Earnings Release 3Q23

Videoconference: November 09 (Thursday) | 11:00 (BRT)
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São Paulo, 08 November 2023 – Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio, "CBA" or "Company" (B3: CBAV3) hereby presents its results for the third quarter of 2023 (3Q23). The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Reais (R$), in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) – and the accounting practices adopted in Brazil. Totals may differ due to rounding of numbers.

Key events in 3Q23

Average aluminum price at LME (London Metal Exchange) of USD 2,154/metric ton (-8% vs. 3Q22)

Aluminum sales volume of 119,000 metric tons (-8% vs 3Q22)

Net revenue of R$ 1.9 billion (-17% vs. 3Q22)

Net revenue from aluminum sales of R$ 1.8 billion (-19% vs. 3Q22)

Adjusted EBITDA of R$ 46 million (-86% vs. 3Q22)

Adjusted EBITDA margin of 2% (-13 p.p. vs. 3Q22)

Loss of R$ 263 million (vs. net income of R$ 100 million in 3Q22)

Leverage of 9.71x (vs. 3.88x in 2Q23)

Foreign exchange and LME

	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23
Average USD/BRL rate	5.23	4.93	5.25	5.26	5.20	4.95	4.88
Average LME USD rate	3,280	2,875	2,354	2,324	2,395	2,258	2,154

	Mar/22	Jun/22	Sep/22	Dec/22	Mar/23	Jun/23	Sep/23
Closing USD/BRL rate	4.74	5.24	5.41	5.22	5.21	4.85	4.94
Closing LME USD rate	3,503	2,397	2,180	2,361	2,290	2,181	2,178

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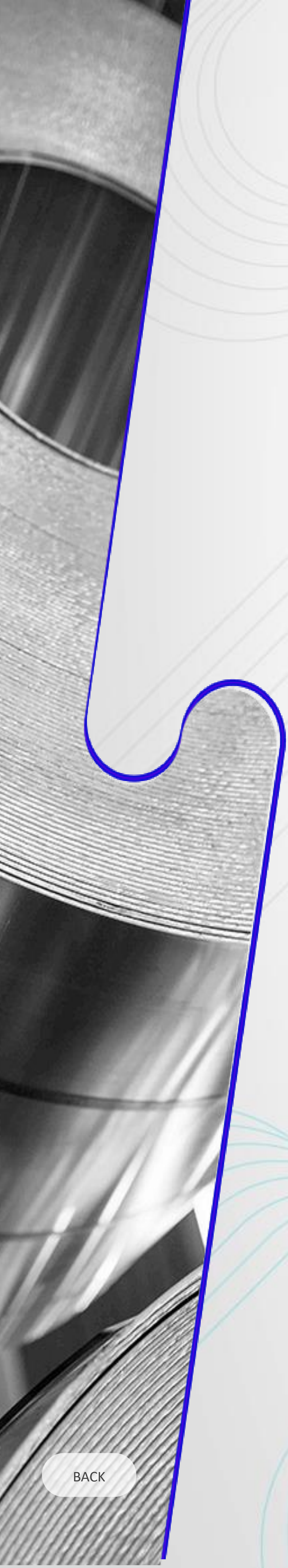

Executive Summary

This quarter CBA progressed in its strategic plan to expand its recycling operation, with the start-up of Metalex's scrap treatment line. This made CBA an important player in the aluminum scrap recycling segment in Latin America. It enables an increase in the use of recyclable materials in the production of billets, from 60% to 80%, using scrap from obsolescence and post-consumption, in addition to reducing bauxite consumption, energy, and CO2 emissions in production, which means we can offer more sustainable billets. This is one of the projects announced in the IPO, comprising part of the R$ 180 million package allocated to recycling projects already disclosed by the Company. It continued to be rolled out in 2023, with both the physical and financial schedules being highly advanced.

One of the ESG highlights in the quarter was CBA being the first and only Metals & Mining company to join the first portfolio of the B3 Diversity Index (IDIVERSA B3). This new index lists the shares of 75 companies in various economic sectors that adopt best practices in relation to diversity and strive to foster greater representativity of under-represented groups in the market.

This quarter CBA secured fresh funding totaling R$ 272 million and refinanced NCEs totaling US$ 322 million, reducing the concentration of maturities from 2025 to 2027 and optimizing the debt profile with maturities in 2027, 2028, and 2029, which has an average term of 5.1 years.

3Q23 continued to be quite challenging for the global aluminum market, with demand cooling from countries excluding China, and growing supply in China . These considerable factors pressured LME aluminum prices during the quarter, which ended at an average price of USD 2,154/t, down 8% on 3Q22 and 5% on the previous quarter.

For CBA, the challenging situation in the global aluminum market shaped its quarterly results. However, we did address the operational instability of the Smelters, with molten aluminum production rising by 4,000 tons on the previous quarter, resulting from the composition of a new blend of coke and coal-tar pitch, leading production closer to operational stabilization.

The volume of primary sales also grew, with greater representativeness of billet sales, a product mainly used in construction, and aluminum-silicon ingots, which the automotive sector uses to manufacture wheels, reinforcing the growth of these sectors, which reflects an improvement in domestic economic conditions and slight seasonality of the period.

Lastly, on November 08, 2023 the Company announced a capital increase via a private subscription, in the maximum amount of R$ 206 million, with the objective of preserving the capital structure and thereby bolstering the Company's cash position. Shareholders who are entitled to receive dividends from the net profit for FY 2022 can use the credits to subscribe new CBA shares, in the total amount of up to R$ 206 million. For more information, click here.

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In 3Q23, the global aluminum market continued to be shaped by global macroeconomic uncertainties and the effects of supply and demand for the metal, especially in China. During the quarter, the smelters in Yunnan province, which had been shut down due to the energy crisis, completed their restarts, adding about 2.2 million tons/year of annualized capacity.

The global demand for primary aluminum in 3Q23 fared better. Despite weaker consumption in the Chinese construction sector and in Europe, there were some signs of recovery, with the demand from the Transportation and Energy segments in various regions of the world standing out, closely related to decarbonization trends, with growth in the production of electric vehicles and photovoltaic solar panels. In 3Q23, global aluminum consumption totaled 18.0Mt, growth of 0.8% compared to 2Q23 and 2.9% compared to 3Q22, according to the consultancy firm CRU. It is worth noting that the growth in demand is influenced by China, since consumption grew in the country in both compared periods, with other countries experiencing a downturn.

The global aluminum supply, in turn, grew at a faster pace, mainly due to the resumption of operations in Yunnan province. Global output grew by 4.1% in 3Q23 compared to 2Q23 and by 2.9% compared to the same period last year.

As a result, in 3Q23, global supply and demand were virtually equal, with a slight surplus of 6kt, compared with a deficit of 557kt in the last quarter. CRU's most recent publication reports a surplus of 538kt for 2023. Compared with the 2Q23 report, it was expected a surplus of 812kt for this year, indicating a modest improvement in market conditions, mainly due to the recovery of Chinese demand.

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LME and SHFE's official inventories stood at 487kt and 79kt on the last day of 3Q23, respectively, totaling 566kt. This number is below the inventory levels of the last three years for the same period. Inventories shrank due to the Golden Week holiday in China, at the end of September, with a one-off increase in demand. The inventories closed the quarter at a sufficient level for 48 days of consumption, stable compared to the previous quarter, continuing below the level considered balanced (50 days), according to consultancy firm CRU.

Premiums followed a downward trend in all regions in the third quarter of 2023, reflecting slower demand in countries other than China. The North American Midwest Duty Unpaid premium averaged USD 240/t, and the European Rotterdam Duty Unpaid premium ended the quarter averaging USD 215/t, reporting decreases of 21% and 11% respectively compared to 2Q23. Compared to 3Q22, the decreases are more significant - the Midwest Duty Unpaid fell 26%, while the Rotterdam Duty Unpaid fell 49%.

The cooling demand from countries excluding China and the increased supply in China were relevant factors that pressured aluminum LME prices during the quarter. The LME went from an average of USD 2,258/t to USD 2,154/t, a contraction of 4.6%. Compared to 3Q22, the contraction was more pronounced, going from USD 2,354/t to USD 2,154/t, a decrease of 8.4%.

In 3Q23, the demand for aluminum in the Brazilian market (excluding can sheet) was strong, growing on the previous quarter and the same period of 2022, reflecting an improvement in economic conditions and a modest seasonality effect of the period.

The sectors that showed the greatest growth compared to 2Q23 were packaging (excluding cans) and transportation. In comparison with 3Q22, the highlights were the consumer goods and construction sectors.

According to Anfavea data, the production of light vehicles grew by 4% compared to 2Q23. During the same period, the production of bus bodies decreased by 2% (Fabus/Company Analysis) and the sale of road implements increased by 8% (Anfir). The transportation sector's positive performance is mainly reflected in higher volumes of sheets and extruded profiles consumed in the country.

Cement consumption in the construction sector was stable compared to 3Q22, but grew by 9% compared to the previous quarter. The demand for aluminum by the sector, mainly in the form of extruded profiles, grew compared to 3Q22 and 2Q23 due to the increase in launches and sales of real estate in recent years, as aluminum is consumed in the final stages of construction.

Imports of downstream aluminum products (excluding can sheet) contracted 1.8% in the period January to September 2023 vs. the same period in 2022. Foil imports rose, which was offset by a decrease in sheets and extruded profiles. The imports of primary aluminum and alloys, in turn, fell by 37% for the year to date, due to lower aluminum can sheet sales, whose production decreased by 14% in the same period.

