

Jalles Machado S.A.

**Interim financial statements as of
As of June 30, 2024**

(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese
containing the financial statement prepared in
accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil
and International Financial Reporting Standards)

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Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors, Shareholders and Management

Jalles Machado S.A.

Goianésia – GO

Introduction

We have reviewed the interim financial statements, (Company and Consolidated) of Jalles Machado S.A. ("Company"), included in the Quarterly Information Form (ITR) for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2024, and the related statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended. including explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this individual company and consolidated interim financial information in accordance with CPC 21(R1) Technical Pronouncement – Interim Financial Information and international standard IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board – (IASB), as well as for the presentation of this information in accordance with the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission. applicable to the preparation of the interim financial information. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international review standards applicable to interim financial information (NBC TR 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity and ISRE 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

**Conclusion on the individual company and consolidated interim financial information**

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the aforementioned quarterly financial information referred to above is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with CPC 21(R1) and IAS 34, applicable to the preparation of interim financial information and presented in accordance with the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission.

Other issues - Statements of value added

The quarterly financial statements referred to above, include the individual company and consolidated statements of value added for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management and presented as supplementary information for the purposes of IAS 34. These financial statements have been submitted to review procedures performed together with the review of the quarterly financial statements to conclude whether they are reconciled to the interim financial information and accounting records, if applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that leads us to believe that the accompanying statements of value added are not prepared, in all material respects, according to the criteria set by this Standard and in a manner consistent with the individual company and consolidated interim financial information taken as a whole.

Goiânia, August 13, 2024

KPMG Auditores Independentes
CRC SP-014428/O-6 F-DF

Original report in Portuguese signed by
Fernando Rogério Liani
Accountant CRC 1SP229193/O-2

Jalles Machado S.A.

Statements of financial position as of June 30 and March 31, 2024

(In thousands of real)

Assets	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,275,447	980,080	1,297,853	1,049,863
Restricted cash	4	17,800	17,453	17,800	17,453
Trade and other receivables	5	50,266	77,148	72,615	126,075
Inventories	6	333,453	172,973	490,879	224,848
Advances to suppliers		1,867	1,587	3,593	3,273
Biological assets	10	441,792	402,879	585,366	531,263
Recovered taxes	7	39,237	30,882	61,505	52,423
Recovered income and social contribution taxes		53,375	41,125	53,640	41,594
Derivative financial instruments	18	40,472	61,765	40,472	61,765
Dividends receivable	8 c	3,888	11,653	3,888	3,888
Other assets		3,241	4,281	6,275	7,838
Current assets		2,260,838	1,801,826	2,633,886	2,120,283
Non-current					
Restricted cash	4	1,487	2,129	1,487	2,129
Trade and other receivables	5	9,612	9,839	53,717	54,532
Recovered taxes	7	11,185	12,230	105,234	102,036
Recovered income and social contribution taxes		-	-	496	490
Derivative financial instruments	18	80,654	86,657	80,654	86,765
Court deposits	16	67,056	63,475	69,534	65,601
Deferred taxes	14	-	-	5,305	24,992
Investments	8	1,642,294	1,540,422	95,086	89,652
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	1,525,605	1,556,877	2,704,908	2,719,679
Right of use	24	1,229,088	965,221	1,448,989	1,421,028
Intangible assets		11,521	10,126	16,168	14,753
Non-current assets		4,578,502	4,246,976	4,581,578	4,581,657
Total assets		6,839,340	6,048,802	7,215,464	6,701,940

Liabilities	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Current					
Loans and financing	11	207,064	229,700	214,916	237,577
Leases to be paid	24	72,696	69,943	136,356	149,069
Trade and other payables	12	119,740	73,909	160,589	159,389
Derivative financial instruments	18	116,987	88,015	119,453	88,015
Provisions and payroll charges	13	42,250	30,950	59,292	44,607
Tax liabilities		12,889	10,378	22,612	20,539
Dividends to be paid	17	4,775	4,775	4,775	4,775
Income and social contribution taxes payable		22,960	-	24,706	2,483
Advances from clients	14	86,632	27,075	89,085	28,950
Current liabilities		685,993	534,745	831,784	735,404
Non-current					
Loans and financing	11	2,719,204	2,331,813	2,784,801	2,399,176
Leases to be paid	24	1,134,057	861,559	1,269,028	1,230,657
Derivative financial instruments	18	146,303	85,207	151,627	85,243
Deferred taxes	15	63,864	139,725	78,666	147,340
Tax liabilities		3,930	7,377	3,930	7,377
Trade and other payables	12	431	419	431	419
Provisions for contingencies	16	13,178	13,199	22,817	21,566
Non-current liabilities		4,080,967	3,439,299	4,311,300	3,891,778
Equity	17				
Share capital		1,039,266	1,039,266	1,039,266	1,039,266
Profit reserves		1,021,423	1,021,423	1,021,423	1,021,423
Equity valuation adjustments		12,325	12,692	12,325	12,692
Proposed additional dividends		15,638	15,638	15,638	15,638
Treasury share reserve		(14,261)	(14,261)	(14,261)	(14,261)
Accumulated losses		(2,011)	-	(2,011)	-
Total equity		2,072,380	2,074,758	2,072,380	2,074,758
Total equity and liabilities		6,839,340	6,048,802	7,215,464	6,701,940

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

Jalles Machado S.A.

Statements of profit or loss

Periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of real)

	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Net revenue	19	309,895	327,439	401,268	445,052
Change in fair value of biological assets	10	64,445	(40,421)	78,271	(14,114)
Cost of sales and services	20 (a)	(233,466)	(210,768)	(308,403)	(317,064)
Gross profit		140,874	76,250	171,136	113,874
Operating expenses					
Selling expenses	20 (b)	(39,886)	(29,879)	(41,392)	(31,005)
Administrative and general expenses	20 (c)	(30,889)	(23,673)	(37,705)	(28,792)
Reversal (allowance) for ECLs	5	(328)	(19)	(328)	(19)
Other income	21	36,987	20,775	58,407	24,474
Other expenses	21	(2,630)	(833)	(4,558)	(12,414)
Profit (loss) before finance income (costs), share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees and taxes		104,128	42,621	145,560	66,118
Finance costs	22	(105,680)	(59,300)	(115,205)	(64,216)
Finance income	22	44,703	32,857	45,903	34,211
Net monetary and foreign exchange gains (losses)	22	(9,370)	6,030	(9,370)	6,030
Net derivative instruments	22	(98,886)	22,337	(106,645)	22,337
Net finance income (costs)	22	(169,233)	1,924	(185,317)	(1,638)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	8	26,481	14,105	4,948	4,414
Profit before income and social contribution taxes		(38,624)	58,650	(34,809)	68,894
Current income and social contribution taxes	15	(39,615)	-	(40,940)	(1,480)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	15	75,861	(9,158)	73,371	(17,922)
Profit or loss for the year		(2,378)	49,492	(2,378)	49,492
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in reais)	23			-0.0079	0.1679

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

Jalles Machado S.A.

Statements of comprehensive income

Periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of real)

	<u>Company</u>		<u>Consolidated</u>	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Company and Consolidated				
Profit or loss for the year	(2,378)	49,492	(2,378)	49,492
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>(2,378)</u>	<u>49,492</u>	<u>(2,378)</u>	<u>49,492</u>

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

Jalles Machado S.A.

Statements of changes in equity

Periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of real)

Note	Share capital	Equity valuation adjustments	Treasury share reserve	Profit reserves			Proposed additional dividends	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Total
				Legal	Investment grants	Retained earnings			
Balances as of April 1, 2023	982,096	13,524	(14,261)	62,739	350,817	542,330	-	-	1,937,245
Distribution of conf. dividends August 27, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,492	49,492
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	-	(275)	-	-	-	-	-	275	-
Profit allocation:									
Recognition of the reserve for investment grant	-	-	-	-	12,589	-	-	(12,589)	-
Balances as of June 30, 2023	982,096	13,249	(14,261)	62,739	363,406	542,330	-	37,178	1,986,737
Balances as of April 1, 2024	1,039,266	12,692	(14,261)	67,037	413,371	541,015	15,638	-	2,074,758
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,378)	(2,378)
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	-	(367)	-	-	-	-	-	367	-
Balances as of June 30, 2024	1,039,266	12,325	(14,261)	67,037	413,371	541,015	15,638	(2,011)	2,072,380

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

Jalles Machado S.A.

Statement of cash flows - indirect method

Periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of real)

	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Profit or loss for the year		(2,378)	49,492	(2,378)	49,492
Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	20.a,b,c	21,802	25,849	42,938	63,333
Crop depreciation	20.a	26,172	23,674	39,615	26,599
Repayment of land care	20.a	51,618	51,528	63,318	70,346
Depreciation of right-of-use	20.a	28,594	12,234	30,754	15,754
Gain (loss) on write-off of property, plant and equipment	9	248	148	147	148
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees		(26,481)	(14,105)	(4,948)	(4,414)
Changes in the fair value of investments		(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Allowance for exchange rate fluctuation		(2,341)	-	(2,341)	-
Provision for contingencies	16	(21)	(76)	1,251	56
Repayment of loan transaction costs	11	2,177	1,770	2,177	1,770
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	5	328	19	328	19
Provision for derivative financial instruments	18	98,886	(22,337)	106,749	(22,337)
Changes in the fair value of biological assets	10	(64,445)	40,421	(78,273)	14,114
CBIOS Fair Value		4,415	(4,766)	4,845	(4,766)
Allowance for slow movements in inventory	6	385	(227)	461	(227)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on loans	11	11,287	(9,307)	11,287	(9,307)
Discounted present value		(3,763)	(4,264)	(3,763)	(4,264)
Current taxes		39,615	-	40,940	1,481
Deferred taxes and contributions	15	(75,861)	9,158	(48,987)	17,922
Adjustment for inflation of court deposits	16	(1,056)	(7,036)	(1,056)	(7,036)
Accrued interest on lease and agricultural partnership agreements	24	12,865	13,420	19,942	15,577
Yield on long-term financial investments	4	-	(1,190)	-	(1,190)
Accrued interest on loans and financing	11	70,218	56,570	72,458	59,202
Changes in:					
Trade and other receivables		26,782	(21,422)	53,948	(39,952)
Inventories		(41,650)	(29,079)	(78,145)	(64,736)
Biological assets		(67,845)	(76,172)	(113,606)	(103,991)
Advances to suppliers	10	(280)	338	(320)	975
Recovered taxes		(7,310)	4,162	(12,280)	11,397
Recovered income and social contribution taxes		(3,097)	(6,704)	(2,899)	(7,005)
Other assets		1,040	1,251	1,563	1,315
Court deposits		(2,525)	3,913	(2,877)	3,667
Trade and other payables		41,320	(5,118)	(10,002)	11,746
Provisions and payroll charges		11,300	10,779	14,685	10,865
Tax liabilities		2,827	12,942	2,389	15,120
Income and social contribution taxes payable		(23,744)	-	(23,744)	-
Advances from clients		59,557	17,890	60,135	19,011
Restricted cash investments	4	(443)	(22,453)	(443)	(22,453)
Restricted cash yield	4	(378)	-	(378)	-
Restricted cash withdrawal	4	1,116	6,769	1,116	6,769
Settlement of derivative financial instruments	18	18,477	(57,549)	18,477	(57,549)
Interest paid on loans and financing	11	(48,560)	(37,723)	(50,898)	(40,181)
Interest paid on leases	24	(12,865)	(13,420)	(19,942)	(15,577)
Income and social contribution taxes paid		(2,064)	-	(4,126)	(1,467)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>143,920</u>	<u>9,376</u>	<u>128,115</u>	<u>10,223</u>
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of investment		(264)	(785)	(484)	(984)
Increase in capital in investee	8	(98,420)	(55,000)	-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	10	(28,749)	(24,355)	(74,131)	(28,594)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,804)	(653)	(2,021)	(653)
Dividends received	8	31,060	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	9	2,834	274	2,939	274
Crops and acquisitions of sugar cane crops	9	(49,304)	(61,822)	(79,294)	(93,525)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(144,647)</u>	<u>(142,341)</u>	<u>(152,991)</u>	<u>(123,482)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities					
Loans and financing taken	11	384,374	50,602	384,374	50,602
Repayment of loans and financing	11	(54,741)	(67,871)	(56,434)	(69,799)
Lease repayment	24	(35,880)	(32,217)	(57,415)	(27,560)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		<u>293,753</u>	<u>(49,486)</u>	<u>270,525</u>	<u>(46,757)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>293,026</u>	<u>(182,451)</u>	<u>245,649</u>	<u>(160,016)</u>
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		(2,341)	-	(2,341)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		980,080	946,188	1,049,863	999,121
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>1,275,447</u>	<u>763,737</u>	<u>1,297,853</u>	<u>839,105</u>
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>293,026</u>	<u>(182,451)</u>	<u>245,649</u>	<u>(160,016)</u>

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

Jalles Machado S.A.

