocated under treasury shares.

The difference between the total number of shares repurchased in the 4^{th} and 5^{th} buyback programs and the amount of treasury shares recorded refers to 13,500 shares whose options were exercised on February 18, 2021.

On November 25, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the sixth share buyback program for the acquisition of up to 2,000,000 common shares issued by the Company, observing the limits of CVM Ruling No. 567/2015. The purpose of the share buyback program was to carry out the acquisition of shares issued by the Company in the scope of grants already performed under the Company's stock option plan, as well as for cancellation, being held in treasury or being disposed of, without reducing capital, in order to apply efficiently the funds available in cash. This program is valid for 12 months, starting on November 26, 2021 and ending on November 25, 2022. The financial institution that operates as an intermediary for the Buyback Program is Ágora Investimentos.

On February 10, 2022, the Company completed the repurchase of the 2,000,000 shares of the sixth share buyback program that were allocated to the treasury share account.

d) Share-based payment

At the Special General Meeting held on August 28, 2017, the shareholders approved the Stock Option Plan for managing officers and employees of the Company or companies under its control, to be selected and elected by the Board of Directors (Plan's administrators), limiting the total number of shares granted to four percent (4%) of total Shares representing the Company's total capital, on the approval date of the Stock Option Plan. It has an indefinite term and may be terminated at any time, as decided at the General Meeting.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

The first grant was approved by the Board of Directors on October 31, 2017 and the second on December 12, 2017.

On April 1, 2019, the Board of Directors approved the third grant of stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan approved at the Special General Meeting held on August 28, 2017. The grants will be limited to 4,191,270 common shares. The new grant complies with the limit of 4% of the Company's capital as provided for in the Stock Option Plan.

The exercise price of each New Option will correspond to R$6.96 (six reais and ninety-six cents) per share, equivalent to the weighted average quotation of shares issued by the Company of the 30 (thirty) trading sessions of B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão immediately prior to the Granting Date.

In addition to this fact, there were contractual dissolutions related to the two existing grants in the quarter ended May 31, 2019.

On March 31, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the 5th grant of stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan approved at the Special General Meeting held on August 28, 2017.

The Company may grant stock options up to the limit of 3,063,395 common shares issued by it, subject to the global limit of 4% of its capital. The strike price of each New Option will correspond to R$10.73 (ten reais and seventy-three cents) per share.

The Granting Plan has the following objectives:

i) encourage the expansion of the Company's social objectives;
ii) align the interests of the shareholders with those of the Plan's Beneficiaries;
iii) encourage the creation of value to the Company or other companies under its control through the Beneficiaries;
iv) share risks and gains among shareholders, managing officers and employees.

Exercise of options

The Options must be exercised within a maximum period of seven (7) years, subject to the vesting period below:

Number of Options	Vesting period
20%	2 years
30%	3 years
50%	4 years

Options not exercised by the deadline will be extinguished.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Position of options granted through February 28, 2022 and the corresponding provision, net of provision for IRPJ and CSLL, totaling R$13,051 (R$9,281 at February 28, 2021) is as follows:

Granting date	10/31/2017		12/12/2017		04/01/2019		04/02/2020		03/31/2021		Total		
	Number of shares granted	Gross provision	Number of shares granted	Gross provision	Number of shares granted	Gross provision	Number of shares granted	Gross provision	Number of shares granted	Gross provision	Number of shares granted	Gross provision	Net provision
Exercise of options													
20% on the second anniversary	398,711	533	439,259	436	**705,821**	**1,043**	**723,579**	**981**	**612,679**	**639**	**2,880,049**	**3,632**	**2,397**
30% on the third anniversary	598,067	1,070	658,888	929	**1,058,732**	**1,944**	**1,085,368**	**1,260**	**919,018**	**818**	**4,320,073**	**6,021**	**3,977**
50% on the fourth anniversary	996,778	2,176	1,098,147	1,955	**1,764,554**	**2,860**	**1,808,947**	**1,902**	**1,531,697**	**1,227**	**7,200,122**	**10,120**	**6,677**
	1,993,556	**3,779**	**2,196,294**	**3,320**	**3,529,107**	**5,847**	**3,617,893**	**4,143**	**3,063,395**	**2,684**	**14,400,245**	**19,773**	**13,051**

The provisions governing the Stock Option Plan are set out in attachment II to the minutes of the aforementioned Meeting.

The assumptions that govern each stock option plan and the respective changes are detailed below:

	First grant				Second grant			
Issue date	10/31/2017				12/12/2017			
Date of amendment	04/01/2019				04/01/2019			
	Tranche I	**Tranche II**	**Tranche III**	**Total**	**Tranche I**	**Tranche II**	**Tranche III**	**Total**
Strike price	9.00	9.00	9.00	N/A	9.00	9.00	9.00	N/A
Strike price (estimated) at the reporting date	9.60	10.24	11.00	N/A	9.51	10.14	10.94	N/A
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7.24%	8.40%	9.17%	N/A	6.89%	8.24%	9.22%	N/A
Contractual exercise term	2.00	3.00	4.00	N/A	2.00	3.00	4.00	N/A
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Share volatility in the market %	32%	32%	32%	N/A	32%	32%	32%	N/A
Total number of outstanding options	398,711	598,067	996,778	1,993,556	439,259	658,888	1,098,147	2,196,294
Number of options granted	575,513	863,269	1,438,782	2,877,563	588,802	883,202	1,472,004	2,944,008
Number of cancelled shares	176,801	265,202	442,004	884,007	149,543	224,314	373,857	747,714
Number of vested/exercisable shares	398,711	598,067	996,778	1,993,556	439,259	658,888	1,098,147	2,196,294
Number of exercised options	9,000	-	-	9,000	1,500	-	-	1,500
Number of options to be exercised	389,711	598,067	996,778	1,984,556	437,759	658,888	1,098,147	2,194,794
Estimated fair value (R$/share)	1.34	1.79	2.18	N/A	0.99	1.41	1.78	N/A

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

	Third grant				Fourth grant			
Issue date	04/01/2019				04/01/2020			
Date of amendment	04/01/2019				04/01/2020			
	Tranche I	**Tranche II**	**Tranche III**	**Total**	**Tranche I**	**Tranche II**	**Tranche III**	**Total**
Strike price	6.96	6.96	6.96	N/A	7.98	7.98	7.98	N/A
Strike price (estimated) at the reporting date	7.56	7.86	8.32	N/A	8.24	8.75	9.02	N/A
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7.40%	7.91%	8.46%	N/A	4.22%	5.90%	6.29%	N/A
Contractual exercise term	2.00	3.00	4.00	N/A	2.00	3.00	4.00	N/A
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Share volatility in the market %	32%	32%	32%	N/A	33%	33%	33%	N/A
Total number of outstanding options	705,821	1,058,732	1,764,553	3,529,106	723,579	1,085,368	1,808,947	3,617,893
Number of options granted	838,254	1,257,381	2,095,635	4,191,270	825,533	1,238,300	2,063,833	4,127,666
Number of cancelled shares	132,433	198,649	331,082	662,164	101,955	152,932	254,887	509,773
Number of vested/exercisable shares	1,043,204	1,999,945	3,922,602	6,965,751	1,023,140	1,972,113	3,970,638	6,965,891
Number of exercised options	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Number of options to be exercised	705,821	1,058,732	1,764,553	3,529,106	720,579	1,085,368	1,808,947	3,614,893
Estimated fair value (R$/share)	1.48	1.89	2.22	N/A	1.41	1.82	2.19	N/A