The Brazil DDP Southeast premium (Platts) averaged USD 295/t in 3Q23, a 17% decrease on the previous quarter and a 34% decrease on 3Q22. The downward movement of the domestic premium is in line with international premiums, reflecting lower logistics costs and greater concerns about short-term global demand.

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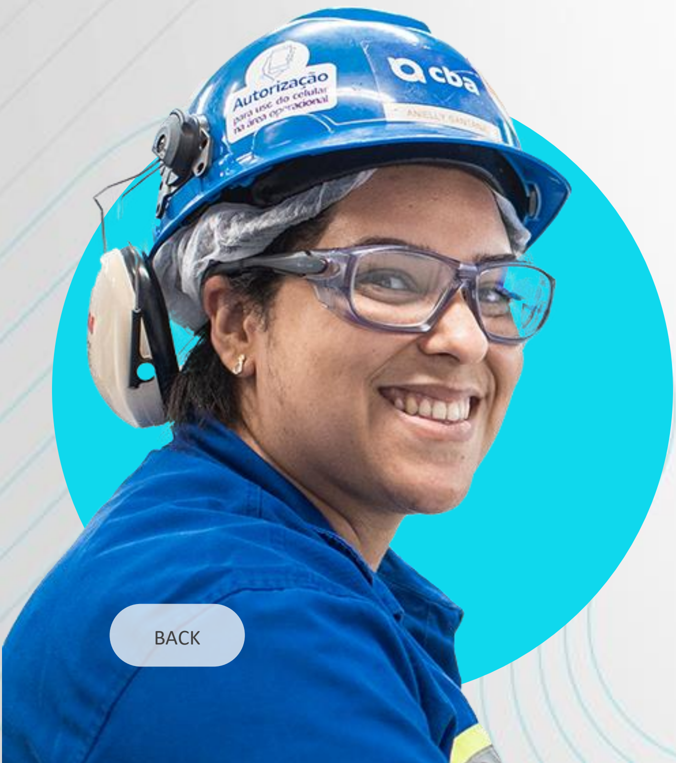
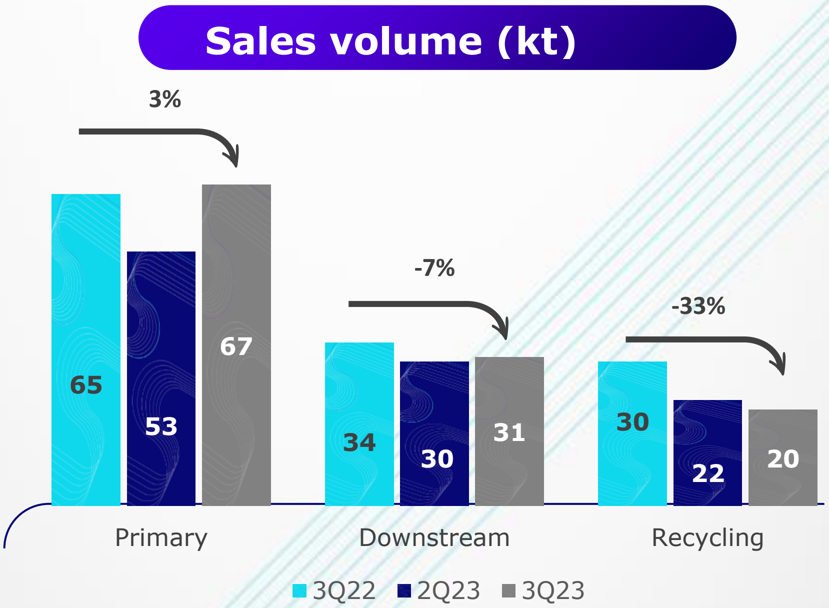
Operating and financial performance

R$ millions	3Q23	3Q22	3Q23 vs. 3Q22	2Q23	3Q23 vs. 2Q23	9M23	9M22	9M23 vs. 9M22
Aluminum Sales Volume (thousand metric tons)	**119**	**129**	**-8%**	**105**	**13%**	**330**	**352**	**-6%**
Primary	67	65	3%	53	26%	173	172	-
Downstream	31	34	-7%	30	3%	94	99	-4%
Recycling	20	30	-33%	22	-6%	63	81	-22%
Net revenue	**1,863**	**2,245**	**-17%**	**1,665**	**12%**	**5,445**	**6,868**	**-21%**
Aluminum	**1,760**	**2,176**	**-19%**	**1,551**	**13%**	**5,128**	**6,647**	**-23%**
Primary	816	1,021	-20%	712	15%	2,296	3,046	-25%
Downstream	606	776	-22%	632	-4%	1,940	2,433	-20%
Recycling	167	270	-38%	179	-7%	553	738	-25%
Other	273	272	0%	245	11%	808	1,036	-22%
Strategic Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139)	-
Eliminations	(101)	(164)	-38%	(216)	-53%	(470)	(467)	1%
Energy	**140**	**167**	**-16%**	**153**	**-9%**	**429**	**475**	**-10%**
Energy eliminations[2]	**(43)**	**(100)**	**-56%**	**(42)**	**4%**	**(126)**	**(272)**	**-54%**
Nickel	**7**	**2**	**246%**	**2**	**225%**	**14**	**18**	**-22%**
Cost of goods sold	**(1,924)**	**(1,914)**	**1%**	**(1,638)**	**17%**	**(5,337)**	**(5,321)**	**-**
Operating expenses	**(92)**	**(106)**	**-13%**	**(120)**	**-23%**	**(401)**	**(327)**	**23%**
Sales	(12)	(15)	-21%	(11)	2%	(116)	(38)	207%
General and administrative	(81)	(91)	-12%	(109)	-26%	(285)	(289)	-2%
Other operating revenue (expense)	**98**	**(30)**	**-**	**(120)**	**-**	**130**	**60**	**115%**
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	**143**	**137**	**4%**	**145**	**-2%**	**422**	**390**	**8%**
Other additions and exceptional items	**(42)**	**(1)**	**-**	**142**	**-**	**(54)**	**(146)**	**-63%**
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**46**	**331**	**-86%**	**74**	**-38%**	**204**	**1,524**	**-87%**
EBITDA Margin	**2%**	**15%**	**-13 p.p.**	**4%**	**-2 p.p.**	**4%**	**22%**	**-18 p.p.**

[1] Adjustments reflect equity income and nonrecurrent events in profit and loss, including the Mark-to-Market (MtM) of future energy contracts.
[2] Elimination of energy sales for the aluminum business, also included in the COGS above



Aluminum Sales Volume



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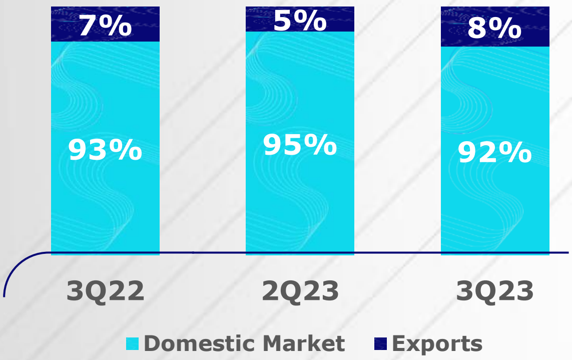
In 3Q23, primary aluminum sales totaled 67,000 tons, an increase of 26% on 2Q23. However, there was a slight deterioration in the sales mix, due to the significantly higher sales of P1020 ingots. The sales volume also rose by 3% on 3Q22, with a greater share of value-added products (VAP), especially billets, a product mainly used in civil construction, and aluminum-silicon ingots, which the automotive sector uses to manufacture wheels.

% aluminum sales



Note that the Smelters' stabilization process and the restarting of the affected pot rooms drove an increase in ingot sales from 10kt in the last quarter to 21kt in 3Q23, meeting the higher seasonal demand of the period.

Sales of downstream products totaled 31,000 tons in 3Q23, up 3% on 2Q23 and down 7% on 3Q22. The volume increase compared to the previous quarter is due to the sales of extruded profiles to the Civil Construction and Transportation sectors, and the sales of aluminum foil for the Packaging sector, while the sheet volume remained stable.

20,000 metric tons we sold in the recycling sector, a contraction of 8% on the previous quarter and 34% on 3Q22. The volume drop over the two compared periods is mainly due to lower sales by Metalex, which primarily serves the residential renovations sector, which is still being pressured by high interest rates and inflation. Alux's volume, however, has remained stable, between 6 and 7 thousand tons per quarter.

Regarding the destination of sales, 92% of the Company's volumes were concentrated in the domestic market in 3Q23. There was no significant variation when compared to other periods, as the share of domestic sales remained equal to or greater than 90% in the quarters analyzed.

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Net Revenue

In 3Q23, CBA's consolidated net revenue reached R$ 1.9 billion, down 17% on 3Q22 and up 12% on 2Q23.

Net revenue from aluminum sales was R$ 1.8 billion in 3Q23, a 19% reduction on the same period of the previous year and a 13% increase on 2Q23. Compared to 3Q22, the effect is an 8% reduction in average LME aluminum prices between the compared periods coupled with 7% appreciation of the average real vs. USD exchange rate, based on the average exchange rate for the periods, plus the 8% drop in the aluminum sales volume.

The aluminum sales volume in relation to 2Q23 rose by 13%, despite a 4% drop in the average LME aluminum price and a 5% appreciation of the Brazilian real vs. the dollar. We also emphasize that the alumina sales volume rose within the "Others" segment, with revenue from this segment rising 11% increase.

Primary segment net revenue fell 20% in 3Q23 vs. 3Q22, despite the 3% increase in the sales volume due to lower prices practiced in the period, considering the lag effect on pricing. The sales volume increase on 2Q23 was more significant, at 26%, mitigating the effect of the lower average LME aluminum price, which fueled a 15% increase in net revenue between the compared periods.