Statement of value added

Periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of real)

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
INCOME	380,015	376,310	504,983	501,589
Sales of merchandise, products and services	353,162	363,102	466,181	499,704
Other income	28,871	14,142	40,846	2,819
Sales return	(1,690)	(915)	(1,716)	(915)
Net reversal (recognition) of allowance for ECLs	(328)	(19)	(328)	(19)
INPUT ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES	(66,222)	(135,949)	(60,709)	(142,059)
Cost of goods, merchandise and services sold	(84,438)	(71,809)	(87,639)	(99,566)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	(44,865)	(32,957)	(49,471)	(34,920)
Net gain arising from change in fair value and realization of the fair value of biological assets	64,445	(40,421)	78,271	(14,114)
Recognition of the fair value of losses on trade receivables (CBIOS)	(4,414)	4,766	(4,844)	2,069
Gain on bargain purchase in subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Loss/recovery of assets	3,050	4,472	2,974	4,472
GROSS VALUE ADDED	313,793	240,361	444,274	359,530
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	(128,186)	(128,438)	(176,625)	(191,184)
Net value added generated by the entity	185,607	111,923	267,649	168,346
Value added received by transfer	324,184	426,752	303,855	418,414
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	26,481	14,105	4,948	4,414
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation	-	-	-	-
Finance income	35,219	28,588	36,418	29,941
Gain on exchange rate fluctuations	4,009	13,569	4,009	13,569
Gain on derivative transactions	258,475	370,490	258,480	370,490
Total value added to be distributed	509,791	538,675	571,504	586,760
DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED	509,791	538,675	571,504	586,760
Personnel	35,275	31,561	54,531	46,878
Direct compensation (cost)	15,875	24,710	18,625	34,750
Benefits	18,688	5,335	35,194	9,941
F.G.T.S.	712	1,516	712	2,187
Taxes fees and contributions	6,196	42,635	31,364	70,487
Federal	(26,646)	13,135	(11,635)	30,762
State	32,840	29,498	42,997	39,722
Municipal	2	2	2	3
Return on debt capital	470,698	414,987	487,987	419,903
Finance costs	87,092	61,026	96,618	65,942
Losses on exchange rate fluctuations	13,379	7,539	13,379	7,539
Loss on derivative transactions	357,361	348,153	365,124	348,153
IFRS 16 finance costs	12,866	(1,731)	12,866	(1,731)
Return on equity capital	(2,378)	49,492	(2,378)	49,492
Profits withdrawn	(2,378)	49,492	(2,378)	49,492

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

Management's notes to the financial statements

quarterly financial statements as of June 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated)

1 Operations

Companhia Jalles Machado S.A., and its subsidiaries Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A., Purolim S.A., Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda. and Jalles Bioenergia S.A. and associates Albioma Codora Energia S.A. and Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A. henceforth referred to as "Company", basically consist of the following transactions:

Jalles Machado S.A.

Jalles Machado S.A., domiciled at Rodovia GO 080, km 185, Zona Rural, in the municipality of Goianésia – Goiás, is a public company registered with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) on february 4, 2021 on the number 02549-6. The Company's shares are traded at B3 under the name "JALL3".

The Company has three manufacturing facilities, namely: (i) Jalles Machado and Otávio Lage, located in the municipality of Goianésia – State of Goiás and Usina Santa Vitória, located in the municipality of Santa Vitória - Minas Gerais, which can process more than 8.5 million tonnes of sugarcane per crop. They are primarily engaged in manufacturing and marketing products in Brazil and abroad. ethanol, electricity and other products derived from sugarcane. Always seeking to add value to its portfolio, such as the sale of white, organic and sanitizing sugar under Itajá's own brand, in addition to producing and marketing dried yeast.

All sugarcane used in the production units results from own crops farmed in own land and through agricultural partnerships with shareholders and third parties.

Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.

The subsidiary is located in the city of Goianésia, state of Goiás, at Rodovia GO 338, Km 33 on the left, Km 03, Rural Zone. It is engaged in purchasing and selling real property, leasing real property and managing its own assets for an indeterminate period.

It has an agreement for the lease of property for non-residential purposes and equipment in the monthly amount of R\$3,338, annually adjusted by IGP-M until June 2034 with parent company Jalles Machado S.A., which is classified as right of use and property, plant and equipment in the consolidated interim financial statements.

Purolim S.A.

The subsidiary is domiciled at Rodovia GO 080, km 185, 500 meters on the right, Zona Rural, in the municipality of Goianésia , state of Goiás, is engaged in producing sanitizers, and may also perform other related acts related to and related to its corporate purpose.

Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda. "USV"

The subsidiary is domiciled in Faz. Crystal, km 11.8, Est. Perdilandia, Rural Zone, in the municipality of Santa Vitória - Minas Gerais, is engaged in manufacturing ethanol and generating and distributing electricity.

The subsidiary is the parent company of Jalles Bioenergia S.A., domiciled in Faz. Crystal, km 11.8, Est. Perdilandia, a rural area, in the municipality of Santa Vitória – Minas Gerais, whose purpose is to produce and sell electricity and steam, in addition to all by-products from the co-generation of electricity.

Albioma Codora Energia S.A.

The affiliated company is domiciled at Rodovia GO 338, km 33, at left, km 4, in the rural area of Goianésia, state of Goiás. It is engaged in producing and marketing electricity and steam, in addition to all by-products from the co-generation of electricity.

Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.

The associate is domiciled at Rodovia GO 080, km 185, in the rural area of Goianésia, state of Goiás, is engaged in co-generating and marketing electricity and water steam from the source of biomass of sugar cane and supplementary raw materials. It may also perform other related acts and the like with its corporate purpose, such as marketing "carbon credits". The *joint venture* was set up in December 2017 to receive the assets from the co-generation of energy in the Jalles Machado unit due to the negotiation with partner Albioma Participações do Brasil.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The individual company and consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with CPC 21 (R1) Interim Financial Reporting and IAS 34 Interim Financial Report issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board* – IASB, as well as with the presentation of this information in accordance with the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), applicable to the preparation of the interim financial information.

The individual company and consolidated statement of value added is required by Brazilian corporate law and Brazilian accounting policies applicable to public companies. IFRS does not require the presentation of this statement. Accordingly, under IFRS, this statement is presented as supplementary information, without prejudice to the individual company and consolidated interim financial information.

The individual company and consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis which, in the case of available-for-sale financial assets, other financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) and biological assets, is adjusted to reflect the fair value measurement.

The preparation of the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements requires Management to make critical judgments and estimates that make the application of accounting policies. More complex areas which require a higher level of judgment, as well as the areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.6.

All significant information characteristic of individual company and consolidated interim financial information, and only that information, is being shown and is that used by management to run the Company.

The interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 13, 2024.

2.2 Individual company and consolidated interim financial statements

The individual company and consolidated interim financial statements include all the transactions of Jalles Machado S.A. and the related share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees and associates, whose Company has significant influence. The interim financial

statements include the interim financial statements of its subsidiaries in the three-month period ended June 30, 2024, and their associates were held as equity-accounted investees, according to note 2.3 and note 8.

The individual company and consolidated interim financial statements include the following companies:

Group's entities	Country	Classification	Ownership interest	
			30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	Brazil	Controlled	100%	100%
Purolim S.A.	Brazil	Controlled	100%	100%
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda.	Brazil	Controlled	100%	100%
Jalles Bioenergia S.A.	Brazil	Indirect subsidiary	100%	100%
Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	Brazil	Related	35%	35%
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	Brazil	Related	40%	40%

2.3 Basis of consolidation

(i) **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method when the set of activities and assets acquired meet the definition of a business control transferred to the Company. When determining whether a set of activities and assets is a business, the Company evaluates whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at least, an input and a substantive process that together have significantly contributed to the ability to generate output.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred, except for related costs incurred with the issue of debt or equity instruments.

The consideration transferred includes amounts related to the pre-existing payments. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If a contingent consideration is classified as equity instrument, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) **Controlled**

The Company controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and is able to affect these returns through its power over the investee. The individual company and consolidated interim financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method.

(iii) **Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method**

Group's entities	Country	Classification	Ownership interest	
			30/06/2024	30/03/2024
Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	Brazil	Related	35%	35%
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	Brazil	Related	40%	40%

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated interim financial statements include the Company's equity in the year's profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) of the investee until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

(iv) *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, are eliminated in consolidation in the interim financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the investees. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.4 *Basis of measurement*

The individual company and consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statements of financial position:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- Non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; and
- Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell.

2.5 *Functional currency*

These individual company and consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Brazilian real, which is the functional currency of Jalles Machado S.A. and investees. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

2.6 *Use of estimates and judgments*

The preparation of individual company and consolidated interim financial information requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

(i) *Judgments*

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements is included in the following notes: 8 - Investments: whether the Company and its subsidiaries have significant influence over an investee; 9 – Property, plant and equipment: whether the fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on the discounted cash flow of its benefits to the Company exceed its book value; 14. Net deferred taxes: if the Company prepares its profit estimates; 18 - Net operating revenue: whether revenue from sugar, ethanol and yeast is recognized over the correct period, over time or at a point in time; and 23 - Leases payable: judgment about the period of lease deferrals.

(ii) *Uncertainties about assumptions and estimates*

The Company and its subsidiaries make estimates about the future according to certain assumptions. By definition, accounting estimates usually differ from actual results. Estimates and assumptions which pose a significant risk and are likely to cause a material adjustment in the book values of assets and liabilities are described below:

Note 9: Review of the useful lives of property and equipment

The recoverability of the assets that are used in the Company's and its subsidiaries' activities is evaluated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable according to future cash flows. If the book values of assets are higher than their recoverable value, the net amount is adjusted and their useful lives are set at new levels.

Note 10: Biological assets

The fair value of the Company's biological assets represents the present value of the net cash flows estimated for this asset, which is determined by applying the assumptions established in discounted cash flow models.

Note 15: Deferred income and social contribution taxes

Deferred income and social contribution tax assets are only recognized to the extent that positive taxable income is likely to be generated in the future against which temporary differences can be utilized and social contribution tax losses can be offset. The recovery of the balance of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date, and when it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available to allow recovery of all or part of the amount, the balance of the deferred asset is adjusted for the amount expected to be recovered.

Significant management's judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Note 16: Provisions for contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to several judicial and administrative proceedings. Provisions are accrued for all contingencies referring to legal proceedings whose unfavorable outcome is probable and estimated. The Company's assessment of the likelihood of loss comprises an evaluation of available evidence, of the hierarchy of laws, of available court precedents, of the most recent appeals court decisions and their relevance to the legal system, as well as evaluations of external and internal lawyers.

Note 24: Leases payable and agricultural partnerships payable

The Company has agreements for the lease of the industrial park and agreements entered into with agricultural partners for rural areas that were farmed under an agricultural partnership to grow sugar cane. They comply with the provisions of the Earth's bylaws, which started to be accounted for in accordance with the concept set forth by accounting standard CPC 06 (R2)/IFRS 16 as from April 1, 2019.

When measuring lease liabilities, the Company discounts lease payments using an incremental discount rate. Determining the discount rate of contracts involves uncertainties about assumptions and estimates with a significant risk of resulting in an adjustment in the balances of liabilities and assets.

(iii) *Measurement of fair values*

A number of the Company's and its subsidiaries' accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company and its subsidiaries have established a control framework for the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team in charge of revising all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third-party information such as price quotations from brokerage firms or price services is used

to measure fair value, the valuation team analyzes the evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the technical pronouncements issued by the Committee of Accounting Pronouncements -CPC *International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRS), including the level in the fair value hierarchy into which those valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company and its controls use observable market data as much as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a hierarchy based on information (*input*) used in valuation techniques in the following manner.

- Level one: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level two: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level three: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period of the individual company and consolidated financial statements in which the changes occurred.

Additional information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 8 - Investments
- Note 10 - Biological assets; and
- Note 18 - Financial instruments.

2.7 Material accounting policies

The Company applied consistently the accounting policies set out below to all years presented in these individual company and consolidated interim financial statements.

a. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on re-translation are generally recognized in profit or loss.

b. Revenue

CPC 47/IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces CPC - 30 (R1)/IAS 18 Revenue.

CPC 47 Technical Pronouncement/IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces all current revenue recognition requirements in accordance with CPC standards. The new standard establishes a five-step model for accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers:

- (i) When the parties to a contract approve the contract and are committed to its compliance;
- (ii) When the Company can identify each party's rights in relation to the goods to be delivered;

- (iii) When you can identify the terms of payment for the transferred assets; (iv) the contract has a commercial substance;
- (iv) It is probable that the consideration to which the entity is entitled will receive it. According to that pronouncement, revenue is recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods or services to a customer.

c. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are recognized as personnel expenses as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

d. Government grants

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss over the period required to match them to the related costs, for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis, provided that conditions set by CPC 07 (R1) IAS 20 - Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance are met. While the requirements for recognizing them in profit or loss are not met, an offsetting entry to the government grant is recognized in a specific liability account and subsequent to that recognized in profit or loss. The portion recognized in profit or loss is reclassified from equity to retained earnings to the reserve for investment grants.

e. Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs consist of:

- Interest on financial investments and restricted cash;
- Interest income;
- Gains/losses on derivative financial instruments;
- Net foreign exchange gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities;
- Granted discounts; and
- Interest expense on loans and financing.