	Fifth grant			
Issue date	03/31/2021			
Date of amendment	03/31/2021			
	Tranche I	**Tranche II**	**Tranche III**	**Total**
Strike price	10.39	10.39	10.39	N/A
Strike price (estimated) at the reporting date	11.22	12.01	12.50	N/A
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0,07	0,08	0,08	N/A
Contractual exercise term	2.00	3.00	4.00	N/A
Expected dividend yield	-	-	-	N/A
Share volatility in the market %	0,34	0,34	0,34	N/A
Total number of outstanding options	612,679	919,018	1,531,697	3,063,395
Number of options granted	612,679	919,018	1,531,697	3,063,395
Number of cancelled shares	-	-	-	-
Number of vested/exercisable shares	612,679	919,018	1,531,697	3,063,395
Number of exercised options	-	-	-	-
Number of options to be exercised	612,679	919,018	1,531,697	3,063,395
Estimated fair value (R$/share)	2.09	2.67	3.21	N/A

Changes in options of the five grants for the year are as follows:

	First grant				Second grant			
	Tranche I	Tranche II	Tranche III	Total	Tranche I	Tranche II	Tranche III	Total
Position of options at 02/28/2021	446,419	683,128	1,138,547	2,268,094	495,776	745,914	1,243,190	2,484,880
Cancelled options	(56,708)	(85,061)	(141,769)	(283,538)	(58,017)	(87,026)	(145,043)	(290,085)
Balance of options at 02/28/2022	**389,711**	**598,067**	**996,778**	**1,984,556**	**437,759**	**658,889**	**1,098,148**	**2,194,795**
Options exercisable at 02/28/2022	389,711	598,067	996,778	1,984,556	437,759	658,888	1,098,148	2,194,795

	Third grant				Fourth grant			
	Tranche I	Tranche II	Tranche III	Total	Tranche I	Tranche II	Tranche III	Total
Position of options at 02/28/2021	781,355	1,172,032	1,953,387	3,906,774	822,533	1,238,300	2,063,833	4,124,666
Cancelled options	(75,533)	(113,300)	(188,834)	(377,667)	(101,955)	(152,932)	(254,887)	(509,773)
Balance of options at 02/28/2022	**705,822**	**1,058,732**	**1,764,554**	**3,529,107**	**720,578**	**1,085,368**	**1,808,947**	**3,614,893**
Options exercisable at 02/28/2022	705,821	1,058,732	1,764,553	3,529,106	720,579	1,085,368	1,808,947	3,614,893

	Fifth grant			
	Tranche I	Tranche II	Tranche III	Total
Position of options at 02/28/2021	-	-	-	-
Options granted	612,679	919,018	1,531,697	3,063,395
Balance of options at 02/28/2022	**612,679**	**919,018**	**1,531,697**	**3,063,395**
Options exercisable at 02/28/2022	612,679	919,018	1,531,697	3,063,395

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

e) Payment to shareholders and distribution of profit

The Company management decided on the distribution of profits at the Board of Directors' Meeting, as follows:

(i) On February 25, 2021, the Board of Directors approved payment of Interest on Equity to the Company's shareholders referring to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2021. The gross amount approved was R$20,000, corresponding to the gross unit value of R$0.054642793 per common share. IOE was paid on March 31, 2021 to shareholders holding common shares issued by the Company at March 22, 2021.

(ii) At May 27, 2021, the Board of Directors approved payment of Interest on Equity to the Company's shareholders, using the Retained Profit Reserve balance recorded in the Company's financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2021, which will be allocated to the mandatory minimum dividend amount for the year ending February 28, 2022. The gross amount approved was R$20,000, corresponding to the gross unit amount of R$0.054789402 per common share. The payment was carried out on June 14, 2021.

(iii) On August 26, 2021, the Board of Directors approved payment of Interest on Equity to the Company's shareholders, which will be added to the mandatory minimum dividend for the fiscal year ending February 28, 2022. The gross amount approved was R$25,000, corresponding to the unit value of R$0.068755155 per common share. The payment was carried out on September 13, 2021.

(iv) On November 25, 2021, the Board of Directors approved payment of interest on equity to Company shareholders. The approved gross amount was R$25,000, corresponding to the gross unit value of R$ 0.069058198 per common share. The payment was carried out on December 13, 2021.

(v) On February 24, 2022, the Board of Directors approved payment of Interest on Equity to the Company's shareholders referring to the fiscal year ended February 28, 2022. The gross amount approved was R$25,000, corresponding to the gross unit value of R$0.069441840 per common share. IOE was paid on March 14, 2022 to shareholders holding common shares issued by the Company at March 3, 2022.

In accordance with the corporation law and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the distribution of profits as at February 28, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Income for the year	477,784	462,676
Recognition of tax incentive reserve	(127,577)	(197,615)
Recognition of legal reserve	350,207	265,061
Recognition of legal reserve (5% on income)	(17,510)	(13,253)
Deemed cost realization adjustment	4,118	4,118
Dividend calculation basis	336,815	255,925
Mandatory minimum dividend (25%)	(84,204)	(63,981)
Additional dividends for the year	(10,796)	(114,060)
Total paid through IOE for the year	(95,000)	(178,041)
Set up of Retained profit reserve to be approved at the AGM (*)	241,815	77,885

(*) The allocation of the Retained profit reserve should be approved at the Annual General Meeting (AGM), according to the proposed capital budget. The difference with the constitution of 2022 refers to the interest on equity paid through the use of the reserve allocated to the minimum mandatory dividends.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

f) Tax incentive reserve

According to the legal basis described in Note 8, tax incentives granted by the States or by the Federal District are now considered investment subsidies, deductible for purposes of calculation of income and social contribution taxes. Thus, the Company determined, in the cash generating units of grains and fish, the ICMS subsidy in the accumulated total of R$1,045,621, on February 28, 2022, recognized as follows: i) R$127,577 of ICMS subsidy related to for the year ended February 28, 2022, ii) R$197,615 of ICMS subsidy related to the year ended February 28, 2021; and iii) R$720,429 of ICMS subsidy accrued until the year ended February 29, 2020. As provided for by article 30 of Law 12,973/14, the tax incentive reserve may be used to absorb losses, provided that they have previously the other Profit Reserves have been fully absorbed, with the exception of the Legal Reserve, or for capital increase. Within the same legal provision, the tax incentive reserve and legal reserve do not form the basis for calculating the minimum mandatory dividend, and the Company must submit it to taxation, in the event of distribution.