In the downstream segment, 3Q23 net revenue dropped 22% vs. 3Q22, due to lower volumes sold in the period, combined with lower prices practiced. Net revenue fell by 4% on 2Q23, with the sales volume virtually unchanged. The drop was due to lower prices during the period.

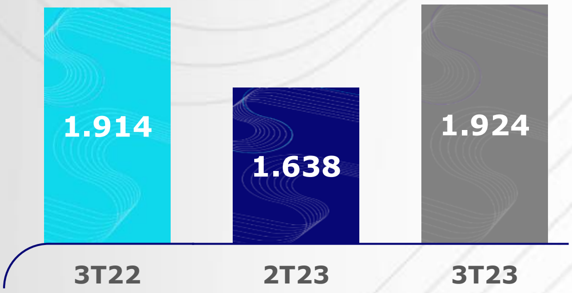
Net revenue in the recycling segment fell by 38% in 3Q23 vs. 3Q22 due to a 33% reduction in the sales volume, coupled with lower prices. Net revenue dropped by 7% on 2Q23, in line with the lower sales volume, along with lower prices during the period, especially at Alux, where pricing follows the LME. Alux’s net revenue dropped to R$ 72 million in 3Q23 from R$ 83 million in 2Q23.

Lastly, despite the higher volume of surplus energy for sale in 3Q23 vs. 3Q22, since 1Q23 our interest in Enercan is no longer consolidated into our results, which resulted in a revenue dip of 16% in the compared periods. When compared to 2Q23, there was a decrease in revenue due to the lower volume of surplus energy sold during the period.

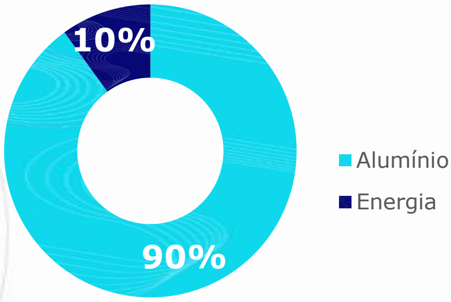
BACK

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)

COGS (R$ millions)



Breakdown of COGS in 3Q23



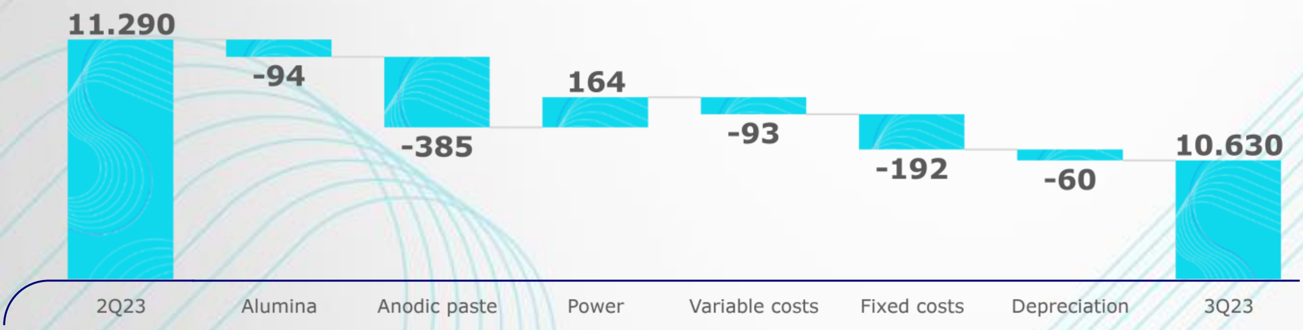
In 3Q23, CBA's consolidated COGS remained practically unchanged on 3Q22 and increased by 17% on 2Q23.

The aluminum COGS decreased by 6% in 3Q23 vs. 3Q22, due to the lower sales volume, but with the COGS per ton of aluminum felling less, reflecting a modest decrease in the production cost of molten aluminum in the first half of 2023, given the lag for the production cost to be transferred to the COGS. In comparison to 2Q23, the 19% increase in the aluminum COGS is due to the higher sales volume, mainly of primary aluminum, in addition to the higher volume of alumina sales, relating to the take in Alunorte, but with the COGS per ton of aluminum remaining practically stable.

Moreover, the energy business COGS did rise by 24% in 3Q23 vs. 3Q22, due to the higher volume of energy traded during the period, an effect partially offset by the deconsolidation of Enercan's results since 1Q23. In relation to 2Q23, the COGS dipped slightly by 2%, mainly due to the improvement in the average cost of the dollar contract, due to the appreciation of the real vs. the dollar in the compared periods.

Production Costs

Molten Aluminum Production Costs (R$/t)



The average production cost of molten aluminum fell 6% from 2Q23 to 3Q23.

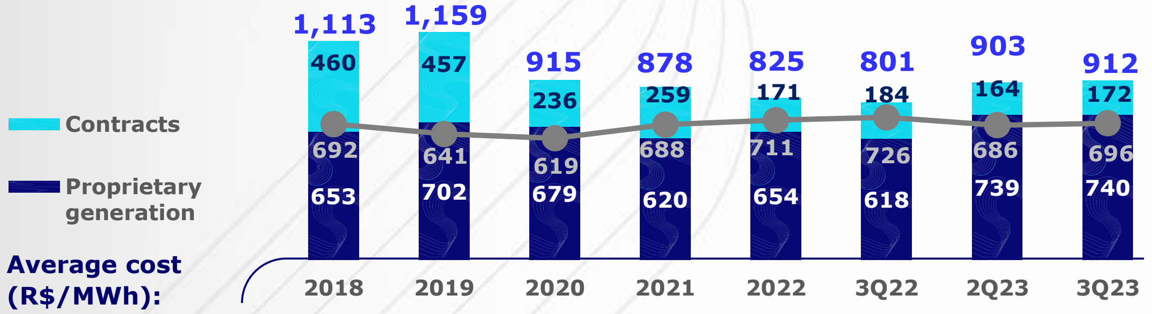
There was a 14% decrease in the cost of anodic paste due to the drop in coke prices, while the coal-tar pitch price remained stable, which was offset by an 11% increase in energy costs.

BACK

The cost of alumina fell by 3%, due to better purchase prices for inputs such as caustic soda and natural gas.

The molten aluminum production volume in the quarter was 84,000 metric tons, four thousand tons more than in 2Q23. Molten aluminum production, which was momentarily impacted by operational instability caused by the quality of the anodic paste, is already showing signs of recovery, with fixed costs falling 13% and variable costs by 17%.

Power Balance (Avg. MW)



Average cost (R$/MWh):	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	3Q22	2Q23	3Q23
Contracts	209	220	205	288	322	330	238	201
Proprietary generation	62	65	72	88	91	106	96	110

As shown in the graph above, historically CBA has enjoyed an energy surplus, which has been decreasing over the years due to the termination of bilateral contracts and higher consumption. It is worth noting that the contract volume is mainly composed of two contracts, the largest of which started in 2008 and has been mostly restated by the IGPM index ever since, which reflects an average contract cost well above the market price.

The volume of contracts in 3Q23 remained practically stable compared to 2Q23; however, there was a 16% reduction in the average cost due to the exchange rate variation of the contract that had a contracted swap at the beginning of the year and started to be adjusted in dollars. In relation to 3Q22, there was a 7% reduction in the volume of contracts and a 39% decrease in their average cost, due to the effects of the energy swap contract.

On-site generation in 3Q23 was 20% higher than the volume in 3Q22, primarily due to the operation of the wind farms, which started in January 2023 and yielded approximately 80MWm this quarter, in addition to the higher generation at Complexo Juquiá. Onsite generation was consistent with 2Q23.

In turn, the average cost of onsite generation increased by 14% compared to 2Q23, due to higher participation of wind clusters. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year and despite also having a greater participation of wind clusters, energy generation in 3Q23 was higher than in 3Q22, reflecting in a greater dilution of costs, resulting in an average cost that was practically stable.

It is also worth noting that CBA's on-site generation comes from 11 hydroelectric power plants, directly connected to the aluminum plant, and the energy consumed is imperative for aluminum production, which composes the aluminum production cost.

CBA also has connected to the National Interconnected Grid - SIN, 2 wind clusters, Ventos de Santo Anselmo and Ventos de Santo Isidoro, and 10 hydropower plants, 4 of which are wholly owned by CBA and 6 in which CBA holds a direct or indirect interest through the companies CBA Energia Participações S.A. (33.3%) and CBA Machadinho Geração de Energia Ltda. (100%).

BACK

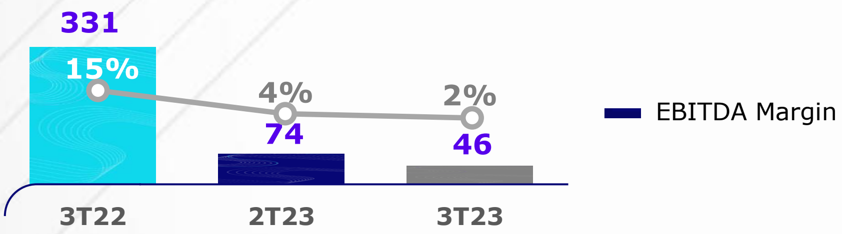
Depending on the generation level of these hydropower plants, the energy can be consumed for aluminum production or sold as surplus energy.

All energy costs that come from these plants and are consumed in aluminum production are allocated to the aluminum segment, and the revenue and cost of energy sold as surplus are allocated to the energy segment. As the companies controlled by CBA (CBA Machadinho Geração de Energia Ltda. and CBA Energia Participações) are separate legal entities, sales to CBA are eliminated in the consolidated reporting, as can be seen in the above table Operational Financial Performance.