Finance income and costs are recognized as they accrue in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts during the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that were impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverses to the gross basis.

f. Income and social contribution taxes

In the Parent Company, in subsidiary Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda. and indirect subsidiary Jalles Bioenergia S.A. current and deferred income and social contribution taxes are calculated at the rate of 15%, plus a surtax of 10% on taxable profit in excess of R\$240

(annual) for income tax and 9% on taxable profit for social contribution tax, and consider the offsetting of income and social contribution tax losses, limited to 30% of taxable profit in the year.

In the other subsidiaries, income and social contribution taxes are calculated according to prevailing "deemed profit" legislation. Under the income tax regime, taxable profit consists of 8% on sales of merchandise and 32% on sales of services plus other operating revenues; for social contribution tax purposes, taxable profit accounts for 12% of sales of merchandise and 32% on sales of services plus other operating revenues. Income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% on taxable deemed profit plus a surtax of 10% on amounts exceeding R\$240 (annual).

Social contribution tax - calculated at the rate of 9% on taxable deemed profit.

Income and social contribution tax expenses consist of current and deferred income and social contribution taxes. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

Current income and social contribution tax expenses

Current tax is the tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, and any adjustment in tax payable in respect of previous years. Current and non-current assets are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if legal criteria are met.

Deferred income and social contribution tax expenses

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for individual company and consolidated interim financial information and those used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax asset will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences arising from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if some criteria are met.

g. Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less the estimated costs to sell at the time of cutoff. The Company used the discounted cash flow method to determine fair value according to the estimated productivity cycle of those assets.

Significant assumptions in determining the fair value of biological assets are shown in note 10. The fair value of biological assets is measured at each reporting date.

The gain or loss on changes in the fair value of biological assets is recognized in profit or loss for the year in which they occur, in a specific line item in the statement of profit or loss, called "Changes in the fair value of biological assets". The depletion value of biological assets is measured by the quantity of agricultural product cut/sold, stated at fair value.

h. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is measured at the weighted average costing method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion.

The inventory of decarbonization credits is recognized at fair value less any accumulated impairment losses.

i. Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at the historical cost of acquisition or construction, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The Company and its subsidiaries chose to revalue their property, plant and equipment using the *deemed cost* on the opening date of 2010 (April 1, 2009). The determined effect was recognized in a valuation reserve account in the Company's equity and is amortized for the depreciation, disposal or obsolescence of the assets.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with expenses will be enjoyed by the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Maintenance costs

The replacement cost of a property and equipment item is recognized if it is probable that the economic benefits included in the item will flow into the Company, and that its cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of a component that has been replaced by another is written off. On-going repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

The Company annually performs maintenance in its industrial unit, approximately in the period from December to March. Main maintenance costs include labor, materials, external services and overhead expenses allocated during the off-season period. These costs are accounted for as a component of equipment cost and depreciated during the next crop. Any other type of expenditure, which does not increase your useful life or maintains your grinding capacity, is recognized in profit or loss as expense.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss and at production cost. Land is not depreciated.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is certain that the Company and its subsidiaries will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are installed and are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the day that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The weighted annual average rates for the current and comparative years are as follows:

	Company	Consolidated
Buildings	2%	3%
Machinery, equipment and facilities	6%	8%
Vehicles and semi-trailers	8%	9%
Work in progress (a)	n/a	n/a
Furniture, equipment and fixtures	13%	13%
Aircraft	5%	5%
Other property and equipment	2%	4%
Lavoura de cana	20%	20%
Out-of-season cost	100%	100%
Land	n/a	n/a

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

j. Intangible assets

(i) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on trademarks and patents, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated to amortize the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

The average estimated useful life for the current and comparative years is five years.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

k. Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables basically originate from the sale of sugar, ethanol, yeast seeding and by-products. They are recognized initially on the date that control over the products is transferred.

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company and its subsidiaries become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity instruments; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company and its subsidiaries change their business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company and its subsidiaries may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets (see Note 17). On initial recognition, the Company and its subsidiaries may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at

FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Company and its subsidiaries value the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at the portfolio because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. They include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of related liabilities or expected cash outflows, or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Management of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the performance of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales, consistent with the Company's and its subsidiaries' continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company and its subsidiaries consider:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company's and its subsidiaries' access to cash flows from specific assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Early payment is consistent with the principal and interest payment criterion if the prepayment amount mostly represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a lower or higher than contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an

amount that represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant in the initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and <i>impairment</i> are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries derecognize a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or they transfer the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. of the financial asset and does not retain control over the financial asset, either.

The Company and its subsidiaries conduct transactions where the Company transfers assets recognized in the statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In such cases, financial assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company and its subsidiaries derecognition a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or canceled, or expire. The Company and its subsidiaries also derecognize a financial liability when the terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company and its subsidiaries have a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intend either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments, such as forward exchange contracts, commodity forwards and swap agreements to hedge its exposures to the risks of foreign currency, interest rate and *commodity prices*.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. The Company evaluated its contracts and did not find embedded derivatives.

Derivative financial instruments designated for *hedging* transactions are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes thereafter are recognized in the Company's finance income (costs). They are presented as financial assets when their fair values are positive and as financial liabilities when their fair values are negative.

l. Share capital - Controlling company

Common stock

Additional costs directly attributable to the issue of shares are recognized as a contra account to equity under CPC08/ IAS 32. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with (CPC 32) /IAS 12 - Income Taxes.

Dividends

The Company's bylaws establish a percentage not lower than 25% of profit adjusted pursuant to law to pay minimum non-discretionary dividends.

m. Impairment loss

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize loss allowances for ECLs on:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost;

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company and its subsidiaries consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the historical experience of the Company and its subsidiaries, on credit assessment and considering *forward-looking* information.

The Company and its subsidiaries assume that a financial asset's credit risk increases significantly if it is more than 30 days behind schedule.

The Company and its subsidiaries consider a financial asset to be delinquent when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company and its subsidiaries in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset related to a client that has financial difficulties.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets measured at amortized cost and whether debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a harmful impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset occur.

Objective evidence that financial assets are credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or delinquency;
- Restructuring of an amount due to the Company and its subsidiaries on terms that the Company and its subsidiaries would not consider otherwise;
- It is likely that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is derecognized when the Company and its subsidiaries have no reasonable expectations of recovering their total or partial financial assets. For individual clients, the Company and its subsidiaries make an individual assessment of the timing and amount of write-off according to whether there is reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company does not expect any significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off may still be subject to enforcement procedures for recovering amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's and its subsidiaries' non-financial assets other than biological assets, investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating group (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

n. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company and its subsidiaries have a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an out appeal will be required to settle the obligation.

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize a provision for labor, environmental, civil and tax lawsuits. The Company's assessment of the likelihood of loss comprises an evaluation of available evidence, of the hierarchy of laws, of available court precedents, of the most recent appeals court decisions and their relevance to the legal system, as well as evaluations by in-house and external lawyers. Those provisions are revised and adjusted to consider changes in circumstances, such as the statute of limitations period applicable to the case, completions of tax inspections or further exposures found according to new matters or court decisions. For further details, see note 16.

o. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations payable for goods or services acquired over the normal course of business. They are firstly recognized at fair value and then measured at the amortized cost by using the effective interest method. In practice, trade receivables are usually measured at the original invoice amount and adjusted to present value, when applicable.

p. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company and its subsidiaries assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company and its Subsidiaries use the definition of leases in CPC 06(R2) /IFRS 16.

(i) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company and its Subsidiaries allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company and its Subsidiaries have opted not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single component.

A right of use and a lease liability are recognized at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made by the date of commencement, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of the

costs to be incurred by the lessee on dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the location where it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In such case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as that of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's and its subsidiaries' incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is usually used as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate at the weighted-interest rate of its loans and financing.

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

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company and its subsidiaries change their assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

q. Measurement of fair values

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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company and its subsidiaries have access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its *non-performance* risk. The

non-performance risk includes, among others, the credit risk of the Company and its subsidiaries.

A number of the Company's and its subsidiaries' accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities (see Note 2.6).

When available, the Company and its subsidiaries measure the fair value of an instrument using the price quoted in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, the Company and its subsidiaries use valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable data and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a purchase price and an ask price, then the Company and its subsidiaries measure assets at a bid price and liabilities at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company and its subsidiaries determine that fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument, or at the time at which the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out, whatever happens first.

r. Loan transaction costs

Transaction costs directly related to loans and financing under CPC 08/ IAS 32 are initially recognized as a write-down to the liability. They are subsequently recognized in the Company's finance income (costs) according to the flow of the term of the financing agreement to which it is related, so that finance charges reflect the actual cost of the financial instrument and not only the contractual interest rate of the instrument.

s. Earnings per share

Under CPC41/ IAS 33, the Company present basic profit and diluted profit attributable to the holders of the Company's ordinary shares.

Basic earnings and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the Company's year's profit or loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares held by shareholders during the period.

The weighted average number of total ordinary shares held by shareholders (outstanding) during the period is the total number of ordinary shares held with shareholders at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of ordinary shares collected or issued during the period multiplied by a time-weighting factor. The time-weighting factor is the number of days total shares, except those held at the Treasury Department, are held by shareholders as a proportion of the total number of days in the period

t. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company and its subsidiaries that carry out business activities on which it can obtain revenue and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses related to transactions with other components of the Company and its subsidiaries. All operating results are frequently reviewed by the Executive Board for decisions on the resources to be allocated to the segment and for assessing its performance, for which individual company financial information is available.

Segment reporting under CPC 22/ IFRS 8 is presented in note 27.

2.8 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

In the year ended March 31, 2024, no standards or pronouncements issued in prior periods came into effect with a significant impact on the Company's interim financial statements.

Other Standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's individual company and consolidated interim financial information:

- Non-current liabilities with covenants and classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to CPC 26/IAS 1)
- Lease liabilities on a sale and leaseback (Amendments to CPC 06/IFRS 16)
- Supplier Financing Arrangements (Drawee Risk) (Amendments to CPC 03/IAS 7 and CPC 40/IFRS 7)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Cash and banks and local currency	2,022	623	3,276	9,061
Cash and banks - foreign currency	3,289	32,071	3,289	32,071
Banks with related parties (a) (note 26)	1,206	492	1,233	948
Highly liquid financial investments (b)	1,240,256	936,550	1,241,448	957,110
Highly liquid financial investments with related parties (a) and (c) (note 26)	28,674	10,344	48,607	50,673
	<u>1,275,447</u>	<u>980,080</u>	<u>1,297,853</u>	<u>1,049,863</u>

The Company and its subsidiaries consider as cash and cash equivalents the balances from checking accounts and financial investments that mature within less than 90 days and are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and that pose an insignificant risk of changes in their value.

- (a) Balance consisting of checking accounts and financial investments granted to the Company, bear interest at market rates of Banco Coopercred - Cooperative of Credit of which the Company is a shareholder.
- (b) Short-term, highly-liquid financial investments are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their value. These financial investments basically consist of certificates of bank deposit which, except those of an automatic daily nature, are indexed to market rates according to a percentage variation ranging from 95% to 107%(100% to 108.5% as of March 31, 2024) of the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI).
- (c) These investments have the same characteristics of the investments mentioned in item (a) above and basically consist of the Cooperative Deposit Receipt (Receivables Investment Fund), which bear interest ranging from 98% to 100% of the interbank deposit certificate (CDI) (98%-100% as of March 31, 2024).

The Company and its subsidiaries have the principle of working with financial institutions whose credit rating is "AA" or higher than those assessed by reference institutions, such as S&P Global Ratings, Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service.

The Company's and its subsidiaries' exposure to credit and interest rate risks and a sensitivity analysis related to cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in note 18.

4 Restricted cash

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Financial investments	17,614	17,264	17,614	17,264
Encourage (a)	215	881	215	881
Reserve Funds (b)	1,458	1,437	1,458	1,437
	<u>19,287</u>	<u>19,582</u>	<u>19,287</u>	<u>19,582</u>
Current assets	17,800	17,453	17,800	17,453
Non-current assets	<u>1,487</u>	<u>2,129</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>2,129</u>

- (a) Amount invested consisting of 10% of the tax incentive obtained by the Company. According to The Company's rules, the applied amount may only be used to settle the tax due earlier.
- (b) Consist of investments in fixed-rate investment funds linked to interbank deposit rates. Under some long-term loan agreements, the Company is required to hold a separate bank account to collect accounts receivable, which are released on the following business day, and subject to the credit's approval (bank accounts linked to financing). The money withheld in the separate bank account was classified as restricted cash in the statement of financial position. The amounts were invested in Brazilian reais and are not subject to significant risks of fluctuations in their values.

Restricted cash has the purpose of guaranteeing loans and financing, whose transactions are usually settled in a period longer than 90 days.