19. Income and social contribution taxes

Reconciliation of amounts recorded in profit or loss

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Income (loss) before taxes	**446,966**	495,957	**509,339**	537,163
Statutory rates (*)	**34%**	34%	**34%**	34%
Income and social contribution taxes at statutory rate	**(151,968)**	(168,625)	**(173,175)**	(182,635)
Permanent (additions)/exclusions				
Equity pickup	**74,715**	40,176	**56**	(448)
ICMS subsidy	**43,376**	67,189	**43,376**	67,189
Payment of interest on equity	**39,100**	23,800	**39,100**	23,800
Recognition of credits on SELIC undue payments (a)	**25,640**	-	**25,640**	
Other permanent exclusions (additions)	**(45)**	4,179	**34,385**	17,607
Amount recorded in profit or loss (*(	**30,818**	(33,281)	**(30,618)**	(74,487)
Effective rates	**-6.9%**	6.7%	**6.0%**	13.9%

(*) Income tax is calculated at the rate of 25% for subsidiaries located in Uruguay and Ecuador, 27% for those located in Chile; and 29.5% for those located in Peru. The rate difference is stated under "Other permanent exclusions (additions)". No social contribution tax is levied in these countries.

a) On September 24, 2021, the plenary session of the Federal Supreme Court ("STF") ruled on Extraordinary Appeal No. 1.063.187/SC (subject 962) declaring unconstitutional the incidence of IRPJ and CSLL on late payment interest and monetary correction related to the Selic rate received due to the repetition of tax overpayments.

The Company has a lawsuit in which it discusses the right to repeat the amounts of IRPJ, CSLL, PIS and COFINS that were levied on the amounts corresponding to the Selic rate applied to its tax overpayments and judicial deposits, as well as requesting recognition of the right to refund/ compensation of amounts unduly collected in recent years. To date, no final court decision has been rendered in the aforementioned lawsuit. Based on the decision rendered by the STF and supported by the assessment of its external consultants, the Company assessed it as probable that the tax treatment will be accepted, especially with regard to the expectation of recognition of its right to refund/compensation of amounts related to the IRPJ and CSLL levied on the Selic rate related to undue tax accounted for years from 2015 to 2021. Thus, in the year ended February 28, 2022, according to ICPC 22/IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty on the Treatment of Taxes on Income, the reversal of deferred IRPJ and CSLL calculated on selic interest in the amount of R$25,640.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred income and social contribution taxes

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Temporary differences - gains				
Allowance for expected credit losses	**1,542**	1,402	**2,874**	2,432
Provision for profit sharing	**4,413**	7,887	**5,782**	9,298
Provision for contingencies	**8,464**	6,076	**13,459**	6,834
Income and social contribution tax losses	**17,485**	-	**22,405**	-
Provision for losses on advances to suppliers	**4,082**	3,587	**4,082**	3,587
Provision for inventory losses	**1,209**	1,941	**3,550**	1,941
Provision for losses on tax credits	**4,715**	1,017	**4,967**	1,299
Provision for sales discounts	**10,087**	11,460	**10,146**	11,526
Goodwill on merger	**11,482**	-	**11,482**	-
Provision for loss on discontinued operations	**9,014**	11,606	**9,014**	11,606
Changes in IFRS 16 - Right-of-use assets	**58,470**	36,198	**62,360**	37,152
Other temporary provisions	**3,306**	4,328	**8,560**	10,173
Total	**134,270**	85,502	**158,681**	95,848

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Temporary differences - losses				
Difference between accounting goodwill and tax goodwill	**41,033**	41,033	**41,033**	41,033
On allocation to intangible assets	**38,986**	38,986	**52,011**	62,930
On allocation to property, plant and equipment	**9,956**	12,762	**9,956**	12,762
Property, plant and equipment (deemed cost)	**66,740**	31,891	**66,740**	31,891
Income from abroad	**3,627**	3,627	**3,627**	3627
Changes in IFRS 16 - Lease liabilities	**56,161**	33,759	**57,291**	36,911
Other temporary differences	**565**	1,290	**31,006**	20,019
	217,068	163,348	**261,664**	209,173
Deferred income and social contribution taxes, net	**82,797**	77,846	**102,984**	113,325

The Company had tax credits arising from income and social contribution tax losses and temporary differences. In Brazil the tax loss offset, limited by law to 30% of the taxable income for the year, implies a considerable increase in the recovery period for tax credits. All credits referring to tax losses were used in 2020, however, a new balance were constituted, referring to the months of January and February 2022.

20. Sales and service revenue, net

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Gross revenue from sales and services				
Domestic market	**7,329,136**	5,902,139	**9,155,108**	7,459,384
Foreign market	**318,862**	300,807	**1,106,228**	1,036,682
	7,647,998	6,202,946	**10,261,336**	8,496,066
Sales deductions				
Sales taxes	**(573,906)**	(448,005)	**(645,482)**	(513,933)
Returns and rebates	**(454,119)**	(385,006)	**(599,999)**	(516,154)
	(1,028,025)	(833,011)	**(1,245,481)**	(1,030,087)
	6,619,973	5,369,935	**9,015,855**	7,465,979

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

21. Expenses by type

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Expenses by function				
Cost of goods sold	**(5,453,973)**	(4,282,520)	**(7,237,702)**	(5,804,994)
Selling expenses	**(495,649)**	(423,395)	**(807,525)**	(701,222)
General and administrative expenses	**(305,309)**	(243,222)	**(443,197)**	(360,858)
	(6,254,931)	(4,949,137)	**(8,488,424)**	(6,867,074)
Expenses by nature				
Materials and raw material	**(4,999,768)**	(3,876,222)	**(6,365,971)**	(4,996,090)
Third-party services	**(104,854)**	(84,233)	**(158,366)**	(122,566)
Maintenance	**(115,729)**	(96,517)	**(144,357)**	(120,055)
Personnel	**(362,352)**	(328,612)	**(586,477)**	(529,180)
Freight	**(375,194)**	(300,278)	**(616,631)**	(501,640)
Sales commissions	**(32,800)**	(28,532)	**(51,885)**	(42,824)
Electric power	**(48,666)**	(41,358)	**(77,653)**	(71,689)
Depreciation and amortization	**(93,625)**	(75,067)	**(144,388)**	(128,717)
Amortization of the right-of-use asset (Note 13)	**(21,596)**	(25,982)	**(28,470)**	(36,107)
Lease (Note 13)	**(10,324)**	(5,943)	**(20,431)**	(15,206)
Taxes and charges	**(12,601)**	(9,051)	**(34,720)**	(38,888)
Export expenses	**(24,698)**	(31,227)	**(82,741)**	(99,569)
Other	**(52,724)**	(46,115)	**(176,334)**	(164,543)
	(6,254,931)	(4,949,137)	**(8,488,424)**	(6,867,074)

22. Finance income (costs)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Finance costs				
Interest on loans	**(157,747)**	(66,577)	**(172,625)**	(89,789)
Interest on leases (Note 13)	**(5,636)**	(5,249)	**(6,554)**	(5,991)
Derivatives	**(111,596)**	(185,217)	**(111,596)**	(185,217)
Foreign exchange differences	**(21,521)**	(41,283)	**(28,588)**	(47,623)
Monetary variation	**(6,279)**	(2,999)	**(4,737)**	(2,314)
Other	**(14,196)**	(17,384)	**(21,809)**	(32,301)
	(316,975)	(318,709)	**(345,909)**	(363,235)
Finance income				
Interest	**5,926**	3,631	**20,776**	19,846
Discounts	**2,442**	2,000	**2,459**	2,009
Short-term investment yield	**58,779**	15,871	**59,127**	15,871
Derivatives	**99,924**	197,353	**99,924**	197,353
Foreign exchange differences	**16,264**	30,636	**23,676**	31,941
Monetary variation	**6,863**	749	**7,589**	749
Other monetary gains	**-**	2,406	**3,219**	9,442
Other	**-**	-	**1,549**	995
	190,198	252,646	**218,319**	278,206
	(126,777)	(66,063)	**(127,590)**	(85,029)