Furthermore, CBA has a significant proprietary energy volume in the South submarket, while its consumption primarily occurs in the Southeast region. This is why the Company buys and sells energy between submarkets, with the objective of creating a hedge and eliminating the risk of price variance, which does not impact the power balance shown above, since the purchase volume is equal to the sale volume, with the only change being the delivery region.

EBITDA

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin (R$ millions)



(R$ millions)	3Q23	3Q22	3Q23 vs. 3Q22	2Q23	3Q23 vs. 2Q23	9M23	9M22	9M23 vs. 9M22
Net Income/Loss	**(263)**	**100**	**-362%**	**(50)**	**431%**	**(223)**	**1,037**	**-**
Finance Revenue (Expense)	274	27	915%	(184)	-	90	(11)	-
Income Tax/ Social Contribution	(54)	56	-	47	-	26	247	-90%
Depreciation and Amortization	143	137	4%	145	-2%	422	390	8%
EBITDA (ICVM 527)	**99**	**321**	**-69%**	**(42)**	**-**	**314**	**1,663**	**-81%**
Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees	(12)	11	-	(26)	-	(56)	7	-
Future energy contracts	(103)	40	-	52	-	(51)	87	-
Dividends received	51	-	-	37	39%	88	-	-
Provision for (reversal of) asset impairment	10	(41)	-	53	-81%	(91)	(233)	-61%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**46**	**331**	**-86%**	**74**	**-38%**	**205**	**1,524**	**-87%**
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	**2%**	**15%**	**-13 p.p.**	**4%**	**-2 p.p.**	**4%**	**22%**	**-18 p.p.**

[1] Adjustments reflect equity income and nonrecurrent events in profit and loss, including the Mark-to-Market ("MtM") of future energy contracts.

The consolidated adjusted EBITDA amounted to R$ 46 million in 3Q23, 86% less than in 3Q22. The consolidated EBITDA margin in 3Q23 was also 12 percentage points lower than in 3Q22, closing the quarter with an adjusted EBITDA margin of 2%. EBITDA shrank by 38% on 2Q23 and the adjusted EBITDA margin fell by 2 percentage points.

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The change in the main EBITDA adjustments in the compared quarters is mainly due to the energy MtM, an effect partially offset by the receipt of dividends from Enercan, whose results are no longer consolidated.

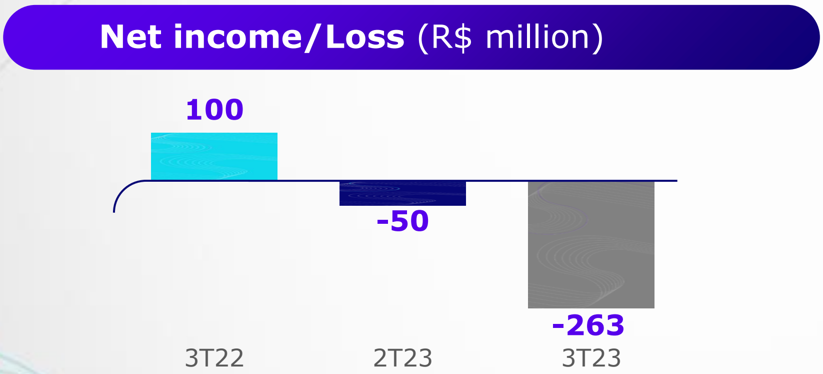
Finance income/loss

R$ millions	3Q23	3Q22	3Q23 vs. 3Q22	2Q23	3Q23 vs. 2Q23	9M23	9M22	9M23 vs. 9M22
Earnings on investments	32	80	-60%	29	11%	89	211	-58%
Interest on loans and borrowings	(88)	(43)	103%	(58)	52%	(195)	(133)	47%
Exchange variance	(50)	(16)	212%	61	-182%	36	36	0%
Net hedge income/loss	(51)	16	-425%	197	-126%	189	185	2%
Other net finance costs	(116)	(63)	84%	(45)	156%	(209)	(289)	-28%
Net finance income/loss	**(273)**	**(27)**	**-**	**184**	**-**	**(90)**	**11**	**-**

The net financial result in 3Q23 was a loss of R$ 273 million, R$ 246 million worse than in 3Q22, with the main impact being the mark-to-market loss of on derivatives contracted to hedge wind energy and BNDES contracts. This impact was mainly caused by the depreciation of the Brazilian real against the US dollar at the end of the period, also impacting the exchange variance of the debt, due to a greater depreciation in 3Q23 (Sep23: 5.01 vs. Jun23: 4.82) when compared to the same period in 2022 (Sep22: 5.41 vs. Jun22: 5.24).

Interest on loans and borrowings fell due to the higher volume of gross debt and an increase in interest rates compared to the same period last year. Other net finance costs were particularly impacted by the present value difference between the original and restated cash flows of the operations refinanced in 3Q23. Additionally, income from financial investments dropped due to a lower cash position and lower profitability of investments.

Net income/loss



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R$ million	3Q23	3Q22	3Q23 vs. 3Q22	2Q23	3Q23 vs. 2Q23	9M23	9M22	9M23 vs. 9M22
Net Revenue	**1,863**	**2,245**	**-17%**	**1,665**	**12%**	**5,445**	**6,868**	**-21%**
Cost of Goods Sold	**(1,924)**	**(1,914)**	**1%**	**(1,638)**	**17%**	**(5,418)**	**(5,321)**	**2%**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(92)	(106)	-13%	(120)	-23%	(320)	(327)	-2%
Other operating income	98	(30)	-	(120)	-	130	60	115%
Investee income	12	(11)	-	26	-	56	(7)	-
Net finance income/loss	(274)	(27)	915%	184	-	(90)	11	-
Income tax and social contribution	54	(56)	-	(47)	-	(26)	(247)	-
Net income/loss	**(263)**	**100**	**-**	**(50)**	**-**	**(223)**	**1,037**	**-**

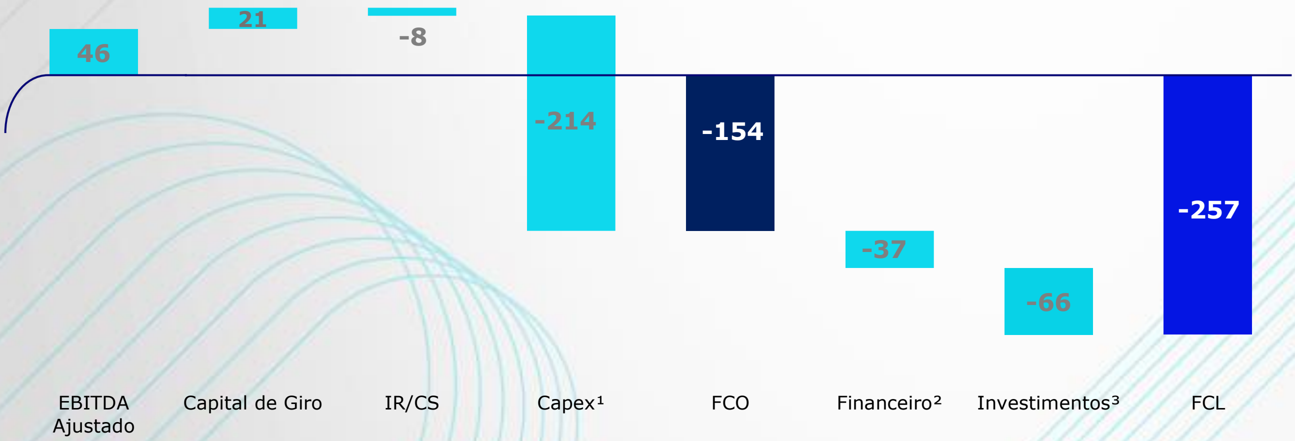
CBA made a net loss of R$ 263 million in 3Q23 vs. net income of R$ 100 million in 3Q22 and a net loss of R$ 50 million in 2Q23.

Compared to 3Q22, the variance is primarily due to the decrease in net revenue, in addition to the negative variance in net financial results, partially offset by improved results from other operating results and income tax and social contribution.

The variance in other operating results, both in relation to 3Q22 and 2Q23, is mainly due to the adjustment in the mark-to-market of future energy contract. The variance in income tax and social contribution in the comparative periods is due to the lower taxable profit in the period, in addition to the variation in deferred income tax due to exchange rate variance, on the cash basis, and by the deferral of losses on derivative contracts and impairment provisions.

Free Cash Flow

R$ million



[1] Accrual basis CAPEX [2] Acquisition, sale of assets and net interest [3] Capital increase at investees

BACK

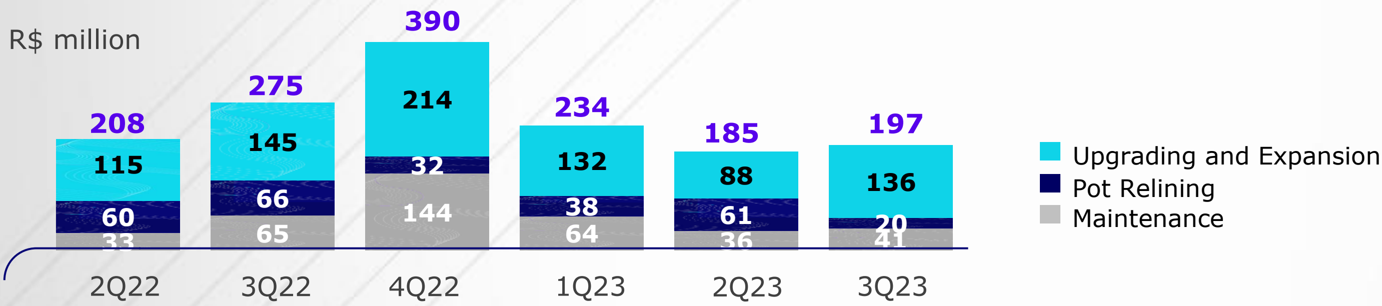
Working Capital

In 3Q23 the Company's working capital was a positive R$ 21 million. There was a positive effect of R$ 278 million, comprised of: (a) reduction in accounts receivable of R$ 16 million due to lower sales price, (b) reduction of R$ 44 million in recoverable tax balances, mainly due to the partial outflow of tax credits, (c) reduction in the inventory balance of R$ 173 million, mainly due to the resumption of production, and (d) R$ 45 million from various other positive impacts.