Restricted cash movements during the period were as follows:

	Company and Consolidated
Balance as of March 31, 2023	<u>21,760</u>
Applications	22,453
Income	1,190
Rescues	(6,769)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	<u>38,634</u>
Applications	18,141
Income	2,363
Rescues	(39,556)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>19,582</u>
Applications	443
Income	378
Rescues	(1,116)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>19,287</u>

5 Trade and other receivables

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Trade and other receivables	48,663	75,685	68,497	122,312
Related party receivables (note 26)	39	86	-	82
	<u>48,702</u>	<u>75,771</u>	<u>68,497</u>	<u>122,394</u>
Other receivables - related parties (note 26)	630	747	90	222
Other receivables	10,546	10,469	57,745	57,991
	<u>11,176</u>	<u>11,216</u>	<u>57,835</u>	<u>58,213</u>
	<u>59,878</u>	<u>86,987</u>	<u>126,332</u>	<u>180,607</u>
Current	<u>50,266</u>	<u>77,148</u>	<u>72,615</u>	<u>126,075</u>
Non-current	<u>9,612</u>	<u>9,839</u>	<u>53,717</u>	<u>54,532</u>

(a) The consolidated composition reflects the fair value assessment of the assets and liabilities assumed by Usina Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool during a business combination with its subsidiary Jalles Bioenergia S.A.. Contracts for the sale of electricity were found which, using the present value measurement method of future earnings, justified the appreciation paid for the investment. The appreciation generated in the consolidated interim financial statements is recognized as receivables and classified according to the future sales flows of the product. As of June 30, 2024 the fair value of energy contracts totaled R\$46,667 (R\$47,420 as of March 31, 2024) and will be amortized over the term of energy contracts until 2044. In the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 the effect of the amortization of energy contracts had an impact on the share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees in the company of R\$573 (R\$574 as of June 30, 2023).

The Company's exposure to credit and exchange risks and the sensitivity analysis for assets and liabilities are presented in note 18.

The balance of trade receivables per maturity date is as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Falling due	53,657	64,208	118,329	150,764
Past due 1-30 days	4,738	21,735	5,835	28,337
Past due 31-60 days	159	758	827	1,008
Past due 61-90 days	50	58	50	72
Past due 91-180 days	1,274	169	1,289	364
Past due 181-360 days	-	59	-	60
Past due for more than 360 days	-	-	2	2
	<u>59,878</u>	<u>86,987</u>	<u>126,332</u>	<u>180,607</u>

The allowance for impairment loss on trade and other receivables is considered sufficient by management to cover possible losses on receivables and movements are as follows:

	Company	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Opening balance	(2,886)	(885)
Estimated loss	(152)	(2,070)
Write-off	4	10
Effect of foreign currency translation	(180)	59
	<u>(3,214)</u>	<u>(2,886)</u>

The balance of trade receivables by geographic region is as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Foreign Market				
North America	5,743	17,539	5,743	17,539
South America (formerly Brazil)	-	75	-	75
Europe	2,455	1,108	2,455	1,108
Middle East and Asia	184	134	184	134
	8,382	18,856	8,382	18,856
Domestic market				
Central-West	11,798	17,016	13,933	20,186
Northeast	7,670	19,822	11,858	27,348
North	7,003	9,245	8,725	12,635
Southeast	12,295	10,118	23,413	41,525
On	1,554	714	2,186	1,844
	40,320	56,915	60,115	103,538
Grand Total	48,702	75,771	68,497	122,394

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 the impact of provisions and reversals of allowances for impairment loss was the expense of R\$328 (Company and Consolidated) (R\$19 - Company and Consolidated, in the same period of 2023).

6 Inventories

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Sugar	142,427	59,665	144,643	59,665
Ethanol	129,916	60,411	243,559	78,617
Other finished goods	2,405	1,851	2,875	1,851
Decarbonization credits - CBIOs (*)	644	5,059	1,180	6,025
Work in progress	1,178	1,326	1,178	1,326
Warehouse	56,882	44,661	97,443	77,364
Other - Related parties (note 26)	1	-	1	-
	333,453	172,973	490,879	224,848

- (*) RenovaBio – Cbios: As of June 30, 2024, the Company had 15,476 CBIOs issued but not yet marketed (59.647 CBIOs as of March 31, 2024). During the three-month period ended June 30, 2024, 181,330 CBIOs (80,049 in the three-month period ended June 2023) were marketed, classified as operating revenues. These securities are marketed after they are recorded with fuel distribution companies, which have acquisition goals set by RenovaBio. Established by Act No. 13,576/2017, RenovaBio is the National Biofuels Policy. RenovaBio's main instrument is to set annual national decarbonization goals for the fuel industry to encourage the increase in production and participation of biofuels in the country's energy mix of transportation.

Fuel distributors must prove that individual compulsory goals are met by purchasing Decarbonization Credits (CBIO), which can be traded on the stock exchange and derived from the certification of the production of biofuels according to the efficiency levels achieved when compared with their emissions.

Due to the seasonal operations of the sugar and energy industry, inventories of finished goods tend to increase during the harvesting period to support sales in the off-season period. By the end of the year inventories of finished goods are at their lowest levels.

Inventories are stated at average acquisition or production cost and do not exceed their net realizable value.

Store items considered to be slow moving were recognized as an allowance for inventory items with slow movements. Changes in those losses are as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Opening balance	(3,764)	(3,652)	(13,343)	(6,312)
Estimated loss	(424)	(2,415)	(1,071)	(10,704)
Reversal and write-off	809	2,303	1,532	3,673
	(3,379)	(3,764)	(12,882)	(13,343)

7 Recovered taxes

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
PIS (Contribution to the Social Integration Program) and COFINS (a)	26,312	17,537	131,758	116,882
ICMS (b)	21,974	23,207	32,631	34,994
IPI	2,136	2,368	2,136	2,368
INSS (Social Contribution)	-	-	214	215
	50,422	43,112	166,739	154,459
Current	39,237	30,882	61,505	52,423
Non-current	11,185	12,230	105,234	102,036

- (a) Credits originating from the non-cumulative collection of PIS and COFINS

Balances consist of the acquisition of input, parts of parts used in the maintenance of industrial facilities and the agricultural fleet, services related to the maintenance of industrial and agricultural facilities, freight and storage in sales, electricity and other credits on the acquisitions of machinery and equipment, buildings and constructions for production. These credits may be offset against other federal taxes; and

- (b) The balance basically consists of the granted credit calculated on the sale of anhydrous ethanol (Regulatory Instruction No. 493/01-GSF, of July 6, 2001) and credits recognized on the acquisition of property, plant and equipment items, which are being realized at the rate of 1/48. They can be offset against taxes of the same nature.

8 Investments

The Company reported equity in earnings of R\$26,481 as of June 30, 2024 (R\$14,105 as of June 30, 2023) in its subsidiaries and associates, and gain of R\$4,948 (Consolidated) as of June 30, 2024 (R\$4,414 - Consolidated as of June 30, 2023).

None of the subsidiaries whose equity-accounted investees have their shares traded on the stock exchange. The table below shows a summary of financial information in subsidiaries and associates:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for on the equity method of accounting				
Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	75,991	90,826	-	-
Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	53,401	52,746	53,401	52,746
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	37,099	32,806	37,099	32,806
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda.	1,472,750	1,361,245	-	-
PUROLIM S.A.	(326)	(314)	-	-
	1,638,915	1,537,309	90,500	85,552
Other investments (d)	3,379	3,113	4,586	4,100
	1,642,294	1,540,422	95,086	89,652

a. Changes in the balances of investments in subsidiaries and associates

	Company	Consolidated
Balance as of March 31, 2023	1,276,278	79,541
Increase in capital in investee	55,000	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	14,105	4,414
Balance as of June 30, 2023	1,345,383	83,955
Increase in capital in investee	146,999	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	104,686	8,732
Amortization of the appreciation - USV	(22,527)	-
Dividends proposed at the shareholders' meeting	(37,232)	(7,135)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	1,537,309	85,552
Increase in capital in investee	98,420	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	27,628	4,948
Amortization of the appreciation - USV	(1,147)	-
Dividends proposed at the shareholders' meeting	(23,295)	-
Balance as of June 30, 2024	1,638,915	90,500

b. Information about investees

The tables below show a summary of financial information of subsidiaries and affiliates.

	Participation	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Equity
30/06/2024								
Albioma Codora Energia S,A, (associate)	35,00%	24,535	121,905	146,440	26,753	76,975	103,728	42,712
Albioma Esplanada S,A, (partner)	40,00%	31,587	72,806	104,393	31,510	21,649	53,159	51,234
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool LTDA,	100,00%	353,983	1,743,082	2,097,065	189,067	497,713	686,780	1,410,285
Jalles Machado Empreend, Imob, S,A,	100,00%	22,237	54,793	77,030	1,039	-	1,039	75,991
PUROLIM S,A,	100,00%	206	8	214	1	539	540	(326)
		432,548	1,992,594	2,425,142	248,370	596,876	845,246	1,579,896

	Participation	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Equity
31/03/2023								
Albioma Codora Energia S,A, (associate)	35,00%	21,691	123,358	145,049	26,753	77,456	104,209	40,840
Albioma Esplanada S,A, (partner)	40,00%	28,384	70,326	98,710	33,924	24,284	58,208	40,502
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool LTDA,	100,00%	285,611	1,676,263	1,961,874	211,765	452,477	664,242	1,297,632
Jalles Machado Empreend, Imob, S,A,	100,00%	44,389	55,706	100,095	9,269	-	9,269	90,826
PUROLIM S,A,	100,00%	205	7	212	2	524	526	(314)
		380,280	1,925,660	2,305,940	281,713	554,741	836,454	1,469,486

Profit (loss) for the three-month period ended June 30, 2024				
				Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees
30/06/2024	Participation	INCOME	Expenditure	Profit (loss)
Albioma Codora Energia S,A,	35,00%	15,462	(13,591)	1,871
Albioma Esplanada S,A,	40,00%	20,513	(9,781)	10,732
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool LTDA,	100,00%	105,698	(92,612)	13,086
Jalles Machado Empreend, Imob, S,A,	100,00%	9,667	(1,208)	8,459
PUROLIM S,A,	100,00%	-	(12)	(12)
		151,340	(117,204)	34,136
				26,481

Profit (loss) for the three-month period ended June 30, 2023				
				Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees
31/06/2023	Participation	INCOME	Expenditure	Profit (loss)
Albioma Codora Energia S,A,	35,00%	12,717	(14,289)	(1,572)
Albioma Esplanada S,A,	40,00%	21,897	(9,489)	12,408
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool LTDA,	100,00%	117,995	(116,682)	1,313
Jalles Machado Empreend, Imob, S,A,	100,00%	9,677	(1,279)	8,398
PUROLIM S,A,	100,00%	-	(20)	(20)
		162,286	(141,759)	20,527
				14,105

c. Dividends receivable

Company	Jalles Machado Empreend. Imob. S.A.	Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	Total
Balance as of March 31 and March 30 June 2023	7,444	-	2,215	9,659
Dividends receivable	30,097	3,247	3,888	37,232
Dividends received	(29,776)	(1,042)	(2,215)	(33,033)
Offsetting against advances	-	(2,205)	-	(2,205)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	7,765	-	3,888	11,653
Dividends receivable	23,295	-	-	23,295
Dividends received	(31,060)	-	-	(31,060)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	-	-	3,888	3,888

Consolidated	Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	Total
Balance as of March 31 and March 30 June 2023	-	2,215	2,215
Dividends receivable	3,247	3,888	7,135
Dividends received	(1,042)	(2,215)	(3,257)
Offsetting against advances	(2,205)	-	(2,205)
Balance as of March 31 and March 30 June 2024	-	3,888	3,888

d. Data about other investments

The Company has interest in other investments measured at cost and fair value. As of June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024, these investments are represented in the following tables:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Interest in other valued companies at cost				
CCLA do Vale do São Patricio LTDA.	3,357	3,093	4,564	4,080
	<u>3,357</u>	<u>3,093</u>	<u>4,564</u>	<u>4,080</u>
Interest in other valued companies at fair value				
ENGIE Brasil Energia S/A	22	20	22	20
	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>
Total other investments	<u>3,379</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>4,586</u>	<u>4,100</u>