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

23. Other operating income (expense)

Other operating income (expenses) are detailed below:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Previously unused INSS credits (a)	-	5,731	-	5,731
Exclusion of ICMS matching credits from the IRPJ and CSLL tax base (b)	-	4	-	4
PIS and COFINS credit referring to 2019 revision (c)	-	2,838	-	2,838
Recovery of expenses with transportation and claims	-	2,552	-	2,552
Reversal of discounts provisioned in prior periods	-	1,084	-	1,084
Reversal of/Provision for loss on manufacturing plant (d)	-	1,688	-	1,688
ICMS credits referring to the Manaus Free Trade Zone (e)	-	1,314	-	1,314
Recovery of expenses with suppliers	-	2,771	-	2771
Loss on discontinued operations	**(2,780)**	-	**(2,780)**	-
Credit adjustment on ICMS exclusion from PIS and COFINS bases	**(1,326)**	-	**(1,326)**	-
Payment of ICMS tax delinquency notice	**(7,450)**	-	**(7,450)**	-
Write-off - improvements in Santa Cruz units	**(1,733)**	-	**(1,733)**	-
Gain on bargain purchase *	**918**	-	**46,328**	-
Negotiation - contractual discharge – Café Bom dia (f)	-	-	**34,069**	-
Social security tax debts installment (g)	-	-	**26,299**	-
Sale of Tucapel head office - subsidiary	-	-	**11,830**	-
Other	**1,322**	1,079	**4,097**	2,626
	(11,049)	23,057	109,334	24,604

(*) As shown in note 9, the Company found an advantageous purchase in the acquisitions of the companies Agroindustrias Dajahu S.A. and Agro Coffee Comércio Importação e Exportação Ltda. – In-Court Recovery. The Company reviewed the identification of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and the respective fair values and concluded that the result calculated is adequate and concluded that the transaction is appropriate.

a) Recognition of tax credit on social security contributions (INSS)

On June 10, 2020, the Company recognized tax credits on social security contributions (INSS). The credits refer to the permission to exclude from the INSS tax base discounts on meal vouchers, subsidized transportation and health insurance (employee and dependent), awards, bonuses and rewards. Considering the retrospective effect of 5 years, the Company recorded tax credit of R$5,731.

b) Exclusion of ICMS matching credits from the IRPJ and CSLL base

In June 2020, the Company was awarded a final and unappealable favorable decision on Ordinary Action No. 5014613-35.2017.4.04.7100, referring to the right to exclude ICMS tax matching credits from the IRPJ/CSLL tax base. As such, SLC was allowed to exclude ICMS matching credits from the IRPJ and CSLL tax base and offset the amounts unduly paid in the period between calendar years 2012 through 2018. Based on this decision, the Company recorded tax credit of R$4,000.

c) PIS and COFINS credit referring to 2019 revision

In February 2021, the Company recognized PIS and COFINS credits related to the revision of calculations and EFD-Contributions from January to September 2019. Based on this revision, the Company recorded a tax credit of R$2,838.

d) Provision for loss on manufacturing plants

São Gonçalo plant - state of Rio de Janeiro (RJ)

In the year ended February 28, 2019, the Company discontinued its fish-related operation at the São Gonçalo unit, located in the state of Rio Janeiro, and transferred such operation to the Navegantes unit, located in the state of Santa Catarina; and, after calculating the recoverable amount, recorded a provision for restructuring amounting to R$31,269. In February 2020, the Company restated the provision amount by adding R$2,063 to that loss. In the year ended February 28, 2021, the Company recognized a reversal of R$200 in regard to this provision.

Tarumã plant - state of São Paulo (SP)

After completion of the project to expand activities at the Barra Bonita unit, located in the state of São Paulo, that unit will absorb Tarumã's activities. The provision for loss of assets amounts to R$ 1,275, recorded at February 29, 2020. In June 2020, the Company reversed the provision for assets in Cuiabá, state of Mato Grosso (MT). In the year ended February 28, 2021, the Company recognized a reversal of R$471 related to this provision.

Cuiabá plant (state of Mato Gross - MT) and Uruguaiana plant (state of Rio Grande do Sul - RS)

Due to restructuring of operating activities, these units will be closed and their assets written off to loss. The estimated provision for the Cuiabá plant's assets is R$1,016 and for Uruguaiana plant's assets is R$78, both recorded at February 29, 2020. In June 2020, the Company reversed the assets in Cuiabá/MT.

Porto Alegre administrative unit - state of Rio Grande do Sul

With the merger of SLC Alimentos, the administrative activities were distributed and part of the assets of the Porto Alegre unit will be relocated. The estimated provision for the retired assets is R$70 recorded at February 29, 2020.

e) ICMS tax credits referring to the Manaus Free Trade Zone (ZFM)

In January 2021, the Company recognized tax credits related to ICMS as a result of shipments to the Manaus Free Trade Zone (ZFM). This recognition was made premised on Decree-Law No. 288/67 which deems shipments to the ZFM equivalent to export operations, considering its characteristics of Free Trade Area. The Company recorded a tax credit of R$1,314 for periods between 2016 and 2020, according to Note 8.

f) Negotiation and settlement of the Pactual debt

On January 19, 2022, the subsidiary Café Bom Dia settled the Private Instrument of Confession of Debt, Cumulated with Extinctive Transaction of Existing Litigations and Preventive of Future Litigations – on 09/16/2020; (ii) Addendum to the Private Debt Confession Instrument – on 08/10/2021; and (iii) Private Instrument of Constitution of Fiduciary Alienation of Movable Assets; all encompassed signed. The early settlement of the amounts resulted in a settlement bonus in the amount of R$34,069.

g) Negotiation of social security debts

On December 20, 2021, Café Bom Dia joined the TRANSACAO EXCEPCIONAL - DEBITOS PREVIDENCIARIOS aiming at the total reduction of up to 70% amnesty of the amounts due, recognizing a total liability of R$50,466 (net of discounts of R$26,299), which were accounted for under "Other operating expenses". The installment payment was agreed in twelve installments of R$168 and forty-eight installments of R$390.

24. Risk management and financial instruments

As mentioned in note 1, the Company's business and that of its subsidiaries involves the industrial processing and sale in Brazil and abroad of various products, particularly rice, beans, sugar, coffee and fish.

The estimated realizable values of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries were determined based on available market information and proper valuation methodologies.

a) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as short-term investments and derivatives, at fair value every reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability will occur:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into consideration a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. These valuation methodologies were not changed in the years presented.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is material for fair value measurement is not available.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and nonfinancial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are summarized in the respective notes.