There was also a negative effect of R$ 257 million on the balance of trade payables and drawee risk, mainly due to (i) lower volume of metal purchases and payment for purchases made in a previous period (purchases necessary due to operational instability in the smelters) and (ii) lower volume and prices of strategic inputs, which were purchased to resolve operational instability.

The divestment in working capital was not enough to offset the investments that consumed R$66 million of cash, mainly due to the capital increase at investees, such as Alunorte and Machadinho consortium, in addition to the consumption of R$37 million of financial items, mainly interest on loans.

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)



The total capital investments (cash basis) in 3Q23 decreased by 28% compared to 2Q22 and increased by 6% compared to 2Q23, with 69% of the investments in the quarter related to CBA's modernization and expansion projects. The remaining CAPEX is concentrated at 10% on smelter upgrades and 21% on maintenance.

CAPEX projects are multi-year and have the flexibility to be reviewed according to operational cash flow and market conditions. In the quarter we announced the extension to expansion project schedules, with the expected completion of some projects moving from 2025 to 2027. The main delays are the restart of Smelter 1 and the technological upgrade of Smelters.

Among the ongoing projects with a financial schedule for 2023 are:

Dry waste disposal project: The civil works and metal structures are complete. The electromechanical assembly is proceeding as planned, with the placement of the filtration equipment in the final location and the closure of the building's roof in an advanced stage.

Additional aluminum production from recycling:
ReAl: The civil works and metal structures are complete. Electromechanical assemblies are in line with planning, with progress made in the assembly of utilities and equipment.

Recycling expansion at Metalex: project finished, with plant starting up in 3Q23.

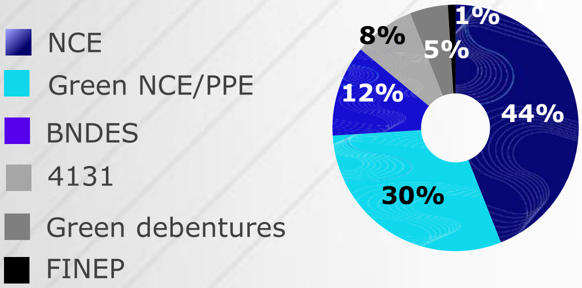
Indebtedness and Liquidity

Debt breakdown (R$ Million)	Sep/23	Jun/23	Sep/22
Current	108	116	126
Noncurrent	4,328	3,849	2,917
Gross debt	**4,435**	**3,964**	**3,044**
(-) Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	1,327	1,373	1,634
(+) Derivative financial instruments	-160	-321	-94
(+) Leasing	34	25	31
Net debt	**2,983**	**2,296**	**1,346**
Adjusted EBITDA - Last 12 months	307	592	2,017
Net debt/Adjusted EBITDA UDM[1]	9.71x	3.88x	0.67x
Average cost USD (% p.a.)[2]	6.48%	5.41%	5.19%
Average term (years)	**5.12**	**4.25**	**4.27**

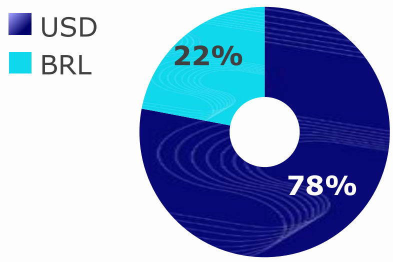
[1] Last twelve months
[2] Considers the total cost of the debt, including in BRL, converted into USD on 09/30/2023.

CBA's debt is largely denominated in US dollars, with 76% in USD and 24% in Reais. We also took out derivatives which converted the IPCA floating rate in Reais into a fixed rate in dollars for part of the BNDES financings, which if included would increase the proportion of the dollar debt to 78%.

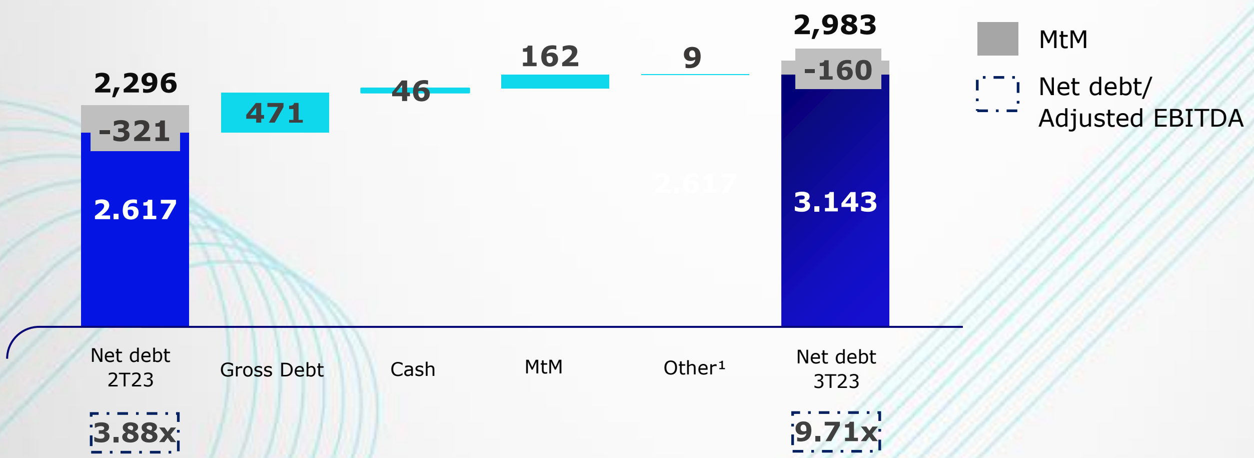
Breakdown by Instrument (%)



Breakdown by Currency (%)



Net debt (R$ million) and Leverage



[1] Leases

BACK

In September 2023, CBA's gross debt was R$ 4.4 billion, 12% higher when compared to the balance of R$ 4.0 billion in June 2023, mainly due to additional funding secured over the period of R$ 110 million, aimed at a cash replenishment, due to the present value difference between the original and restated cash flows of the operations refinanced in the period, plus the 4% depreciation of the Brazilian real against the US dollar, from USD/R$ 4.82 to USD/R$ 5.01 at the end of the period.

In July 2023, CBA secured a loan through the BNDES Exim line in the amount of R$ 140 million, with fixed interest of USD of 6.31% p.a., which serves as an advance to its future exports and is due in 2027.

In August 2023, the Company settled its NCE of USD 46 million due in 2024 from the same bank, raised a further USD 71 million at the cost of SOFR+2.94% p.a.,through an instrument supported by Law 4131/1962 due in 2028, thereby lengthening its debt.

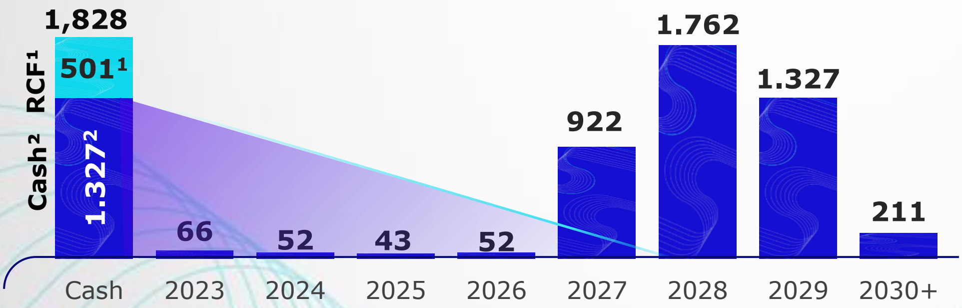
The Company has also refinanced NCEs amounting to USD 275 million, thereby easing the concentration of maturities from 2025 to 2027 and optimizing the debt profile with new maturities in 2027, 2028 and 2029. Due to the accounting practice of hedge accounting, the amount of R$ 183 million related to exchange variance up to the refinancing date was recognized in "Other comprehensive income". This amount will be appropriated to profit or loss when the revenue is realized ("hedge object") according to the original maturities of the debt (2025, 2026, and 2027). The exchange variance from the date of the refinancing until the new maturities of the extended operation will be recognized in finance income/loss at each period closing, since there was no new designation in hedge accounting.

Cash equivalents and short-term investments stood at R$ 1.3 billion in September 2023, with 65% denominated in Reais and 35% in USD. CBA also has a USD 100 million Revolving Credit Facility, which provides an additional source of liquidity and can be drawn at any time during the contract. It has not yet been used.

Net debt was a total of R$ 3.0 billion, 30% more than the previous quarter (R$ 2.3 billion) and financial leverage, as measured as the ratio of TTM net debt to adjusted EBITDA, hit 9.71x in September 2023, mainly reflecting the R$ 285 million decrease in TTM accumulated EBITDA and the higher net debt.