9 Property, Plant and Equipment

Company	Buildings	Machinery, equipment and facilities	Vehicles and semi- trailers	Work in progress (a)	Furniture, equipment and fixtures	Aircraft	Other property and equipment	Lavoura de cana	Land	Total
Cost										
Balance as of March 31, 2023	125,993	778,976	92,809	214,222	53,688	6,547	8,490	638,047	1,509	1,920,281
Acquisitions for the period	-	3,199	1,240	32,013	894	-	607	61,822	-	99,775
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	8,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,512
Write-off	-	(139)	(371)	-	(129)	-	(12)	(18)	-	(669)
Transfers	4,410	16,956	175	(19,967)	627	-	(2,201)	-	-	-
Balance as of June 30, 2023	130,403	807,504	93,853	226,268	55,080	6,547	6,884	699,851	1,509	2,027,899
Acquisitions for the period	-	33,503	7,526	75,472	2,761	-	5,868	130,614	-	255,744
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	144,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,296
Write-off	-	(195,437)	(5,424)	(167)	(117)	-	(194)	(116,777)	-	(318,116)
Transfers	64,698	130,842	-	(197,447)	2,063	-	(156)	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2024	195,101	920,708	95,955	104,126	59,787	6,547	12,402	713,688	1,509	2,109,823
Acquisitions for the period	-	1,326	1,817	14,839	713	-	1,468	49,304	-	69,467
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	13,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,109
Write-off	(56)	(3,392)	(3,829)	(503)	(106)	-	(65)	-	-	(7,951)
Transfers	6,565	30,327	-	(34,981)	2,371	-	(4,282)	-	-	-
Balance as of June 30, 2024	201,610	962,078	93,943	83,481	62,765	6,547	9,523	762,992	1,509	2,184,448
Depreciation										
Balance as of March 31, 2023	(23,098)	(240,104)	(35,586)	-	(25,414)	(1,476)	(3,724)	(196,878)	-	(526,280)
Depreciation in the period	(932)	(12,522)	(2,065)	-	(1,679)	(78)	(71)	(44,227)	-	(61,574)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(45,262)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,262)
Write-off	-	37	133	-	75	-	2	-	-	247
Balance as of June 30, 2023	(24,030)	(297,851)	(37,518)	-	(27,018)	(1,554)	(3,793)	(241,105)	-	(632,869)
Depreciation in the period	(2,405)	(25,920)	(4,742)	-	(4,736)	78	(525)	(72,226)	-	(110,476)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(118,015)	4,076	-	144	-	153	116,777	-	3,135
Write-off	-	187,474	(133)	-	(75)	-	(2)	-	-	187,264
Balance as of March 31, 2024	(26,435)	(254,312)	(38,317)	-	(31,685)	(1,476)	(4,167)	(196,554)	-	(552,946)
Depreciation in the period	(1,416)	(15,683)	(2,103)	-	(1,705)	-	(154)	(47,492)	-	(68,553)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(42,213)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,213)
Write-off	17	2,638	2,134	-	37	-	43	-	-	4,869
Balance as of June 30, 2024	(27,834)	(309,570)	(38,286)	-	(33,353)	(1,476)	(4,278)	(244,046)	-	(658,843)
Net carrying amount										
March 31, 2023	102,895	538,872	57,223	214,222	28,274	5,071	4,766	441,169	1,509	1,394,001
June 30, 2023	106,373	509,653	56,335	226,268	28,062	4,993	3,091	458,746	1,509	1,395,030
March 31, 2024	168,666	666,396	57,638	104,126	28,102	5,071	8,235	517,134	1,509	1,556,877
June 30, 2024	173,776	652,508	55,657	83,481	29,412	5,071	5,245	518,946	1,509	1,525,605

Jalles Machado S.A.
Interim financial statements as of
June 30, 2024

Consolidated	Buildings	Machinery, equipment and facilities	Vehicles and semi-trailers	Work in progress (a)	Furniture, equipment and fixtures	Aircraft	Other property and equipment	Crops	Land	Total
Cost										
Balance as of March 31, 2023	367,466	2,075,028	130,621	218,210	59,669	6,547	27,409	1,052,233	11,997	3,949,180
Acquisitions for the period	-	5,883	1,240	32,326	1,068	-	1,675	93,525	-	135,717
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	8,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,512
Write-off	-	(139)	(371)	-	(129)	-	(12)	(18)	-	(669)
Transfers	(127)	21,481	175	(19,967)	639	-	(2,201)	-	-	-
Balance as of June 30, 2023	367,339	2,110,765	131,665	230,569	61,247	6,547	26,871	1,145,740	11,997	4,092,740
Acquisitions for the period	449	66,739	8,424	204,280	3,038	-	19,680	215,754	-	518,364
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	196,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,335
Write-off	(29,069)	(198,556)	(5,424)	(167)	(117)	-	(24,585)	(116,777)	-	(374,695)
Transfers	89,558	107,144	-	(198,220)	1,675	-	(157)	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2024	428,277	2,282,427	134,665	236,462	65,843	6,547	21,809	1,244,717	11,997	4,432,744
Acquisitions for the period	710	7,277	2,461	61,246	732	-	(5,343)	79,294	-	146,377
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	18,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,262
Write-off	(56)	(3,456)	(3,829)	(503)	(106)	-	(65)	-	-	(8,015)
Transfers	6,565	30,327	-	(34,981)	2,371	-	(4,282)	-	-	-
Balance as of June 30, 2024	435,496	2,334,837	133,297	262,224	68,840	6,547	12,119	1,324,011	11,997	4,589,368
Depreciation										
Balance as of March 31, 2023	(99,403)	(997,220)	(48,356)	-	(29,638)	(1,476)	(8,688)	(308,207)	-	(1,492,988)
Depreciation in the period	(3,718)	(56,173)	(7,285)	-	(1,837)	(78)	(692)	(50,917)	-	(120,700)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(61,714)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61,714)
Write-off	-	37	133	-	75	-	2	-	-	247
Balance as of June 30, 2023	(103,121)	(1,115,070)	(55,508)	-	(31,400)	(1,554)	(9,378)	(359,124)	-	(1,675,155)
Depreciation in the period	(3,985)	(55,618)	(10,040)	-	(4,964)	78	(4,906)	(155,254)	-	(234,689)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(150,919)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150,919)
Write-off	26,135	190,593	3,943	-	69	-	10,181	116,777	-	347,698
Balance as of March 31, 2024	(80,971)	(1,131,014)	(61,605)	-	(36,295)	(1,476)	(4,103)	(397,601)	-	(1,713,065)
Depreciation in the period	(2,589)	(31,336)	(2,468)	-	(1,794)	-	(154)	(77,735)	-	(116,076)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(60,247)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,247)
Write-off	17	2,697	2,134	-	37	-	43	-	-	4,928
Balance as of June 30, 2024	(83,543)	(1,219,900)	(61,939)	-	(38,052)	(1,476)	(4,214)	(475,336)	-	(1,884,460)
Impairment loss										
Balance as of March 31 and June 30, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(199,065)	-	(199,065)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,065	-	199,065
Balance as of March 31 and June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount										
March 31, 2023	268,063	1,077,808	82,265	218,210	30,031	5,071	18,721	544,961	11,997	2,257,127
June 30, 2023	264,218	995,695	76,157	230,569	29,847	4,993	17,493	587,551	11,997	2,218,520
March 31, 2024	347,306	1,151,413	73,060	236,462	29,548	5,071	17,706	847,116	11,997	2,719,679
June 30, 2024	351,953	1,114,937	71,358	262,224	30,788	5,071	7,905	848,675	11,997	2,704,908

- (a) Construction in progress basically consists of investments in expanding and/or improving industrial and agricultural processes, facilities and the storage structure of finished goods. Construction work is completed within less than 12 months.
- (b) Balance consisting of tools and advances to suppliers.

As of June 30, 2024 the amount of R\$334,620 (R\$337,942 as of March 31, 2024) of the Company's and Consolidated's property, plant and equipment consists of agricultural machinery and equipment, vehicles, machinery and equipment and properties which were pledged as collateral for bank finance transactions carried out at financial institutions.

On June 20, 2024, the Company started to test the sugar plant of the Unit of Santa Vitória. Effective operations will start in the second quarter of the 2024/25 crop, when the Subsidiary will start to recognize the depreciation costs of the investments made.

Gain (loss) on the write-off of property, plant and equipment

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2024, the Company written off property, plant and equipment items with a net cost of R\$3,082 (Company) and R\$3,086 (Consolidated) and revenue of R\$2,834 (Company) and R\$2,828 (Consolidated). In the same period of the previous year, the net cost of property, plant and equipment written off in the amount of R\$422 (Company and Consolidated) and revenue from the sale of property, plant and equipment of R\$274 (Company and Consolidated). The net results of these write-offs were recognized as part of other operating revenues in profit or loss.

Impairment loss on cash-generating units

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2024, the Company did not find any evidence that certain assets could be higher than their recoverable value in their individual interim financial statements.

The consolidated statements included sugar cane crops at the unit in Santa Vitória, which in the previous year were valued at R\$199,065 lower than their book value, and assessed at fair value. The new production scenarios for the sugarcane, industrial use and increase in the mix of products to be marketed by the Company with the implementation of a sugar factory resulted in an recoverable value higher than the book value of property, plant and equipment and crop sugar cane. As of March 31, 2024, the loss allowance was fully reversed.

The value in use of the property, plant and equipment of the Santa Vitória unit, including the sugarcane floor, was determined on March 31, 2024 using KPMG's cash flow methodology (FCFF), considering the following assumptions:

- Discount rate: annual nominal WACC of 10.6%
- Growth in perpetuity (g): 3.4%
- Sensitivity analysis (discount rate fluctuation):
 - 10.3%: value in use of R\$1,204,481 thousand (maximum amount)
 - 10.6%: value in use of R\$1,145,934 thousand (average value)
 - 10.9%: value in use of R\$1,092,265 thousand (minimum amount)

The fair value measurement of Lavoura de Cana is classified as level three - assets and liabilities whose prices do not exist or that these prices or valuation techniques are supported by a small or nonexistent, unobservable or illiquid market.

10 Biological assets

The biological asset should be measured at fair value less costs to sell at the moment of initial recognition and at the end of each accrual period, except for cases in which the fair value may not be measured reliably.

Biological assets consist of developing agricultural products (standing sugarcane) produced in sugar cane crops (bearer plants) that will be used as raw material for producing sugar and ethanol upon harvest. These assets are measured at fair value less selling expenses.

The fair value measurement of biological assets is classified as Level 3 - Assets and liabilities whose prices do not exist or that these prices or valuation techniques are supported by a small or non-existent, unobservable or illiquid market.

The fair value of harvested agricultural products is determined according to the harvested quantities, valued at the CONSECANA estimated value as of June 30, 2024, according to the deflated prices of future sugar, ethanol and US dollar rate extracted from current quotations from the New York Stock Exchange and by BM&F (B3).

The fair values of biological assets were determined using the discounted cash flow method, considering basically the following assumptions:

- a) Gross revenue: obtained by multiplying the (i) estimated sugarcane volume: calculated according to the estimated productivity (ton/ha) multiplied by the estimated harvest areas (ha); and (ii) unit price (R\$/ton): consisting of the total amount of recoverable sugar (kg) multiplied by the kg value of total recoverable sugar.

The breakdown of the assumptions used in the determination of gross revenue is as follows:

	Company		Consolidated		Impact on fair value of biological assets
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	
Estimated harvested area (hectares)	65.176	64.598	103.530	100.709	Increases the assumption, increases the fair value
Estimated productivity (tonnes of cane/hectares) (i)	95,09	94,22	87,69	87,80	Increases the assumption, increases the fair value
Total recoverable sugar - total recoverable sugar (kg) (ii)	131,83	131,83	134,17	134,12	Increases the assumption, increases the fair value
Total recoverable amount of total recoverable capital (iii)	1,3410	1,2666	1,3122	1,2460	Increases the assumption, increases the fair value

- (i) Sugarcane production to be cut and its productivity, measured in tonnes per hectare and sugar concentration level, were estimated considering the projected average productivity of the sugarcane by harvest age.
- (ii) The total recoverable sugar is calculated according to the methodology set by CONSECANA - Board of Sugar Cane, Sugar and Alcohol Producers of the State of São Paulo (CONSECANA) according to future market analyses of future market in sugar cane. Sugarcane is estimated according to future estimates of the prices of sugar and ethanol and cash outflows consisting of estimated costs necessary for the sugar cane biological transformation (land care) until harvest; harvest/cutting, loading and transportation costs; capital cost (land and machinery and equipment); lease and agricultural partnership costs; taxes on positive cash flows.
- b) Cash outflows consist of the expected costs necessary for the biological transformation of sugar cane (land care) until harvest; harvest/cutting, loading and transportation costs; capital cost (land and machinery and equipment); lease and agricultural partnership costs; taxes on positive cash flows.

All expenses incurred with obtaining agricultural produce derived from biological assets measured at fair value less selling expenses are considered as expense in the period when incurred. Expenses incurred with obtaining agricultural produce of biological assets measured at cost are recognized as assets also at cost and recognized as expenses as soon as the agricultural product is sold and measured at fair value less selling expenses. Expenses on the storage and maintenance of agricultural products are expenses during the year together with changes in the net fair values of those products.

As of June 30, 2024, cash flows were discounted at 7.18% p.a. (7.46% p.a. as of March 31, 2024), which is the *Company's WACC (Weighted Average Capital Cost)*. The discount rate used in cash flows corresponds to the Company's weighted average cost of capital, which is reviewed annually by management. The increase in the discount rate impacts the reduction in the fair value of biological assets.

Relying on estimated revenues and costs, the Company determines the discounted cash flows to be generated and brings the related amounts to present value, considering a discount rate compatible with the return on the investment under the circumstances. Changes in fair value are recognized as biological assets, with an offsetting entry to the "Fluctuation in the fair value of biological assets" sub-account in profit or loss.

The estimated costs for this type of crop include: (i) costs necessary for the biological transformation of sugar cane (land care) until harvest; (ii) harvesting, loading and transportation costs (CTT); (iii) capital costs (equivalent to leases of land and machinery and equipment); and (iv) taxes on positive cash flows.

Sugar cane cultivation starts by planting seedlings and the first cutting occurs after a period of 12 to 18 months of planting, when the root ("stopping") continues in the soil. After each cut or year/crop, the treated stopping grows again on average for five crops.

Biological assets consist of developing agricultural products (standing sugarcane) produced in sugarcane crops (production plant) that will be used as raw material for producing sugar and ethanol upon harvest.

Production plants are classified as property, plant and equipment and are not part of the fair value of Biological assets.

The fair value of harvested agricultural products is determined according to the harvested quantities, valued at the CONSECANA value of the month. The fair value of sugar cane at harvest will become the cost of raw material used to produce sugar and ethanol.