Based on its assessment, management understands that the fair values of significant financial instruments presented have no significant differences in relation to their corresponding carrying amounts, as follows:

		Individual			
		02/28/2022		02/28/2021	
	Level	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Amortized cost					
Accounts receivable	2	725,515	725,515	626,048	626,048
		725,515	**725,515**	**626,048**	**626,048**
Measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Cash equivalents	2	1,239,750	1,239,750	710,343	710,343
Short-term investments	2	33,712	33,712	32,923	32,923
Derivative financial instruments	2	528	528	1,144	1,144
		1,273,990	**1,273,990**	**744,410**	**744,410**
Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortized cost					
Trade accounts payable	2	785,224	785,224	406,973	406,973
Loans and financing	2	2,610,060	2,614,255	1,872,831	1,876,911
Accounts payable	2	1,055	1,055	44,781	44,781
		3,396,339	**3,400,534**	**2,324,585**	**2,328,665**

		Consolidated			
		02/28/2022		02/28/2021	
	Level	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Amortized cost					
Accounts receivable	2	1,212,386	1,212,386	945,120	945,120
		1,212,386	**1,212,386**	**945,120**	**945,120**
Measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Cash equivalents	2	1,596,350	1,596,350	1,081,955	1,081,955
Short-term investments	2	33,712	33,712	32,923	32,923
Derivative financial instruments	2	528	528	1,144	1,144
		1,630,590	**1,630,590**	**1,116,022**	**1,116,022**
Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortized cost					
Trade accounts payable	2	1,101,036	1,101,036	673,599	673,599
Loans and financing	2	3,263,730	3,267,925	2,195,321	2,210,348
Lease liabilities (*)	2	-	-	1,248	1,385
Accounts payable		28,519	28,519	49,546	49,546
		4,393,285	**4,397,480**	**2,919,714**	**2,934,878**

(*) Lease liabilities of subsidiary Empresas Tucapel S.A. that were transferred to loans after the adoption of CPC 06 (R2) / NBC TG 06 (R3) / IFRS 16 - Leases.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

The balances of cash and cash equivalents, as well as of short-term investments, are stated at fair value, which are very close to their book values at the reporting date.

Derivatives arising from Future Market operations are also recognized based on their respective estimated fair values based on the respective contracts and observable market inputs that include changes in the currencies in which the derivatives are designated. In these cases, the assets and liabilities are classified under Level 2. Additional information concerning derivatives and their measurement is as follows:

Risk	Currency	Number of contracts	Principal	Hedging instrument amount	Balance at 02/28/2022
Future imports	Dollar	310	100	15,500	385
Future imports	Euro	45	50	2,250	142
Balance at 02/28/2022		**355**	**150**	**17,750**	**528**

The balances of trade accounts receivable result from the Company's commercial operations and are recorded at their original amounts and subject to exchange and monetary restatement, allowance for expected credit losses and discounts granted occasionally.

The balances of trade accounts payable, including conforming, arise from the Company's commercial operations and are recorded at their original amounts, subject to exchange and monetary restatements, as applicable.

Loans, financing and debentures are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost by the effective interest method and are recorded for their contractual amounts that reflect the usual terms and conditions obtained in the market.

b) Risk factors that may affect the business of the Company and its subsidiaries

The operations of the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to the following main risks.

Credit risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to counterparty credit risk in transactions involving short-term investments and accounts receivable.

i. Short-term investments

The Group's short-term investments are made only at prime financial institutions. Rating classification of amounts invested (Notes 4 and 5) are as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
Rating	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
AA+	-	-	**285,840**	294,597
A-1+	-	742,185	**-**	742,185
AAA-	-	**-**	**48**	**-**
brA-1+	**1,236,289**	**-**	**1,236,290**	**-**
	1,236,289	742,185	**1,522,178**	1,036,782

ii. Accounts receivable

Sales policies of the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to the credit policies established by management and are designed to minimize any problems arising from customer default. This goal is achieved through a careful selection of customer portfolio that takes into consideration their creditworthiness (credit rating) and the diversification of sales (risk spread). The Company and its subsidiaries have historically obtained satisfactory results in relation to their goals of mitigating this risk.

For the year ended February 28, 2022, the Company and its subsidiaries had no customers accounting, individually, for more than 10% of their total net revenue.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents shortage of funds intended for payment of debts (substantially loans and financing). The Company and its subsidiaries adopt cash monitoring policies to avoid mismatching of accounts receivable and payable. In addition, the Company has readily redeemable short-term investments to cover any mismatches between the maturity of its contractual obligations and its cash flow. The Company and its subsidiaries have historically obtained satisfactory results in relation to their goals of mitigating this risk.

Risk of prices of raw materials and finished goods

The main inputs used in the Company's and its subsidiaries' industrial process are agricultural commodities, the prices of which are subject to fluctuations as a result of public agricultural fostering policies, seasonal crops and climate effects, which may result in losses due to fluctuations in market prices. To minimize this risk, the Company continuously monitors price fluctuations in the local and international markets. The Company has historically obtained satisfactory results in relation to its goals of mitigating this risk.

Market risk

i. Interest rate risk

This risk arises from the possibility of the Company incurring losses due to fluctuations in interest rates that increase its finance costs relating to loans and financing, or reduce the gains on its investments. The Company continuously monitors the volatility of the market interest rates. In order to reduce the possible impacts resulting from fluctuations in interest rates, the Company and its subsidiaries adopt the policy of keeping their funds invested in instruments pegged to the CDI. The Company has historically obtained satisfactory results in relation to its goals of mitigating this risk.

ii. Currency risk

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, mainly financial hedge, to hedge its imports against the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Gains and losses on derivative transactions are recognized on a daily basis in the statements of profit or loss, considering the realizable amount of these instruments (market value). The provision for unrealized gains and losses is recognized in “Derivatives financial instruments”, in the statements of financial position, and matched against “Gains/losses on derivatives, net”, in the statements of profit or loss.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

c) Sensitivity analysis

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of financial instruments, describing the risks that may generate material loss to the Company, with the most probable scenario (scenario 1) according to management's assessment, and considering a twelve-month time span at the end of which the next financial information containing such analysis shall be disclosed. In addition, two other scenarios are stated, in order to present 25% and 50% deterioration in the risk variable considered, respectively (scenarios 2 and 3).

Debts and short-term investments

Financial operations relating to cash investment and funding pegged to currencies other than the Brazilian real and CDI are subject to exchange rate (USD/BRL, CLP/BRL, PEN/BRL and EUR/BRL) and interest rate differences (CDI):

Program	Instrument	Risk	Rate	Scenario 1 Probable R$	Scenario 2 (-) 25% R$	Scenario 3 (-) 50% R$
Loans and Financing	Debentures	Fluctuation of CDI	10.41%	(237,357)	(296,696)	(356,036)
Total				**(237,357)**	**(296,696)**	**(356,036)**
Difference (loss)					**(59,339)**	**(118,679)**

Investments of cash and cash equivalent and short-term investments (interest rate decrease)

Program	Instrument	Risk	Annual rate	Scenario 1 Probable R$	Scenario 2 (-) 25% R$	Scenario 3 (-) 50% R$
Cash investments	Short-term investments	Fluctuation of CDI	10.41%	121,523	91,142	60,761
Total				**121,523**	**91,142**	**60,761**
Difference (loss)					**(30,381)**	**(60,762)**

Investments of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments (depreciation of Brazilian real and Chilean pesos):

Program	Instrument	Risk	Rate	Scenario 1 Probable R$	Scenario 2 (-) 25% R$	Scenario 3 (-) 50% R$
Cash investments	Short-term investments	Fluctuation of BRL/CLP	0.0065	274,665	205,998	137,332
Cash investments	Short-term investments	Fluctuation of BRL/USD	5.2372	1	(11)	(24)
Total				**274,665**	**205,987**	**137,309**
Difference (loss)					**(68,678)**	**(137,357)**

Debt (foreign exchange difference)