Debt Amortization Schedule (R$ million)

CBA has a lengthy debt profile, without concentrating material maturities by 2027, as shown by the graph below:



[1] Revolving green credit facility of USD 100mm converted at the Ptax closing rate 09/30/2023 (R$ 5.0076)
[2] Includes cash, cash equivalents and financial investments as of 09/30/2023

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Derivative Operations

The Company's Financial Policy allows the procurement of derivatives for speculation purposes to mitigate the effect of changes in prices, exchange rates and market rates on its earnings, in order to protect the Company's Reais-denominated cash flow.

The table below presents the position of derivative instruments:

Derivative Instruments	Exposure unit	Notional (balance in exposure unit)		Fair value (R$ millions)		Cash adjustment (R$ millions)	
		Sep/23	Jun/23	Sep/23	Jun/23	3Q23	2Q23
Not designated as hedge accounting							
Hedging loans and borrowings							
Swap IPCA and Reais vs. Fixed and USD	R$ million	119	122	(17)	(10)	(0.2)	1.3
Hedging operating contracts							
Swap IPCA and Reais vs. Fixed and USD	R$ million	773	808	205	252	12	21
Swap IPCA/IGPM and Reais vs. Fixed and USD	R$ million	1,489	1,539	(28)	80	23	45

Hedging loans and borrowings

Swap contracts for forex and interest related to certain BNDES financing contracts, that swapped out floating IPCA rates in Reais for rates fixed in US dollars, partially matching the currency of finance costs and debt amortization with the revenue currency, thus reducing the Company's exposure to US dollars.

As of September 30, 2023, the restated balance of operations was R$ 119 million, whose final maturities are in December 2028 and July 2034. The result of these operations in 3Q23 was a negative R$ 0.2 million compared to R$ 1.3 million in 2Q23, due to the devaluation of the Brazilian real on the settlement dates.

The fair value was a negative R$ 17 million, 41% less compared with the previous quarter, primarily due to the devaluation of the Brazilian Real against the US dollar at the end of the period. As these instruments were not designated as hedge accounting, gains or losses and the mark-to-market of operations are recognized in finance income (loss) for the period.

Swap IPCA and Reais vs. Fixed and USD

Forex and interest swaps related to certain energy purchase contracts, that swapped out floating IPCA rates in Reais for rates fixed in US dollars, matching the currency of operating contracts with the revenue, thus reducing the Company's exposure to US dollars.

As of September 30, 2023, the restated balance of the operations was R$ 773 million with final maturity in January 2033. The net income on these operations in 3Q23 was R$ 12 million.

The fair value was a positive R$ 205 million, 23% more compared with the previous quarter, primarily due to the strengthening of the Brazilian Real against the US dollar at the end of the period. As these instruments were not designated as hedge accounting, gains or losses and the mark-to-market of operations are recognized in finance income (loss) for the period.

Swap IPCA/IGPM and Reais vs. Fixed and USD

Energy swap contracts with no volume impact on the supply-load balance, with a term of 6 years ending in December 2028. These contracts were signed with the aim of reducing the Company's exposure to risk in an existing energy contract, over the remaining term of the contract, and swapped out the exposure to IPCA and IGPM (indexes in the original contract) for fixed amounts in dollars. Additionally, the swap contracts modified the net impact on cash flow when evaluated together with the original contract.

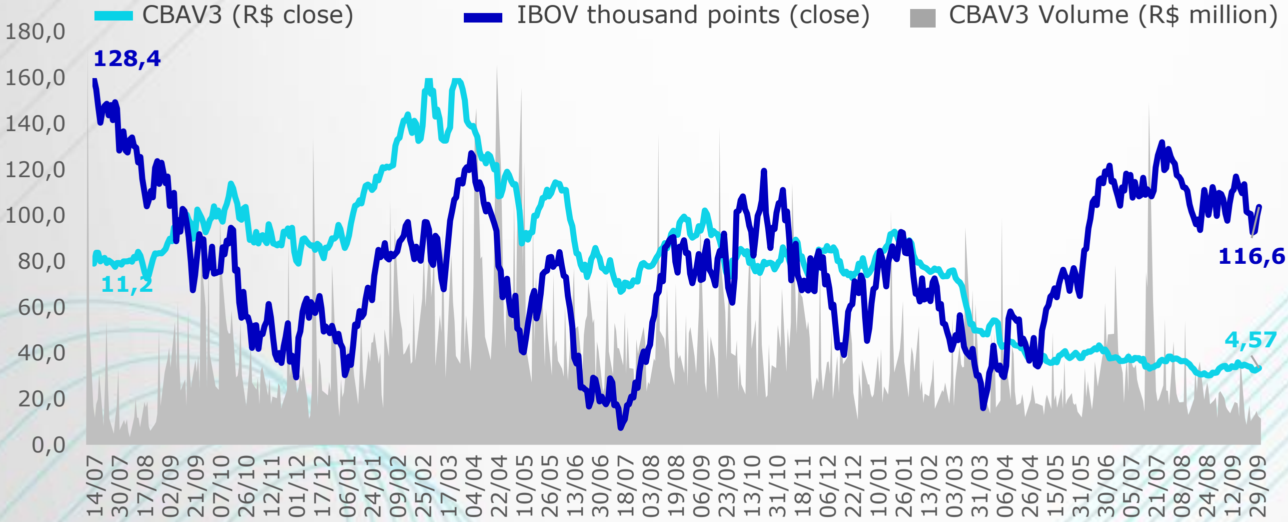
In July 2023, the Company designation this operation as a cash flow hedge, aiming to hedge against the risk of a mismatch in cash flow between future dollarized revenue and the cost of acquiring electricity indexed to inflation.
Part of this hedge relationship had the future MtM of this instrument reclassified to "Other Comprehensive Income".

The impact of the effectiveness of this designation in this quarter was R$ 99 million, recorded in "Other comprehensive income" and the ineffective portion was recognized in profit or loss, with an accumulated balance this quarter of R$ 9 million.

Capital Market

On September 30, 2023 CBAV3 closed the third quarter of the year at R$ 4.57. The CBAV3 average daily trading volume (ADTV) in 3Q23 was R$ 26.7 million.

IBOV and CBAV3 price/trading volume since the IPO



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Ownership Structure

As of September 30, 2023 the Company's share capital consisted of 595,833,333 common shares with a market cap of R$ 2.7 billion and a free-float of 32.1%, of which the parent company Votorantim S.A. directly and indirectly held 67.9% of the shares.

Capital Increase via Private Subscription

On November 08, 2023, the date of this earnings release, CBA announced the approval of a capital increase through a private subscription. This increase will take place through the issuance of between the minimum of 37,499,416 and the maximum of 55,239,364 shares at the price of R$3.73. This amount is equivalent to a potential capital increase between the minimum value of R$ 140 million and the maximum value of R$ 206 million. The minimum refers to the participation of the controlling shareholder who intends to subscribe to the Capital Increase using its declared and unpaid dividend credits, reinforcing its commitment to the Company's plan.

The funds will be allocated to preserve the capital structure, strengthening the Company's cash position, through the possibility of using the credits from dividends declared and to be paid by the Company.

Note that, on April 27, 2023, the payment of dividends of R$ 206 million (R$ 0.3458 per share) to the Company's shareholders was approved at the Assembly, referring to the net income for FY 2022. The shareholding position (baseline date) is April 27 and the ex-dividends date is April 28, 2023.

Shareholders entitled to receive the dividends, i.e., shareholders who held CBA stock under the ticker CBAV3 until April 27, 2023, can therefore use the amount to be received in dividends as credits to subscribe to new CBAV3 shares, as announced in greater detail in the Press Released issued by the Company on November 08, 2023. The payment of dividends will be made on December 22, the same date for the share capitalization of shareholders exercising their pre-emptive right in the private subscription.

ESG

On the climate front, CBA attended the New York Climate Week event, at the invitation of the UN Global Compact, through the Net Zero Ambition Movement and the Climate Action Platform. The Company showcased its successful decarbonization journey and the production of low-carbon aluminum on the panel "Decarbonization journey of the business sector: pathways to a new Net Zero economy".

Regarding water resources, the new water consumption indicator at the Alumínio plant was 5.83 m^3/t this quarter, an increase of 12.5% compared to 2Q23, due to an increase in the fresh water intake, both industrial and potable, and a lower rate of water reuse in the months of July and August.

On the topic of dams, in September, CBA conducted an Emergency Drill in the cities of Miraí and Itamarati de Minas. The main objective of these exercises is to train residents in the vicinity of the dams about escape routes and muster points in the event of an emergency. These drills are part of the Emergency Response Plan for Mining Dams in compliance with current laws, aiming to strengthen the culture of dam safety. Representatives from municipal and state civil defenses, the Fire Department, Military Police, and the population of the Self-Rescue Zone (ZAS) — the direct area of influence of the dams — all participated.

In this quarter, CBA was chosen as "Company of the Year in the Mining Sector" in the Environmental Governance category. The award is bestowed by Brasil Mineral and rewards the best ESG practices of companies in the sector. The Company was awarded for its innovative project called Tecno-solo. In this process, bauxite is separated from the clayey soil which, after receiving organic inputs and additives, becomes a nutrient-rich soil ready for use (called Tecno-solo). This material is applied to the environmental reclamation of mined areas. Together with Mobile Beneficiation, these technologies eliminate the need for dams in mining, strengthening our commitment to sustainable mining.

With safety a non-negotiable value for CBA, our injury frequency rate was 1.65 at the end of the third quarter (per 1,000,000 man-hours worked). During this period, the SIPAT event was held at all plants, under the topic "Safety is made by us", reinforcing the commitment to active care in the areas.

In the diversity, equity, and inclusion agenda, good news was CBA's entry into IDiversa, the B3 Stock Exchange diversity index, the first in Latin America focused on gender and race pillars. The composition of the portfolio exclusively used the diversity, equity and inclusion indicators that the Company reported in its 2023 Reference Form. In relation to the indicators, CBA maintained 16.8% women at the Company and 21.2% in leadership positions in the quarter.