Changes in biological assets during the period are as follows:

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Historical cost	258,152	384,556
Fair value	218,403	214,995
Balance as of March 31, 2023	476,555	599,551
Increases due to land care	76,172	103,991
Reductions arising from harvesting	(102,824)	(165,237)
Change in fair value	(40,421)	(14,114)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	409,482	524,191
Increases due to land care	192,135	290,703
Reductions arising from harvesting	(176,203)	(279,517)
Change in fair value	(22,535)	(4,114)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	402,879	531,263
It consists of:		
Historical cost	247,432	334,496
Fair value	155,447	196,767
	402,879	531,263
Increases due to land care	67,845	113,606
Reductions arising from harvesting	(93,377)	(137,774)
Change in fair value	64,445	78,271
Balance as of June 30, 2024	441,792	585,366
It consists of:		
Historical cost	221,900	310,326
Fair value	219,892	275,040
Closing balance of biological assets	441,792	585,366

The estimate of fair value would increase (decrease) if:

- The estimated total recoverable capital price were higher (lower);
- The estimated productivity (tonnes per hectare and amount of total total recoverable energy) were higher (lower);
- The discount rate were lower (higher); and
- The future prices of marketed products were higher (lower).

If the other variables of the calculation of the fair value of biological assets unchanged, a variation upwards or less than 5% in the total recoverable interest rate would result in an increase or reduction of R\$46,293 (R\$65,737 - Consolidated). The increase or decrease in production volumes, on the other hand, would result in an increase or reduction of R\$38,823 (R\$55,015, Consolidated). The increase or decrease in the discount rate would result in an increase or decrease by R\$1,882 (R\$2,662, Consolidated).

Risk management strategy related to agricultural activities

The Company is exposed to the following risks related to its pine tree plantations:

(i) Regulatory and environmental risks

The Company is subject to laws and regulations relating to the activities in which it operates. Management has established environmental policies and procedures aimed at compliance with environmental laws and conducts periodical analyses to identify environmental risks and to ensure that their existing systems are sufficient to manage those risks.

(ii) *Supply and demand risk*

The Company is exposed to the risks arising from fluctuations in the price and volume of sales of sugar and ethanol produced from sugar cane. When possible, the Company manages these risks by aligning its production volume with market supply. Management regularly analyzes the industry's trends to ensure that operating strategies are in line with the market and ensure that production volumes are projected to match expected demand.

(iii) *Climate and other risks*

Sugar cane farming operations are exposed to the risk of damage from climate change, pests and diseases, forest fires and other natural forces. The Company has procedures allocated to track and mitigate those risks, including regular inspections of sugar cane crops.

Weather conditions may historically cause volatility in the energy juice industry, and therefore to the Company's operating results because they have influenced crops by increasing or reducing harvests. Moreover, the Company's business is subject to seasonal fluctuations set by sugar cane growth in the Southeast of Brazil.

For further information about the Company's and its subsidiaries' exposure to operational risks see note 18.

11 Loans and financing

This note provides information about the terms of interest-bearing loan and financing agreements, which are measured at amortized cost. For further information about the Company's and its subsidiaries' exposure to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks see note 18.

					<u>Company</u>		<u>Consolidated</u>	
Credit line	Index	Coin	Average nominal rate (p.a.)	Year of maturity	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Working capital	Fixed interest rate/CDI rate/IPCA (Consumer Price Index)	R\$	12,11%	2027	304,748	296,365	304,748	296,365
Capital Market	IPCA/CDI	R\$	11,80%	2032	2,006,855	1,589,700	2,006,855	1,589,700
Multilateral	CDI	R\$	13,53%	2027	89,713	112,314	89,713	112,314
BNDES/Finame/Leasing/CDC/FCO	PRÉ/SELIC/TJLP/TX. JRSVAR	R\$	14,60%	2039	376,825	382,425	450,274	457,665
Agricultural costing	PRÉ/TJLP/SELIC	R\$	12,33%	2028	113,296	110,022	113,296	110,022
Working capital	Fixed rate/LIBOR	USD	6,17%	2029	54,011	62,789	54,011	62,789
Multilateral	LIBOR	USD	10,69%	2027	39,964	53,592	39,964	53,592
Total					2,985,412	2,607,207	3,058,861	2,682,447
(-) Un amortized transaction costs					<u>(59,144)</u>	<u>(45,694)</u>	<u>(59,144)</u>	<u>(45,694)</u>
					2,926,268	2,561,513	2,999,717	2,636,753
Current					207,064	229,700	214,916	237,577
Non-current					2,719,204	2,331,813	2,784,801	2,399,176

Debt repayment schedule

Year of maturity	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
2024/25	207,064	229,700	214,916	237,577
2025/26	454,931	474,719	460,662	482,345
2026/27	87,775	88,080	95,418	95,706
2027/28	205,506	202,938	213,148	210,564
2028/29	404,490	401,622	412,133	409,248
2029/30	172,968	172,767	180,611	180,393
2030/31	352,342	350,865	359,984	358,491
2031/32	247,356	247,447	254,998	255,073
2032/33	329,024	195,444	336,666	203,070
2033/34	199,265	65,984	205,634	72,339
2034/35	158,188	24,588	158,188	24,588
2035/36	24,594	24,594	24,594	24,594
2036/37	24,600	24,600	24,600	24,600
2037/38	24,605	24,605	24,605	24,605
2038/39	24,611	24,611	24,611	24,611
2039/40	8,949	8,949	8,949	8,949
	2,926,268	2,561,513	2,999,717	2,636,753

The table below shows the changes in loans and financing in the periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Changes in debt				
Anterior balance	2,561,513	2,042,543	2,636,753	2,124,729
Funding	384,374	50,602	384,374	50,602
Principal repayment	(54,741)	(67,871)	(56,434)	(69,799)
Interest repayment	(48,560)	(37,723)	(50,898)	(40,181)
Pledges Provisioned	70,218	56,570	72,458	59,202
Repayment of loan transaction costs	2,177	1,770	2,177	1,770
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	11,287	(9,307)	11,287	(9,307)
	2,926,268	2,036,584	2,999,717	2,117,016

Information on the Company's assets pledged as collateral for loans and financing is disclosed in note nine.

The Company is subject to compliance with certain contractual clauses ("*covenants*") that establish the earlier maturity of loans and financing. If obligations are defaulted on or the loan and financing agreements default on due to certain situations, among which the earlier maturity of other contracts (*cross-acceleration* or *cross-default*), the loans and financing related to them may be considered to be overdue earlier by creditors.

12 Trade and other payables

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Suppliers of goods and services	87,087	53,360	125,787	101,858
Trade payables for property, plant and equipment	4,523	14,815	11,214	29,202
Other accounts payable - related parties (note 26)	20,911	514	647	514
Other payables	7,650	5,639	23,372	28,234
	120,171	74,328	161,020	159,808
Current	119,740	73,909	160,589	159,389
Non-current	431	419	431	419

Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risks related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 18.

13 Provisions and payroll charges

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Salaries payable	12,022	8,670	18,311	14,642
Provision for Christmas bonus	7,448	3,279	10,042	4,486
Accrued vacation pay	22,780	19,001	30,939	25,479
	42,250	30,950	59,292	44,607

14 Customer advances

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Advances from clients	86,632	27,075	89,085	28,950

Due to the seasonal nature of the Company's operations, customer advances tend to increase over the harvest period to secure the company's receivables over the next months. At the end of the harvest, particularly in March, because inventories of products are at their lowest levels and earlier volumes tend to be lower than in the previous months.

15 Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets, liabilities and profit or loss were attributed as follows:

Company

	30/06/2024		31/03/2024		Result	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	2024	2023
Attributable cost of property, plant and equipment	-	19,885	-	20,073	188	141
Fair value of biological assets	-	74,764	-	52,852	(21,912)	13,743
Gain on fixed assets in business combination	-	21,238	-	21,628	390	3,690
Encouraged accelerated depreciation	-	62,867	-	112,125	49,258	(4,326)
Recalculation of useful lives	-	38,463	-	34,474	(3,989)	(249)
Discounted present value	-	541	2,195	1,466	(1,270)	(1,427)
Fair value of investments	-	18,727	-	18,726	(1)	(1)
Leasing	2,335	-	283	-	2,052	(2,553)
CBIOS Fair Value	-	219	-	1,720	1,501	(1,621)
Under <i>dispute</i> taxes settled and added in previous years pending in LALUR on income tax	-	4,553	-	7,838	3,285	(3,285)
On temporary provisions	4,616	-	5,645	-	(1,029)	(2,643)
Derivative instruments	48,336	-	8,432	-	39,904	(27,161)
Income and social contribution tax losses	122,106	-	114,622	-	7,484	16,534
	<u>177,393</u>	<u>241,257</u>	<u>131,177</u>	<u>270,902</u>	<u>75,861</u>	<u>(9,158)</u>
Net deferred taxes		<u>63,864</u>		<u>139,725</u>		

Consolidated

	30/06/2024		31/03/2024		Result	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Attributable cost of property, plant and equipment	-	19,885	-	20,073	188	141
Accelerated depreciation encouraged - sugar cane farming	-	-	-	-	-	(4,083)
Fair value of biological assets	-	76,038	3,428	52,852	(26,614)	5,753
Gain on fixed assets in business combination	-	21,238	-	21,628	390	3,690
Encouraged accelerated depreciation	-	62,867	-	112,125	49,258	(4,326)
Recalculation of useful lives	-	69,021	-	64,172	(5,260)	(249)
Discounted present value	-	541	2,195	1,466	(1,270)	(1,427)
Fair value of investments	-	18,727	-	18,726	(1)	(1)
Leasing	4,800	-	2,748	-	2,052	(1,187)
Provisions for contingencies	6,021	-	4,934	-	1,087	543
CBIOS Fair Value	-	402	-	2,048	1,647	(1,621)
Under <i>dispute</i> taxes settled and added in previous years pending in	-	4,553	-	7,838	3,285	(3,285)
LALUR on income tax	7,456	-	15,120	-	(7,664)	(2,643)
On temporary provisions	50,985	-	8,432	25	42,578	(27,161)
Derivative instruments	130,649	-	141,748	-	13,695	17,934
Income and social contribution tax losses	199,911	273,272	178,605	300,953	73,371	(17,922)
Net deferred taxes	5,305	78,666	24,992	147,340		

Deferred income and social contribution taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Tax credits are recognized on income and social contribution tax losses that are not subject to the statute of limitations period and whose offsetting is limited to 30% of annual taxable profit.

Projected results are periodically reviewed and deferred tax assets are revalued if there are significant factors that may change the Company's prospects of realization.

The tax credit recovery estimates were based on estimated taxable profit considering several financial and business assumptions when they are prepared. Therefore, estimates may not be fulfilled in the future, considering the uncertainties inherent in these projections.

The Company's management, based on the budget approved by management, estimates that tax credits arising from temporary differences, income and social contribution tax losses will be realized as shown below:

Crop	Company		Consolidated	
	Loss to offset	IRPJ (Corporate Income Tax)/ CSLL (Social Contribution Tax) to be realized	Loss to offset	IRPJ (Corporate Income Tax)/ CSLL (Social Contribution Tax) to be realized
24/25	76,196	25,907	81,131	27,585
25/26	43,739	14,871	49,655	16,883
26/27	58,928	20,036	65,767	22,361
27/28	180,272	61,293	187,707	63,820
Total	359,135	122,107	384,260	130,649

As of June 30, 2024 Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda. had tax credits of R\$603,080 consisting of income and social contribution tax losses. USV's Management considers the possibility of recognizing these credits and understood that they are not recoverable at the moment, and for that reason did not recognize them in its accounting records. Credits of this nature do not become time-barred and as soon as the Company finds it recoverable, they can be used to deficiencies in the income and social contribution taxes assessed by the Company.

The Company is investing in renovating and expanding sugarcane fields to increase its sugarcane production to meet USV's idle capacity and to build a sugar factory in the same unit. The increase in sugarcane production and the relaxation of the sugar and ethanol production mix cause the Company to estimate that the results reported by the Santa Vitória unit will be increased and start to lead to a profitability and consumption of accumulated tax losses.