Program	Instrument	Risk	Rate	Scenario 1 Probable R$	Scenario 2 25% R$	Scenario 3 50% R$
Financing	Debt denominated in USD (*)	Fluctuation of BRL/USD	5.2372	(7,220)	(103,856)	(200,492)
Financing	Debt denominated in PEN (**)	Fluctuation of BRL/PEN	1.3827	285	(29,625)	(59,534)
Financing	Debt denominated in CLP (***)	Fluctuation of BRL/CLP	0.0065	6,382	(32,831)	(72,043)
Total				**(553)**	**(166,312)**	**(332,069)**
Difference (loss)					**(165,759)**	**(331,516)**

(*) USD – Dolar (Uruguay and Ecuador)
(**) PEN - New Sol / Peru
(***) CLP - Chilean pesos

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Derivatives designated as hedge (depreciation of Brazilian real)

Program	Instrument	Risk	Rate	Scenario 1 Probable R$	Scenario 2 (-) 25% R$	Scenario 3 (-) 50% R$
Imports	Derivatives	Fluctuation of BRL/USD	5.2372	1,536	(22,106)	(42,675)
Imports	Derivatives	Fluctuation of BRL/EURO	5.9148	(864)	(2,222)	(5,308)
Total				**672**	**(24,328)**	**(47,983)**
Difference (loss)					**(25,000)**	**(48,655)**

The sources of information for the rates used above were obtained from the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

Capital management

Assets can be financed by own capital or third-party capital. If financed by own capital, the Company may use capital contributed by the current shareholders or funds from capitalization in capital market transactions with new shareholders. The use of third-party capital is an option to be considered mainly when management understands that its cost will be lower than the cost of using own capital, so as to optimize the cost of capital or when such cost is lower than the return generated by the acquired asset. It is only important to ensure that an efficient capital structure is maintained in order to optimize the cost of capital, and to provide financial strength while making the Company's business plan feasible.

Capital is managed through leverage ratios, i.e. net debt divided by the sum of EBITDA for the last 12 months, and net debt divided by the sum of net financial debt and total equity. Management seeks to maintain this ratio at or below industry levels. Management includes in net debt loans and financing (including debentures), derivatives, less cash and cash equivalents, current and noncurrent short-term investments, and current and noncurrent restricted marketable securities, based on the amounts recorded in the Debtor's consolidated statements of financial position. The Company has debenture issue agreements that provide for the following covenants: Net debt/EBTIDA equal to or lower than 3.5 (three and a half times).

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Total capital is defined as total equity plus net debt, as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Equity	**2,878,800**	2,708,708	**2,878,800**	2,708,708
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	**(1,239,750)**	(710,343)	**(1,596,350)**	(1,081,955)
Short-term investments (note 5)	**(33,712)**	(32,923)	**(33,712)**	(32,923)
Loans and financing (note 15)	**2,610,060**	1,872,831	**3,263,730**	2,195,321
Lease liability (note 13)	**146,075**	158,925	**166,283**	169,299
Total capital	**4,361,473**	**3,997,198**	**4,678,751**	**3,958,450**

25. Segment reporting

Management defined the strategic business model, basing the Company's decisions, which classifies its business as a "food platform", managed geographically between the Brazilian and International segments. There was no change in the definition of the segment by the Company, even with the acquisition of new product lines.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

The Group's segments conduct transactions among them and follow the same accounting practices described in note 2.

Information on the Company segments is as follows:

	Food products - Brazil		Food products - International		Food products - Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Assets						
Current	**3,140,694**	2,460,807	**1,688,416**	1,343,228	**4,829,110**	3,804,035
Noncurrent	**2,180,984**	1,626,847	**920,875**	735,905	**3,101,860**	2,362,752
Total assets	**5,321,679**	4,087,654	**2,609,291**	2,079,133	**7,930,970**	6,166,787
Liabilities						
Current	**957,728**	1,114,223	**1,006,939**	486,602	**1,964,667**	1,600,825
Noncurrent	**2,902,243**	1,558,309	**185,059**	298,945	**3,087,302**	1,857,254
Total liabilities	**3,859,970**	2,672,532	**1,191,999**	785,547	**5,051,969**	3,458,079

	Food products - Brazil		Food products - International		Food products - Consolidated	
	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021	02/28/2022	02/28/2021
Gross revenue from sales						
Domestic market	**7,463,943**	5,902,934	**1,691,165**	1,556,450	**9,155,108**	7,459,384
Foreign market	**318,862**	300,807	**787,366**	735,875	**1,106,228**	1,036,682
	7,782,805	6,203,741	**2,478,531**	2,292,325	**10,261,336**	8,496,066
Sales returns					-	
Sales taxes	**(596,586)**	(463,753)	**(48,896)**	(50,180)	**(645,481)**	(513,933)
Returns and rebates	**(460,507)**	(385,585)	**(139,493)**	(130,568)	**(600,000)**	(516,154)
	(1,057,093)	(849,338)	**(188,389)**	(180,748)	**(1,245,481)**	(1,030,087)
					-	
Sales revenue, net	**6,725,712**	5,354,402	**2,290,143**	2,111,577	**9,015,855**	7,465,979
Cost of sales and services	**(5,533,466)**	(4,256,494)	**(1,704,236)**	(1,548,500)	**(7,237,702)**	(5,804,994)
					-	
Gross profit	**1,192,246**	1,097,909	**585,907**	563,076	**1,778,153**	1,660,985
					-	
Selling expenses	**(511,357)**	(425,853)	**(296,168)**	(275,368)	**(807,525)**	(701,221)
General and administrative expenses	**(199,592)**	(152,181)	**(70,747)**	(43,853)	**(270,339)**	(196,034)
Depreciation and amortization	**(123,362)**	(101,049)	**(49,496)**	(63,775)	**(172,858)**	(164,824)
Other operating income (expenses) and equity pickup	**53,382**	23,422	**56,116**	(136)	**109,498**	23,287
Income before finance income and costs	**411,317**	442,248	**225,613**	179,944	**636,929**	622,192
					-	
Finance costs	**(318,455)**	(318,823)	**(27,454)**	(44,412)	**(345,909)**	(363,235)
Finance income	**191,476**	252,655	**26,843**	25,551	**218,319**	278,206
Income before taxes	**284,337**	376,079	**225,002**	161,084	**509,340**	537,163
					-	-
IRPJ and CSLL	**15,433**	(33,287)	**(46,051)**	(41,200)	**(30,618)**	(74,487)
					-	-
Net income	**299,770**	342,792	**178,951**	119,884	**478,721**	462,676

26. Insurance coverage

The Company has a risk management program that seeks market coverage compatible with its size and operations. The Company took out insurance coverage in the following amounts, considered sufficient by management to cover any losses, considering the nature of its activity, operational risks involved and the guidance of insurance advisors.