In the axis of Sustainable Solutions for customers, CBA closed this quarter with two new partnerships for the use of Alennium. Alumileste will use the seal on the Pratsy brand aluminum rolls. In addition to using Alennium, Alumax will now feature on its packaging the digital passport, a tool with blockchain technology where it is possible to track the product's sustainability information, such as performance data, emissions and ESG practices.

The Company underwent the certification audit process and was recommended for recertification of the Performance and Chain of Custody standards of the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) for the new versions. The process included the three mines, the Alumínio Plant, Metalex, Itapissuma, and the corporate office.

CBA showcased its Sustainable Supply Program in the panel "Integrity in the Value Chain", addressing good governance practices with suppliers, at the SDGs in Brazil event, organized by the UN Global Compact.

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Innovation & Technology

In 3Q23, CBA initiated two new innovation projects, both in the transport segment, resulting from CBA's strategy to "aluminize" the segment. In the transport sector alone, there are already 25 new aluminum products replacing mainly steel, among other materials, such as fiberglass, for example.

At the end of the quarter, CBA had a portfolio of 83 innovation projects in various segments, including Civil Construction, Transport and Agriculture. This portfolio is divided into 6 different segments, which provides risk diversification since each segment reacts differently to the country's economic situation.

More than 20 projects are already at the prototype stage, being tested by the respective customers and should start generating revenue for CBA in the coming quarters.

Another booming segment is Civil Construction. Following the launch of the Primora line, which already has 4 distributors in Brazil, a new project in the sector has the potential to add several thousand tons of aluminum to CBA's sales as early as next year.

Elsewhere in innovation, a new fitting system for extruded profiles has been developed and is in the process of being patented. Another advance came in the exploration of additive manufacturing of aluminum, closing a partnership with a major player in the automotive sector for the printing of aluminum parts for testing.

An important landmark in the quarter was the conclusion of the testing phase of the "Battery Foil" project, which aims to develop aluminum foil for batteries targeting the automotive battery market. In this phase, CBA's foil met all the crucial technical characteristics for application. The next step is the production of a "pouch" type battery for testing.

DigitALL

This quarter marked the initiation of the operationalization of CBA's innovation architecture. The model will optimize the governance and processes that govern all innovation initiatives at CBA to expand its action aligned with strategic business objectives and to reinforce the company's positioning in the innovation ecosystem.

During the quarter, there was progress in the implementation of projects managed by the program. An example is the Video Analytics Project, which has already gone into commissioned setup on the new scrap treatment line at Metalex. Digital Maintenance, another important initiative of the program, has advanced in the implementation schedule through a pilot in certain production lines of the aluminum plant, where sensors for predictive monitoring have also been installed.

It is also worth noting that the creation of an asset monitoring center at the aluminum plant is in the process of being finalized.

In its cultural initiatives, the organization has more than 700 employees committed to disseminating knowledge on digital topics in videos, training, talks, podcasts and content pills in both face-to-face and virtual formats. The initiative has extended beyond internal actions to communities through the Votorantim Volunteer Challenge as a way to bring more people closer to the subject.

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Assets	Note	Parent company 9/30/2023	Parent company 12/31/2022	Consolidated 9/30/2023	Consolidated 12/31/2022
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	732,736	552,839	936,993	849,082
Financial investments	10	311,465	270,544	389,545	339,846
Derivative financial instruments	26.2	208,200	25,804	214,748	33,172
Trade receivables	11	465,747	467,734	502,006	496,305
Inventories	12	1,803,182	1,569,932	2,137,330	1,881,369
Taxes recoverable	13	374,179	377,672	443,525	419,791
Dividends receivable	14	38,580	22,804	42,345	12,536
Other assets		236,858	198,817	246,253	238,175
		4,170,947	3,486,146	4,912,745	4,270,276
Non-current assets held for sale	28	311,677	78,137	311,677	78,137
		4,482,624	3,564,283	5,224,422	4,348,413
Non-current assets					
Long-term receivables					
Derivative financial instruments	26.2	138,908	81,615	175,620	103,687
Taxes recoverable	13	646,379	659,417	673,700	690,852
Deferred income tax	21	259,709	260,854	158,057	155,623
Related parties	14	43,515	48,599	54,591	60,648
Judicial deposits	22	19,090	16,169	20,791	17,703
Other assets		18,509	44,296	35,591	49,918
		1,126,110	1,110,950	1,118,350	1,078,431
Investments	16	1,345,151	1,553,205	242,658	360,592
Property, plant and equipment	17	5,152,748	4,659,346	5,958,530	5,499,239
Intangible assets	18	715,043	744,091	915,171	956,784
Right-of-use assets		20,140	16,810	35,762	31,246
		8,359,192	8,084,402	8,270,471	7,926,292
Total assets		12,841,816	11,648,685	13,494,893	12,274,705

BACK

Balance Sheet - Liabilities

Liabilities and equity	Note	Parent company 9/30/2023	Parent company 12/31/2022	Consolidated 9/30/2023	Consolidated 12/31/2022
Current liabilities					
Borrowing and debentures	19	105,991	107,593	107,615	107,593
Derivative financial instruments	26.2	3,151	4,148	3,151	4,148
Lease liabilities		9,885	12,835	14,792	16,274
Confirming payables	20	111,301	203,627	118,342	210,491
Trade payables		781,539	861,782	881,270	1,008,669
Salaries and payroll charges		167,546	151,342	190,036	170,926
Taxes payable		16,338	17,696	44,757	33,962
Advances from customers		24,786	25,713	26,916	31,183
Dividends payable	14	206,044	206,044	263,491	227,116
Use of public assets – UBP	23	70,844	47,800	78,458	55,582
Energy futures contracts	15	71,157	94,899	71,157	94,899
Provisions	22	116,478	93,008	116,478	93,008
Other liabilities		93,803	73,438	145,053	133,729
		1,778,863	1,899,925	2,061,516	2,187,580
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	1.1. (f)	113,031		113,031	
		1,891,894	1,899,925	2,174,547	2,187,580
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowing and debentures	19	4,302,085	2,861,135	4,327,790	2,861,135
Derivative financial instruments	26.2	227,620	28,552	227,620	28,552
Lease liabilities		7,897	4,205	19,262	15,545
Related parties	14	50,823	59,969	63,019	74,090
Provisions	22	673,508	708,039	676,278	710,731
Use of public assets – UBP	23	858,383	907,227	920,501	974,502
Energy futures contracts	15		26,899		26,899
Deferred income tax and social contribution	21			12,281	13,074
Other liabilities		45,408	57,182	47,248	59,120
		6,165,724	4,653,208	6,293,999	4,763,648
Total liabilities		8,057,618	6,553,133	8,468,546	6,951,228
Equity	24				
Share capital		4,705,047	4,705,047	4,705,047	4,705,047
Revenue reserve		673,531	673,531	673,531	673,531
Retained earnings		(283,009)		(283,009)	
Carrying value adjustments		(311,371)	(283,026)	(311,371)	(283,026)
Atributable to owners of the parent		4,784,198	5,095,552	4,784,198	5,095,552
Atributable to non-controlling interests				242,149	227,925
Total equity		4,784,198	5,095,552	5,026,347	5,323,477
Total liabilities and equity		12,841,816	11,648,685	13,494,893	12,274,705

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Statements of Profit or Loss – 9M23 x 9M22

	Note	Parent company 1/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	Parent company 1/1/2022 to 9/30/2022	Consolidated 1/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	Consolidated 1/1/2022 to 9/30/2022
Net revenue from goods sold and services rendered	4.1	4,750,704	5,870,240	5,444,543	6,867,903
Cost of goods sold and services rendered	5	(4,775,040)	(4,544,992)	(5,417,728)	(5,321,096)
Gross profit (loss)		(24,336)	1,325,248	26,815	1,546,807
Operating income (expenses)					
Selling expenses	5	(29,465)	(32,157)	(35,374)	(37,843)
General and administrative expenses	5	(256,551)	(250,282)	(284,994)	(289,421)
Other operating income (expenses), net	7	121,538	62,185	129,721	60,373
		(164,478)	(220,254)	(190,647)	(266,891)
Operating profit (loss) before equity interest and finance result		(188,814)	1,104,994	(163,832)	1,279,916
Equity results					
Equity in the results of investees	16	15,071	60,488	55,802	(6,570)
Net finance results	8				
Finance income		144,156	183,762	170,477	211,429
Finance costs		(451,154)	(387,992)	(485,710)	(421,609)
Result of derivative financial instruments		168,246	154,407	189,291	185,258
Foreign exchange gains (losses)		37,675	41,242	36,168	36,266
		(101,077)	(8,581)	(89,774)	11,344
Profit (loss) before taxes		(274,820)	1,156,901	(197,804)	1,284,690
Income tax	21				
Current			(135,899)	(21,475)	(206,949)
Deferred		(8,189)	(46,807)	(4,155)	(40,404)
Profit (loss) for the period from continuing operations		(283,009)	974,195	(223,434)	1,037,337
Attributable to owners of the parent		(283,009)	974,195	(283,009)	974,195
Attributable to non-controlling interests				59,575	63,142
Profit (loss) for the period		(283,009)	974,195	(223,434)	1,037,337
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, in thousands		595,833	595,833		
Basic and diluted earnings per thousand shares, in reais	24 (c)	(474.98)	1,635.01		

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Statements of Profit or Loss – 3Q23 x 3Q22