The reconciliation between total tax expense calculated by applying tax rates and income and social contribution tax expenses in profit or loss is as follows:

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Accounting profit (loss) before income and social contribution taxes	(38,624)	58,650	(34,809)	68,894
Combined tax rate	34%	34%	34%	34%
Income and social contribution taxes at the combined tax rate	13,132	(19,941)	11,835	(23,424)
Adjustment to calculate the effective rate				
Calculation adjustment of subsidiaries on deemed profit	-	-	1,909	1,872
Permanent add-backs/deductions	1,916	951	5,201	951
Decarbonization credits - CBIOS	3,046	-	3,046	(5,338)
Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees	9,394	4,796	1,682	1,501
Tax incentives	8,758	5,036	8,758	5,036
Income and social contribution taxes in profit or loss for the year	36,246	(9,158)	32,431	(19,402)
Current income and social contribution taxes	(39,615)	-	(40,940)	(1,480)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	75,861	(9,158)	73,371	(17,922)

16 Provision for contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to lawsuits involving labor, environmental, civil and tax contingencies. To face future losses on these proceedings, a provision was accrued in an amount considered by the Company's Management sufficient to cover losses considered as probable. The Company and its subsidiaries classify the risk of loss in legal proceedings as "remote", "possible" or "probable". The likelihood of unfavorable outcome of these lawsuits, as well as the amounts involved, were assessed considering the plaintiffs' claims, legal opinion about the matters and the opinion of the Company's and its subsidiaries' legal counselors. The main information about the proceedings is as follows:

	Company			
	30/06/2024		31/03/2024	
	Court deposits	Provision	Court deposits	Provision
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7,915	7,915	8,008	8,007
Labor contingencies	417	2,338	360	2,282
PIS/COFINS/INSS	52,707	-	50,715	-
Other	6,017	2,925	4,392	2,910
	67,056	13,178	63,475	13,199

	Consolidated			
	30/06/2024		31/03/2024	
	Court deposits	Provision	Court deposits	Provision
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7,915	7,915	8,008	8,008
Labor contingencies	2,895	6,871	2,486	5,651
PIS/COFINS/INSS	52,707	-	50,715	-
Other	6,017	8,031	4,392	7,907
	69,534	22,817	65,601	21,566

Changes in the balances of court deposits and provisions for contingencies in the year were as follows:

Court deposits

	Company			
	31/03/2024	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2024
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	8,008	104	(197)	7,915
Labor	360	126	(69)	417
PIS/COFINS/INSS	50,715	1,992	-	52,707
Other	4,392	1,663	(38)	6,017
	<u>63,475</u>	<u>3,885</u>	<u>(304)</u>	<u>67,056</u>

	Company			
	31/03/2023	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2023
Excise Tax				
(IPI) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7,609	20	-	7,629
Labor	661	10	(136)	535
PIS/COFINS/INSS	98,734	2,893	-	101,627
Other	3,613	456	(120)	3,949
	<u>110,617</u>	<u>3,379</u>	<u>(256)</u>	<u>113,740</u>

	Consolidated			
	31/03/2024	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2024
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	8,008	104	(197)	7,915
Labor	2,486	611	(202)	2,895
PIS/COFINS/INSS	50,715	1,992	-	52,707
Other	4,392	1,663	(38)	6,017
	<u>65,601</u>	<u>4,370</u>	<u>(437)</u>	<u>69,534</u>

	Consolidated			
	31/03/2023	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2023
Excise Tax				
(IPI) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7,609	20	-	7,629
Labor	2,112	257	(136)	2,233
PIS/COFINS/INSS	98,734	2,892	-	101,626
Other	3,613	456	(120)	3,949
	<u>112,068</u>	<u>3,625</u>	<u>(256)</u>	<u>115,437</u>

Provisions for contingencies

	Company			
	31/03/2024	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2024
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	8,007	104	(196)	7,915
Labor	2,282	56	-	2,338
Other	2,910	54	(39)	2,925
	<u>13,199</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>(235)</u>	<u>13,178</u>

	Company			
	31/03/2023	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2023
Excise Tax				
(IPI) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7,609	20	-	7,629
Labor	2,317	-	(14)	2,303
Other	7,833	104	(186)	7,751
	<u>17,759</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>(200)</u>	<u>17,683</u>

	Consolidated			
	31/03/2024	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2024
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	8,008	104	(197)	7,915
Labor	5,651	2,434	(1,214)	6,871
Other	7,907	161	(37)	8,031
	<u>21,566</u>	<u>2,699</u>	<u>(1,448)</u>	<u>22,817</u>

	Consolidated			
	31/03/2023	Additions	Reversals	30/06/2023
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7,609	20	-	7,629
Labor	6,352	301	(182)	6,471
Other	12,653	104	(187)	12,570
	<u>26,614</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>(369)</u>	<u>26,670</u>

The Company's management, according to the information provided by its legal counselors, analyses of the outstanding claims and previous experiences about the claimed amounts, accrued a provision in an amount considered sufficient to cover probable losses on ongoing lawsuits. The accrued amount is comprised of:

a. Federal VAT (IPI) on crystal sugar - under dispute

Injunctions granted by the Company for crop seasons prior to 2000/2001, the Company highlighted the IPI (Federal VAT) on the shipment of sugar according to the claim that the taxation was unconstitutional, grounded, among other aspects, by violating the selection principle established by article 153, paragraph three, item I of Brazil's Constitution. In May 2001 the Company decided to pay IPI (Federal VAT).

b. Contingent liabilities not provided for

Contingent liabilities not recognized in the individual company and consolidated interim

financial statements are administrative proceedings, civil and tax proceedings considered to pose a possible risk of unfavorable outcome. They are in the amount of R\$81,495 (Company) as of June 30, 2024 and R\$88,755 (Consolidated) (R\$80,544 - Company and R\$90,645 - Consolidated as of March 31, 2024), for which no provision was accrued. The principal amount consists of tax proceedings in which the main items of discussion are: PIS (Contribution to the Social Integration Program) and COFINS (Tax for Social Security Contribution), Social Security Contribution (FUNRURAL), IRPJ (Corporate Income Tax) and CSLL (Social Contribution Tax).

17 Equity - Company

Share capital

Subscribed and paid-in share capital as of June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 is R\$1,039,266. It consists of 303,541,864 registered ordinary shares with no par value, fully paid in.

Legal reserve

The legal reserve is recognized at the rate of 5% of annual profit, up to the limit of 20% of share capital, pursuant to article 193 of Act No. 6,404/76.

Tax incentives

Consists of the reserve that is set up under the tax incentive program. The amount of the benefit in a certain year is recognized in profit or loss as a reduction in income tax with a corresponding reserve recognized in equity. Under incentive rules, tax incentives may not be used to calculate or pay dividends. The amount of incentives can only be used to increase share capital and originates from the following incentives:

- (a) Discount obtained from the early settlement of the financing agreement entered into with the Fund for Fostering the Industrialization of the State of Goiás - FOMENTAR, which is offered to the public according to article one, paragraph one of Law 13.436/1998 of December 13, 1998;
- (b) Discount from the Industrial Development Program of the State of Goiás - PRODUZIR, according to item VII, article 20 of Law 13.591 of January 18, 2000.
- (c) Granted ICMS credit on the sale of fuel anhydrous ethanol, a tax incentive granted by the State Government of Goiás to the companies which fall into the INCENTIVE or PRODUCTION programs, equivalent to 60% of the ICMS as if due on the sales of anhydrous ethanol made to the distributors. The benefit is regulated by State Act No. 13,246/99, article three, II.

The Company recognizes an "Investment Grant Reserve" at the end of each year in which profit is reported. The Company has parallel controls to allow the reserve to be capitalized as profits are reported in subsequent years, according to Regulatory Instruction No. 1,515/14, article three and Act No. 12,973/14, article 30, paragraph three. As of March 31, 2024 and 2023 there was no balance of unrecorded tax incentive reserve.

Minimum non-discretionary dividends

The Company's bylaws establish a percentage not lower than 25% of distributed profit when paying minimum non-discretionary dividends. Minimum non-discretionary dividends payable,

when due, are highlighted from equity at year end and accounted for as an obligation in liabilities. On March 31, 2024 minimum non-discretionary dividends were calculated as shown below.

	2024
Profit or loss for the year	85,118
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	832
Adjusted profit (loss) for the year	85,950
Legal reserve - 5%	(4,298)
Partial recovery of the investment grant	(62,554)
Profit before non-discretionary minimum dividends	19,098
Minimum non-discretionary dividends (25%)	(4,775)
Proposed additional dividends	(14,323)

Interest on equity capital

Interest on equity capital or interest on equity capital is the interest paid or credited by the legal entity as return on equity capital, pursuant to paragraph seven, article nine of Law 9,249, december 26, 1995.

Under the Company's dividend distribution policy, the Company may remunerate shareholders by means of dividends and/or interest on equity capital, as established on the Company's bylaws. If the Company decides to pay interest on equity capital, the amount paid, net of withholding income tax, pursuant to applicable law, will be allocated to the non-discretionary dividends due to shareholders in the year.

Equity valuation adjustments

They consist of the effect of adopting attributable cost to property, plant and equipment due to the application of IAS 16 (CPC 27) and Technical Interpretation ICPC 10 on the transition date, less the related deferred income and social contribution taxes, and that has been realized through the depreciation, disposal or write-off of the assets that gave rise to them.

Treasury share reserve

On August 11, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved the implementation of a Program for the repurchase of the Company's shares whose purpose is to (a) invest the Company's funds in the efficient management of its capital structure and maximize the generation of value for shareholders; and (b) if the Company approves a share-based compensation plan, meet the future exercise of the grants that may be made.

Under the Program, the Company may acquire up to four million (4 million) ordinary shares issued by the Company, corresponding to up to 1.36% (a comma thirty-six percent (1.36%) of the Company's total shares issued and up to four point fifteen percent (4.15%) of its outstanding shares.

By June 30, 2024 the Company acquired 1,994,200 shares at an average cost of R\$7.1512, totaling R\$14,261.

18 Financial instruments

a. Accounting classification

Given the characteristics of the financial instruments held by the Company and its subsidiaries, management considers that book balances approximate fair values.

Company

	Carrying value			Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Level 2
30/06/2024				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,275,447	-	-
Restricted cash	-	19,287	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	121,126	-	-	121,126
Dividends receivable	-	3,888	-	3,888
Trade and other receivables	-	60,195	-	-
Total	121,126	1,358,817	-	125,014
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Loans and financing				
Derivative financial instruments	263,290	-	-	263,290
Total	263,290	-	-	263,290
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Loans and financing	-	-	2,926,268	2,988,445
Trade and other payables	-	-	120,171	-
Leases to be paid			1,206,753	-
Total	-	-	4,253,192	2,988,445
	Carrying value			Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Level 2
31/03/2024				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	980,080	-	-
Restricted cash	-	19,582	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	148,422	-	-	148,422
Dividends receivable	-	11,653	-	11,653
Trade and other receivables	-	86,987	-	-
Total	148,422	1,098,302	-	160,075
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments	173,222	-	-	173,222
Total	173,222	-	-	173,222
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Loans and financing	-	-	2,561,513	2,676,417
Trade and other payables	-	-	74,328	-
Leases to be paid			931,502	-
Total	-	-	3,567,343	2,676,417

Consolidated

	Carrying value				Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 2
30/06/2024					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,297,853	-	1,297,853	-
Restricted cash	-	19,287	-	19,287	-
Derivative financial instruments	121,126	-	-	121,126	121,126
Dividends receivable	-	3,888	-	3,888	-
Trade and other receivables	-	126,649	-	126,649	-
Total	<u>121,126</u>	<u>1,447,677</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,568,803</u>	<u>121,126</u>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial instruments	271,080	-	-	271,080	271,080
Total	<u>271,080</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>271,080</u>	<u>271,080</u>
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Loans and financing	-	-	2,999,717	2,999,717	3,061,894
Trade and other payables	-	-	161,020	161,020	-
Leases to be paid	-	-	1,405,384	1,405,384	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,566,121</u>	<u>4,566,121</u>	<u>3,061,894</u>
	Carrying value				Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 2
31/03/2024					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,049,863	-	1,049,863	-
Restricted cash	-	19,582	-	19,582	-
Derivative financial instruments	148,530	-	-	148,530	148,530
Dividends receivable	-	3,888	-	3,888	-
Trade and other receivables	-	180,607	-	180,607	-
Total	<u>148,530</u>	<u>1,253,940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,402,470</u>	<u>148,530</u>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial instruments	173,258	-	-	173,258	173,258
Total	<u>173,258</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,258</u>	<u>173,258</u>
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Loans and financing	-	-	2,636,753	2,636,753	2,751,657
Trade and other payables	-	-	159,808	159,808	-
Leases to be paid	-	-	1,379,726	1,379,726	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,176,287</u>	<u>4,176,287</u>	<u>2,751,657</u>

The fair values of loans classified as current approximate their book values, given that the impact of the discount is not significant. Fair values are based on discounted cash flows according to the effective rate of each contract and are based on level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

b. Measurement of fair values

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount at which an asset can be traded or a liability can be settled in a transaction between the parties that wish to trade rather than in a

sale or forced settlement. The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value are described below.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other financial assets, accounts payable and other short-term obligations approximate their book values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair values of other long-term assets and liabilities approximate their book values.

The fair values of the Company's financial liabilities approximate their book values, given that they are subject to floating interest rates and the Company's credit risk has not changed significantly.

Hedging instruments are valued using valuation techniques based on observable market data and basically consist of *interest rate and NDF swaps*. The valuation techniques applied by the Company generally include pricing models and contracts with present value calculations. Models incorporate a wide range of data, including the credit standing of counterparties, spot exchange and future interest rate curves.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair values of financial instruments according to the valuation technique used:

- Level one: quoted prices (unadettled) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all data that have a significant effect on fair value are observable, whether directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Techniques that use data that have a significant effect on fair value that are not based on observable market data.

There were no transfers between levels to be considered as of June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024.

c. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Operational risks
- Credit risks;
- Liquidity risks;
- Market risks;
- Interest rate risks; and
- Exchange rate risks.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Risk management framework

Management has overall responsibility for the monitoring of the Company's and its subsidiaries' risk management policies, and department managers report regularly to the Presidency on their activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established in order to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate limits and risk controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, seeks to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all collaborators understand their roles and obligations.