(In thousands of reais - R$, unless otherwise stated)

Below is a table summarizing the insurance policies effective at February 28, 2022:

Risk	Coverage	Individual		Consolidated	
		Amount at risk	Policy cost	Amount at risk	Policy cost
Operational risks	Coverage against property damages to buildings, facilities, inventories, machinery and equipment, loss of profits	1,756,997	3,125	28,608,558	24,623
Freight transport	Goods in transit	5,000,000	1,240	9,633,811	6,039
Civil liability	Coverage of repairs for pain and suffering and/or property damages caused to third parties, as a result of the Company's operations	7,000	23	47,131	26,552
Civil liability (D&O)	Coverage against financial losses arising from claims filed against insured parties due to tort for which liability is sought	60,000	109	61,271	143
Legal proceedings	Coverage against various legal proceedings	182,764	1,350	466,371	1,690
Vehicles	Coverage against various claims	100% of the FIP table	42	*	2,257
Engineering risks	Coverage for construction work and against civil risks	-	-	-	-
Environmental insurance	Third-party claims relating to transportation, personal injury, property damages and cleaning costs	800	14	800	14
Trade accounts receivable	Coverage of 90% of the debt of customers in default	90% of sales	125	90% of sales	465
Real estate lease insurance	Default by the Company related to property lease	12,757	56	12,757	56
Guarantee Insurance	Coverage to labor claims.	4,426	54	4,661	60

(*) The amount at risk in the Consolidated comprises policies of Parent Company Camil Alimentos S.A., for which the insured amount corresponds to 100% of the FIP table in force and of subsidiary Ciclo Logística Ltda., for which the insurance policy ensures 80% of the FIP table.

27. Events after the reporting period

a) <u>Acquisition of Silcom S.A through the subsidiary SAMAN in Uruguay</u>

On December 9, 2021, the transaction for the acquisition of Silcom S.A. shares was disclosed as a material fact to the market.

Silcom is a food company with leading brands in dried fruits, vegetables, seeds, sauces and oils. Its main brand, La Abundancia, has high recognition in the market, allowing Camil to expand categories in its subsidiary in Uruguay.

The acquisition will complement Camil's operations in Uruguay, increasing its current coverage and allowing growth in current product categories. In addition, it will position the Company as one of the main providers of healthy products, one of the fastest growing markets today. The Transaction is aligned with the Company's strategy and represents an important step towards the expansion of Camil's operations in Latin America into new categories.

Camil has a consistent history of growth and expansion through acquisitions. This most recent acquisition is an important step towards the diversification of the Company's operations in Uruguay, meeting the Company's strategic objectives of acquiring brands and assets in the food sector in Latin America.

The acquisition price of the transaction is US$29,000, equivalent to approximately R$149,043 on November 30, 2021

The transaction was completed on March 30, 2022.

b) Share buyback program

On March 31, 2022, the Board of Directors approved the seventh share buyback program, for the acquisition of up to 10,000,000 common shares issued by the Company, observing the limits of CVM Instruction 567/2015. The purpose of the share buyback program was to acquire shares issued by the Company within the scope of the grants already carried out in the Company's stock option plan, as well as for the purposes of cancellation, holding in treasury or disposal, without capital reduction. in order to carry out the efficient application of available cash resources. The term of the program is 18 months, starting on April 1, 2022 with the final term on September 30, 2022. The financial institution that acts as an intermediary in the buyback program is Ágora Investimentos.

After the start of the Share Buyback Program, described above, the Company will cancel the balance of treasury shares when it reaches a total of 10,000,000 common shares, in compliance with CVM Instruction No. 567/15 Art 8, canceling the total of 10,000,000 common shares. Therefore, after the cancellation, the total number of common shares issued by the Company will be 360,000,000 shares.

On April 13, 2022, the Company canceled the amount of 10,000,000 common shares held in treasury. Considering the cancellation, the total number of common shares issued by the Company became 360,000,000 shares.

c) Granting of new stock options

On March 31, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved the sixth granting of new stock options to the beneficiaries under the Stock Option Plan, approved at the Company's General Meeting held on August 28, 2017 (“Purchase Option Plan”).

The Company may grant options to purchase shares issued by the Company up to the limit of 3,936,719 common shares issued by the Company, respecting the global limit of 4% of the capital stock. The exercise price of each New Option will correspond to R$9.22 (nine reais and twenty-two cents) per share.

d) Acquisition of Empresas IANSA's Pet Food Business Unit in Chile

On April 7, 2022, the Company decided not to proceed with the acquisition of Empresas Iansa's pet food business unit in Chile. The withdrawal of the deal did not generate any financial impact on the Company.

APPENDIX I – OPINION OF THE FISCAL COUNCIL

CAMIL ALIMENTOS S.A.
Publicly traded Company
NIRE 35300146735
CNPJ/MF nº 64.904.295/0001-03

The Fiscal Council of Camil Alimentos S.A. ("Camil" or "Company"), in accordance with the attributions provided for in art. 163 of Law 6,404/76, examined the Financial Statements and corresponding Explanatory Notes, the Annual Management Report, the Independent Auditors' Report and other statements prepared by the Company for the fiscal year ended on February 28, 2022.

The Fiscal Council, throughout the year, monitored the Company's reporting work through its meetings with the Management representatives and Independent Auditors.

CONCLUSION: Based on these works, evidence and on the report issued by Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S., dated May 19, 2022, presented without reservations, the Fiscal Council members are of the opinion that the Financial Statements and the corresponding Explanatory Notes and the Management Report, relating to the fiscal year ended on February 28, 2022, are properly presented and in a position to be appreciated by the Company's shareholders, at the Annual General Meeting.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Mr. Eduardo Augusto Rocha Pocetti, Mr. Marcos Silveira and Mrs. Maria Elena Cardoso Figueira.

President: Mr. Eduardo Augusto Rocha Pocetti and Secretary: Mrs. Mariana da Silva Oliveira Campos.

I certify that the present is an extract from the original minutes
drawn up in the Proper Books.

São Paulo, May 19, 2022.

EDUARDO AUGUSTO ROCHA POCETTI President	MARIANA DA SILVA OLIVEIRA CAMPOS Secretary

Camil Alimentos S.A. Summarized Annual Report of the Statutory Audit Committee

The statutory Audit Committee (“Committee”) at Camil Alimentos S.A. (“Company”), is a permanent and consulting committee created by the Board of Directors on January 11th, 2018, with the role of advising the referred Board, conducted by the 308 CVM instruction, January 14th, 1999, changed by 506 CVM Instruction of November 16th, 2011, and other applicable regulations.

The Audit Committee has an Internal Regulation, approved at the Board of Directors' Meeting of 12.08.2021, which aims to establish standards and define the responsibilities and attributions for the operation of Camil's Audit Committee, in compliance with the Company's Bylaws , Law no. 6,404, of December 15, 1976, as amended in effect ("Lei das S.A."), the other applicable regulations, as well as the best corporate governance practices ("Internal Regulations").

The current composition of the Committee consists of 3 (three) members, all independent, having been elected by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on 01.13.2022. Mr. Carlos Roberto de Albuquerque Sá, Committee Coordinator, meets the requirements of recognized experience in corporate accounting and finance, Mr. Rodrigo Tadeu Alves Colmonero also serves as an independent member of the Company's Board of Directors and Marcelo Marcondes Leite de Souza as an effective member of the Company's Audit Committee. It should be noted that no member of the Committee is part of the Company's Management.

1. Committee Activities - Year 2021/2022

During the year between March 2021 and February 2022, the Committee met 12 (twelve) times, in ordinary sessions. In addition to the participation of the Committee Coordinator in the Company's General Meeting, the Committee met on three occasions with the Board of Directors and, when called, participated in joint meetings with the Fiscal Council, to discuss the main topics monitored during the period.