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	7/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	7/1/2022 to 9/30/2022	7/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	7/1/2022 to 9/30/2022
Net revenue from goods sold and services provided	1,607,983	1,921,230	1,863,477	2,245,020
Cost of goods sold and services rendered	(1,676,032)	(1,641,339)	(1,924,019)	(1,914,409)
Gross profit (loss)	(68,049)	279,891	(60,542)	330,611
Operating income (expenses)				
Selling expenses	(8,616)	(12,531)	(11,618)	(14,667)
General and administrative expenses	(75,633)	(79,537)	(80,747)	(91,323)
Other operating income (expenses), net	101,312	(30,962)	97,861	(30,153)
	17,063	(123,030)	5,496	(136,143)
Operating profit (loss) before equity interest and finance result	(50,986)	156,861	(55,046)	194,468
Equity results				
Equity in the results of investees	(28,233)	(12,745)	11,559	(10,988)
	(28,233)	(12,745)	11,559	(10,988)
Net finance results				
Finance income	67,712	67,467	76,075	79,772
Finance costs	(241,761)	(94,494)	(248,481)	(106,324)
Result of derivative financial instruments	(43,894)	12,743	(51,115)	15,712
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(50,952)	(16,090)	(50,244)	(16,125)
	(268,895)	(30,374)	(273,765)	(26,965)
Profit (loss) before taxes	(348,114)	113,742	(317,252)	156,515
Income tax				
Current		1,907	(6,676)	(21,559)
Deferred	58,744	(37,123)	60,802	(34,575)
Profit (loss)for the quarter from continuing operations	(289,370)	78,526	(263,126)	100,381
Attributable to owners of the parent	(289,370)	78,526	(289,370)	78,526
Attributable to non-controlling interests			26,244	21,855
Profit (loss) for the quarter	(289,370)	78,526	(263,126)	100,381
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, in thousands	595,833	595,833		
Basic and diluted earnings (losses) per thousand shares	(485.66)	131.79		

BACK

Cash Flow – 9M23 x 9M22

	Note	Parent company 1/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	Parent company 1/1/2022 to 9/30/2022	Consolidated 1/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	Consolidated 1/1/2022 to 9/30/2022
Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit (loss) before income tax and social contribution		**(274,820)**	**1,156,901**	**(197,804)**	**1,284,690**
Adjustments to non-cash items					
Interest, indexation accruals and exchange variations		250,784	210,691	226,643	205,524
Equity results	16 (b)	(15,071)	(60,488)	(55,802)	6,570
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	5	365,790	322,511	422,235	389,554
Energy futures contracts	7	(50,641)	87,039	(50,641)	87,039
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		11,145	4,598	11,385	6,019
Reversal of provision for impairment of assets	7	(102,942)	(232,835)	(103,099)	(232,835)
Derivative financial instruments	26.2	(267,231)	(15,585)	(288,276)	(46,436)
Write-off of lease agreements		(1,102)		(1,102)	
Fair value - investment property			(7,960)		(7,960)
Constitution of provisions, net		8,583	42,994	9,526	42,894
		(75,505)	1,507,866	(26,935)	1,735,059
Decrease (increase) in assets					
Financial investments		22,436	15,794	39,033	(25,748)
Derivative financial instruments		197,522	(222,947)	197,522	(222,947)
Trade receivables		1,594	146,919	(6,471)	188,768
Inventories		(247,058)	(274,773)	(270,279)	(237,484)
Taxes recoverable		16,531	(64,544)	22,217	(1,576)
Judicial deposits		19,651	(22,281)	19,484	(22,558)
Other credits and other assets		27,919	(959)	64,788	(47,699)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities					
Trade payables		(78,224)	223,395	(125,380)	240,880
Confirming payables		(92,326)	(441,377)	(92,149)	(437,592)
Salaries and payroll charges		16,377	10,373	19,283	14,212
Taxes payable		(1,273)	(6,772)	(10,595)	(71,592)
Payments of tax, civil and labor proceedings		(15,906)	(35,435)	(15,906)	(36,588)
Other obligations and other liabilities		(127,472)	(191)	(164,644)	(5,615)
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(335,734)**	**835,068**	**(350,032)**	**1,069,520**
Interest paid on borrowing, debentures and use of public assets (UBP)		(200,444)	(165,037)	(206,483)	(174,541)
Income tax and social contribution paid			(161,495)	(28,799)	(244,596)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(536,178)**	**508,536**	**(585,314)**	**650,383**
Cash flow from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	17 e 18	(664,731)	(586,645)	(770,893)	(613,858)
Capital reduction - CBA Machadinho		19,000			
Increase in interest in UHE Machadinho		(35,413)		(35,413)	
Acquisition of 80% of Alux			(128,246)		(128,246)
Acquisition remaining 20% Alux		(49,000)		(49,000)	
Capital increase in investees	16 (b)	(66,862)	(80,000)	(66,862)	
Proceeds from corporate transactions	16 (a)	49,981	47,500	49,981	47,500
Proceeds from sale of PP&E and intangible assets		2,642		2,657	
Dividends received		38,179	26,802	90,567	664
Net cash used in investing activities		**(706,204)**	**(720,589)**	**(778,963)**	**(693,940)**
Cash flow from financing activities					
Share issue costs			(262)		(262)
Proceeds from borrowings	19 (c)	1,704,959	498,790	1,732,413	498,790
Repayments of borrowing and debentures	19 (c)	(293,958)	(476,518)	(293,958)	(506,958)
Dividends paid			(172,000)		(217,241)
Derivative financial instruments		28,091	4,275	35,316	4,275
Settlement of leases		(16,813)	(20,320)	(21,583)	(22,988)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**1,422,279**	**(166,035)**	**1,452,188**	**(244,384)**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		179,897	(378,088)	87,911	(287,941)
Cash effects of company acquired and included in consolidation					15,647
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**552,839**	**1,280,956**	**849,082**	**1,449,345**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**732,736**	**902,868**	**936,993**	**1,177,051**
Non-cash transactions					
New lease agreements				18,639	7,234
Accounts payable			5,000		5,000
Investment property received			(18,000)		(18,000)
Capital reduction - CBA Machadinho		117,165			

BACK

Cash Flow – 3Q23 x 3Q22

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	7/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	7/1/2022 to 9/30/2022	7/1/2023 to 9/30/2023	7/1/2022 to 9/30/2022
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit (loss) before income tax and social contribution	**(348,114)**	**113,742**	**(317,252)**	**156,515**
Adjustments to non-cash items				
Interest, indexation accruals and exchange variations	232,120	97,095	224,811	90,867
Equity results	28,233	12,745	(11,559)	10,988
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	124,320	114,166	142,528	137,188
Energy futures contracts	(102,721)	40,120	(102,721)	40,120
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(933)	3,433	(894)	4,535
Constitution (reversal) of provision for impairment of assets	10,250	(41,178)	10,250	(41,178)
Derivative financial instruments	20,651	(12,743)	(47,870)	(15,712)
Fair value - investment property		(7,960)		(7,960)
Constitution of provisions, net	1,483	7,835	3,883	7,906
	(34,711)	327,255	(98,824)	383,269
Decrease (increase) in assets				
Financial investments	10,579	(30,151)	(12,975)	(68,061)
Derivative financial instruments	197,522		197,522	
Trade receivables	28,420	23,897	15,783	23,074
Inventories	181,059	(94,112)	172,705	(61,503)
Taxes recoverable	29,507	(19,577)	35,268	(26,890)
Judicial deposits	25,024	(13,048)	24,573	(13,240)
Other receivables and other assets	(14,945)	727	36,786	(19,395)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities				
Trade payables	(110,532)	141,924	(108,226)	181,584
Confirming payables	(153,291)	9,239	(148,800)	11,348
Salaries and payroll charges	30,054	28,966	34,319	33,912
Taxes payable	10,462	1,722	9,427	(3,547)
Payments of tax, civil and labor proceedings	(5,742)	(11,502)	(5,742)	(10,535)
Other obligations and other liabilities	(131,683)	(56,998)	(147,322)	(53,133)
Cash provided by operating activities	**61,723**	**308,342**	**4,494**	**376,883**
Interest paid on borrowings, debentures and use of public assets (UBP)	(72,115)	(55,863)	(74,155)	(60,132)
Income tax andsocial contribution paid		(59,248)	(8,045)	(72,405)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(10,392)**	**193,231**	**(77,706)**	**244,346**
Cash flow from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(184,444)	(282,234)	(213,592)	(287,839)
Capital reduction - CBA Machadinho	19,000			
Increase in interest in UHE Machadinho	(35,413)		(35,413)	
Capital increase in investees	(32,278)	(20,000)	(32,278)	
Proceeds from corporate transactions		47,500		47,500
Proceeds from sale of PP&E and intangible assets	1,488	(1,262)	1,468	(1,335)
Dividends received			50,877	
Net cash used in investing activities	**(231,647)**	**(255,996)**	**(228,938)**	**(241,674)**
Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings	481,538	498,790	495,749	498,790
Repayments of borrowings and debentures	(284,337)	(410,574)	(284,337)	(441,014)
Derivative financial instruments	28,091	(1,510)	35,316	(1,510)
Settlement of leases	(6,296)	(7,315)	(7,858)	(8,105)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**218,996**	**79,391**	**238,870**	**48,161**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(117,534)	16,626	(91,189)	50,833
Cash effects of company acquired and included in consolidation				
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the quarter	**850,270**	**886,242**	**1,028,182**	**1,126,218**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter	**732,736**	**902,868**	**936,993**	**1,177,051**
Non-cash transactions				
New lease agreements			15,114	(2,206)
Investment property received		(18,000)		(18,000)
Capital reduction - CBA Machadinho	117,165			

BACK

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