The meetings were attended, whenever necessary and according to the agenda, by the Company´s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer, other Directors, Executive Managers, Internal Audit, Risk, Internal Controls and Compliance Management , Independent Auditors and external advisors to allow an understanding of processes, internal controls, risks, possible deficiencies and eventual improvement plans, as well as to issue their recommendations to the Board of Directors and the Company's Management

1.1 Main Subjects

The Audit Committee met with the Internal and Independent Auditors, the Company's Directors and other control structures, such as the Risk Management, Internal Controls and Compliance areas, in order to understand and assess the risk environments and Company's internal controls. The main topics discussed at the meetings were:

Corporate Governance

- Analysis and discussion of the information updates in Reference Form, especially those related to the topics of “risk factors” and “risk management and internal controls”;

- Acknowledge and monitor the budget and dimensioning of the Corporate Governance structures (Internal Audit Management and Audit Committee);

- Discussion and recommendation of corporate governance approaches and methodologies adopted by the Company, such as Internal Audit, Risk Management, Internal Controls and Compliance;

- Analysis of the adherence of normative documents issued by the Company to those required by the market for a publicly traded company (according to the Novo Mercado regulation - B3) and to those recommended by the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance - IBGC and

- Monitoring of transactions with "Related Parties" carried out in the period.

Internal Audit

- Evaluation and validation of the Annual Internal Audit Plan (preparation and execution);

- Analysis and discussion of internal audit reports issued in the period; and

- Monitoring the implementation of internal audit points.

Independent Audit

- Analysis and discussion of the work plan to be performed by the independent auditor over the period;

- Discussion and recommendation for approval of the quarterly and annual financial statements, including the respective independent audit opinions;

- Analysis and discussion of the reports issued by the Independent Auditor on the individual and consolidated financial statements and recommendations (“letter of recommendations”) and

- Discussion and recommendation of performance of extra-audit services by the Independent Auditor (assessments of conflicts of interest that may compromise the independence of the external auditors).

Risk Management and Internal Controls

- Evaluation and validation of the annual work plans of the Risk Management and Internal Controls areas (preparation and execution);

- Analysis and discussion of critical and/or emerging risks envisaged for the period, comprising the priority risks for management by the Company (“risk assessment”);

- Analysis, discussion and monitoring of the management processes and formalization of priority risks and key controls, through the risk and control matrices and

- Analysis and discussion of the process of issuing and managing normative documents, especially “policies”.

Compliance

- Evaluation and validation of the annual work plan of the Compliance area (preparation and execution);

- Analysis, discussion and monitoring of the Code of Ethics application and conduction of the Ethics Channel (management and investigation of complaints);

- Adequacy of the General Personal Data Protection Law (“LGPD”) and

- Monitoring the implementation of the Camil Alimentos Integrity Program.

Information Technology (IT)

- Analysis and discussion of the maturity level of the Information Technology environment (COBIT assessment);

- Assessment of the general environment of IT controls (“ITCG”) and action plans to mitigate risk exposure levels and

- Analysis and discussion of specific IT risks, such as operational continuity and information security.

Other Themes

- Monitoring the financial and operating results of the Company and its mergers and acquisitions (M&A);

- Monitoring of contractual financing or loan commitments entered into by the Company (covenants), especially those linked to the level of indebtedness / leverage and

- Monitoring the activities of the Legal area (labor, tax, among others), especially those related to active and passive processes in progress and their recognition or not, in accounting.

2. Independent Auditor

The Company's independent auditor is Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S. ("EY") responsible for examining and issuing the report on the financial statements and for issuing special reports on the reviews.

The Committee maintains with EY a channel of periodic dialogue for a broad discussion of the results of its work and of relevant accounting aspects, in a way that allows its members to base their opinion on the integrity of the accounting statements and financial reports. From March 2021 to February 2022, the Committee met with the independent auditors to discuss the Company's quarterly financial statements (ITRs), timely recommending their consideration by the Board of Directors.

Finally, it met with EY, took cognizance of the opinion of the independent auditors, was satisfied with the information and clarifications provided, in relation to the Company's financial statements, corresponding to the year ended February 28, 2022.

During the course of the work, there was no significant difference between the Company's Management, the independent auditors and the Committee in relation to such financial statements.

3. Internal Audit

The Company has an Internal Audit area (Internal Audit Management, Risk Management and Internal Controls and Compliance – "Internal Audit Management"), which is structurally linked to the Financial Board, and functionally reports to the Board of Directors, through the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit structure adopted by the Company allows the area to carry out its functions in a broad and independent manner.

The Audit Committee, in accordance with its attributions, supervised the activities carried out by the Internal Audit Management and assessed the quality and effectiveness of the area in the evaluation of the Company's risk management, control and governance processes, through the preparation and execution of the Internal Audit Annual plan.

4. Recommendations

During the year between March 2021 and February 2022, the Committee periodically reported to the Board of Directors on the progress of its work, exposing opinions and making recommendations on various matters within its competence.

Audit Committee Report

The members of the Audit Committee of Camil Alimentos S.A. (“Company”), in the exercise of their duties and legal responsibilities, as provided for in its Internal Regulations, proceeded to the examination and analysis of the financial statements for the year ended on February 28, 2022, accompanied by the report, without reservations, made by the independent auditors Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S. (“EY”), of May 19, 2022, and the Management's annual report, and considering the information provided by the Company's Management and the external auditors, they are unanimously of the opinion that these documents adequately reflect the equity situation, the financial position and the activities carried out by the Company in the period and meet the conditions to be submitted to the appreciation and approval of the Board of Directors and their submission to the Annual General Meeting, for deliberation by the shareholders, under the terms of the Brazilian Corporation Law.

São Paulo, May 19, 2022.

____

CARLOS ROBERTO DE ALBUQUERQUE SÁ

Committee Coordinator

____

RODRIGO TADEU ALVES COLMONERO

Member of the Committee

____

MARCELO MARCONDES LEITE DE SOUZA

Member of the Committee

Director´s Declaration on Financial Statements

The Directors of Companhia Camil Alimentos S.A. declare that they have reviewed, discussed and agreed with the financial statements at the end of the year ended February 28, 2022.

The Company's Management approved and authorized the publication of the financial statements of February 28, 2022.

São Paulo, May 19, 2022.

Luciano Maggi Quartiero

Chief Executive Officer

Flavio Jardim Vargas

Chief Financial, Investor Relations and Tax Officer

DIRECTORS´ DECLARATION ON THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT

The Directors of Camil Alimentos S.A. declare that they have reviewed, discussed and agreed with the Independent Auditor's Report issued on the financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2022.

São Paulo, May 19, 2022.

LUCIANO MAGGI QUARTIERO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	FLAVIO JARDIM VARGAS CHIEF FINANCIAL, INVESTOR RELATIONS AND TAX OFFICER

CAPITAL BUDGET PROPOSAL

Management's Proposal for the Capital Budget for the 2022 Financial Year

The Company presents the capital budget proposal for the fiscal year from March 1, 2022 to February 28, 2023 for subsequent approval at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting in the amount of R$261,814,556.21 (two hundred and sixty-one million, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-six reais and twenty-one cents), to be approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on May 19, 2022.

Source	
Retention of profits for the fiscal year ended on February 28, 2022 (art. 196 of Law No. 6,404/1976).	R$261,814,556.21
Applications	
Cancellation of the amount of 10,000,000 common shares held in treasury, approved on March 31, 2022 by the Board of Directors.	R$105,785,843.99
Planned investment to meet the commitments of the Company in view of the growth strategy in expanding production capacity and improving processes.	R$156,028,712.22