(i) Operational risks

Regulatory and environmental risks

The Company, its subsidiaries and associates are subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the activities in which they operate. Therefore, the Companies have established environmental policies and procedures aimed at compliance with environmental laws.

Production facilities and their industrial and agricultural activities are subject to environmental regulations. The Company, its subsidiaries and associates have decreased the risks *associated* with environmental issues due to operating procedures and controls with investments in pollution control equipment.

Management conducts periodic analyses to identify environmental risks and to ensure that their existing systems are sufficient to manage these risks.

The Company, its subsidiaries and associates believe that no allowance for impairment loss on environmental issues is currently required, based on current laws and regulations in effect.

Climate and other risks

The operational activities of rubber trees and sugar cane are exposed to the risk of damage from climate change, pests and diseases and other natural forces. The Company and its subsidiaries have extensive processes with funds allocated to track and mitigate these risks, including regular crop inspections.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Exposure to credit risks

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk on the date of the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements was as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2023
Cash and cash equivalents	1,275,447	980,080	1,297,853	1,049,863
Restricted cash	19,287	19,582	19,287	19,582
Trade and other receivables	59,878	86,987	126,332	180,607
Hedging instruments	121,126	148,422	121,126	148,530
	<u>1,475,738</u>	<u>1,235,071</u>	<u>1,564,598</u>	<u>1,398,582</u>
Current	1,383,985	1,136,446	1,428,740	1,255,156
Non-current	91,753	98,625	135,858	143,426

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company and its subsidiaries have the principle of working with financial institutions whose credit rating is "AA" or higher than those assessed by reference institutions, such as S&P Global Ratings, Fitch Ratins and Moody's Investors Service. Market conditions regarding rates, terms and volume of exposure with each bank so that funds are not too concentrated in a single bank are also evaluated when funds are invested.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's and its subsidiaries' exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by each client's individual characteristics. Moreover, sales are well distributed throughout the corporate year (mainly during the harvesting period), which allows the Company and its subsidiaries to stop deliveries to clients that may pose a possible credit risk.

Impairment losses

The Company assesses the nonparity of trade and other receivables according to:

- (a) Historical experience of losses per client and segment;
- (b) Assign a credit rating to each customer according to qualitative and quantitative measures for the customer; and
- (c) Assigns an impairment loss percentage for allowance purposes according to items (a) and (b) above and the situation of the client's trade receivables (current or overdue).

The aging of trade receivables in local and foreign markets on the date of the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements, for which impairment losses were recognized according to internal risk assessments, was as follows:

Company						
	30/06/2024			31/03/2024		
	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for impairment loss	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for impairment loss
Falling due	0%	53,974	-	0%	64,207	-
Past due 1-30 days	0%	4,738	-	0%	21,735	-
Past due 31–60 days	0%	159	-	0%	758	-
Past due 61–90 days	0%	50	-	0%	58	-
Past due 91-180 days	0%	1,274	-	0%	169	-
Past due 181–360 days	100%	214	214	85%	397	338
Past due for more than 360 days	100%	3,000	3,000	100%	2548	2,548
		<u>63,409</u>	<u>3,214</u>		<u>89,872</u>	<u>2,886</u>
Consolidated						
	30/06/2024			31/03/2024		
	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for impairment loss	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for impairment loss
Falling due	0%	118,648	-	0%	150,764	-
Past due 1-30 days	0%	5,835	-	0%	28,337	-
Past due 31–60 days	0%	827	-	0%	1008	-
Past due 61–90 days	0%	50	-	0%	72	-
Past due 91-180 days	0%	1,289	-	0%	364	-
Past due 181–360 days	100%	214	214	74%	457	338
Past due for more than 360 days	100%	3,000	3,000	100%	2550	2,548
		<u>129,863</u>	<u>3,214</u>		<u>183,552</u>	<u>2,886</u>

Changes in the allowance for ECLs were:

	Company and Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Opening balance	(2,886)	(885)
Estimated loss	(152)	(2,070)
Write-off	4	10
Effect of foreign currency translation	(180)	59
	<u>(3,214)</u>	<u>(2,886)</u>

For customers with a history of default on financial liabilities, the Company and its subsidiaries seek to work with earlier payments.

Guarantees

The Company and its subsidiaries adopt the policy of not requiring guarantees from third parties.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company and its subsidiaries will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with their financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's and its subsidiaries' approach to managing

liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that they will always have sufficient liquidity to meet their liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without causing losses to third parties or risking damage to the Company's and its subsidiaries' reputation.

The Company and its subsidiaries use information systems and management tools that allow them to monitor cash flow requirements and optimize their cash returns on investments. The Company and its subsidiaries follow the policy of operating highly liquid companies to ensure compliance with operating and financial obligations at least over an operating cycle; this includes the potential impact of extreme circumstances which cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters and cyclical movements in the *commodity market*.

In order to get more *disclosure* and transparency to its *stakeholders*, Jalles Machado is evaluated by two international risk rating agencies, *Standard and Poor's* and *Fitch Rating*. The *ratings* at Standard Ando Poor's are globally rated 'BB' and 'BrAAA' at the national scale, while the ratings at Fitch are globally rated 'BB-' and 'AA-(bra)' at the national scale.

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analyses of the Company and its subsidiaries could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The book values of financial liabilities that pose a liquidity risk are shown below:

Company

	30/06/2024					
	Carrying value	Contractual flow	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Trade and other payables (note 12)	120,171	120,171	119,740	21	21	389
Leases payable	1,206,753	1,867,476	186,609	184,115	543,474	953,278
Derivative financial instruments	263,290	263,290	116,987	50,786	59,874	35,643
Loans and financing (note 11)	2,926,268	4,265,258	381,355	691,409	1,214,178	1,978,316
	<u>4,516,482</u>	<u>6,516,195</u>	<u>804,691</u>	<u>926,331</u>	<u>1,817,547</u>	<u>2,967,626</u>
Current	516,487	804,691				
Non-current	3,999,995	5,711,504				

	31/03/2024					
	Carrying value	Contractual flow	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Trade and other payables (note 12)	74,328	74,328	73,909	18	18	383
Leases payable	931,502	1,508,054	159,912	143,447	422,267	782,428
Derivative financial instruments	173,222	173,222	88,015	36,550	33,668	14,989
Loans and financing (note 11)	2,561,513	3,720,949	378,606	661,583	1,145,579	1,535,181
	<u>3,740,565</u>	<u>5,476,553</u>	<u>700,442</u>	<u>841,598</u>	<u>1,601,532</u>	<u>2,332,981</u>
Current	461,567	700,442				
Non-current	3,278,998	4,776,111				

Consolidated

30/06/2024						
	Carrying value	Contractual flow	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Trade and other payables (note 12)	161,020	161,020	160,589	21	21	389
Leases payable	1,405,384	2,207,674	234,233	293,116	719,299	961,026
Derivative financial instruments	271,080	271,080	119,453	56,110	59,874	35,643
Loans and financing (note 11)	2,999,717	4,338,708	389,207	699,051	1,237,105	2,013,345
	<u>4,837,201</u>	<u>6,978,482</u>	<u>903,482</u>	<u>1,048,298</u>	<u>2,016,299</u>	<u>3,010,403</u>
Current	631,314	903,482				
Non-current	4,205,887	6,075,000				

31/03/2024						
	Carrying value	Contractual flow	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Trade and other payables (note 12)	159,808	159,808	159,389	18	18	383
Leases payable	1,379,726	1,954,859	237,620	228,192	615,530	873,517
Derivative financial instruments	173,258	173,258	88,015	36,586	33,668	14,989
Loans and financing (note 11)	2,636,753	3,796,188	386,483	669,209	1,168,456	1,572,040
	<u>4,349,545</u>	<u>6,084,113</u>	<u>871,507</u>	<u>934,005</u>	<u>1,817,672</u>	<u>2,460,929</u>
Current	634,050	871,507				
Non-current	3,715,495	5,212,606				

(iv) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as sugar prices, exchange and interest rates, will affect the Company's and its subsidiaries' results or the value of their equity in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company uses derivatives to manage market risks. All these transactions are carried out according to the guidelines set by the risk management committee.

Supply and demand risks

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to the risks arising from fluctuations in the price and sales of sugar, ethanol produced from sugar cane. When possible, the Company and its subsidiaries manage these risks, aligning their production volumes with market supply and demand. Management regularly analyzes the industry's trend to ensure that operating strategies are in line with the market and ensure that production volumes are consistent with expected demand.

Interest rate risk

The transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to interest rates indexed to the CDI, TJLP, TR and IPCA rates. The Company, aiming at mitigating this type of risk, seeks to diversify its investments and funding in terms of fixed and floating rates and swap agreements.

Exposure to interest rate risk

On the date of the individual company and consolidated interim financial instruments, the profile of the Company's and its subsidiaries' interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2023
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	1,268,930	946,894	1,290,055	1,007,783
Restricted cash (note 4)	19,287	19,582	19,287	19,582
Financial liabilities				
Loans and financing (note 11)	2,699,522	2,333,627	2,772,971	2,408,867

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for floating rate instruments

According to the debt balance, the schedule of disbursements and the interest rates of loans and financing and assets, the Company presents a sensitivity analysis of how much would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss for the year according to the amounts shown below. The current scenario consists of the stable conditions of interest rates, with no changes. Scenario 1 corresponds to the scenario considered most probable in interest rates on the date of the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements, with a 5% variation in interest rates. Scenario 2 corresponds to the scenario considered possible, with a change of 15% in rates. Scenario 3 corresponds to the remote scenario, with a change of 25% in rates. The effects are presented as depreciation and appreciation in rates as follows:

Interest rate risk on financial assets and liabilities - appreciation of rates - Company

Instrument	Value	Risk	30/06/2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
Financial assets										
Financial investments	1.268.930	CDI	10,40%	131,969	10,92%	138,568	11,96%	151,766	13,00%	164,961
Restricted cash	19.072	CDI	10,40%	1,983	10,92%	2,082	11,96%	2,280	13,00%	2,479
Financial liabilities										
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/										
Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding	(36.652)	TLP	9,65%	(3,536)	10,13%	(3,714)	11,09%	(4,067)	12,06%	(4,420)
Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	(354.787)	CDI	12,19%	(43,257)	12,80%	(45,420)	14,02%	(49,746)	15,24%	(54,070)
		IPCA								
Capital market	(2.260.374)	(Consumer Price Index TX.	11,94%	(269,934)	12,54%	(283,431)	13,73%	(310,424)	14,93%	(337,417)
Finem / FCO	(7.745)	JRSVAR	6,82%	(528)	7,16%	(554)	7,84%	(607)	8,52%	(660)
Multilateral / Working Capital	(39.964)	LIBOR 6m	10,69%	(4,273)	11,23%	(4,487)	12,30%	(4,914)	13,37%	(5,341)
Net finance costs (estimated)				(187,576)		(196,956)		(215,712)		(234,468)
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						(9,380)		(28,136)		(46,892)

Interest rate risk on financial assets and liabilities - depreciation of rates - Company

Instrument	Value	Risk	30/06/2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
Financial assets										
Financial investments	1.268.930	CDI	10,40%	131,969	9,88%	125,370	8,84%	112,172	7,80%	98,977
Restricted cash	19.072	CDI	10,40%	1,983	9,88%	1,884	8,84%	1,686	7,80%	1,487
Financial liabilities										
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	(36.652)	TLP	9,65%	(3,536)	9,16%	(3,358)	8,20%	(3,005)	7,24%	(2,652)
	(354.787)	CDI	12,19%	(43,257)	11,58%	(41,094)	10,36%	(36,768)	9,14%	(32,444)
		IPCA (Consumer								
Capital market	(2.260.374)	Price Index	11,94%	(269,934)	11,34%	(256,437)	10,15%	(229,444)	8,96%	(202,451)
Finem / FCO	(7.745)	TX. JRSVAR	6,82%	(528)	6,48%	(502)	5,79%	(449)	5,11%	(396)
Multilateral / Working Capital	(39.964)	LIBOR 6m	10,69%	(4,273)	10,16%	(4,059)	9,09%	(3,632)	8,02%	(3,205)
Net finance costs (estimated)				<u>(187,576)</u>		<u>(178,196)</u>		<u>(159,440)</u>		<u>(140,684)</u>
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						<u>9,380</u>		<u>28,136</u>		<u>46,892</u>

Interest rate risk on financial assets and liabilities - appreciation of rates - Consolidated

Instrument	Value	Risk	30/06/2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
Financial assets										
Financial investments	1.290.055	CDI	10,40%	134,166	10,92%	140,875	11,96%	154,291	13,00%	167,708
Restricted cash	19.072	CDI	10,40%	1,983	10,92%	2,082	11,96%	2,280	13,00%	2,478
Financial liabilities										
BNDES/Finame/Leasing/CDC	(19.249)	SELIC (Central Bank overnight	16,01%	(3,081)	16,81%	(3,235)	18,41%	(3,543)	20,01%	(3,851)
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding	(90.852)	TLP	10,44%	(9,488)	10,97%	(9,962)	12,01%	(10,911)	13,05%	(11,860)
Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	(354.787)	CDI	12,19%	(43,257)	12,80%	(45,420)	14,02%	(49,746)	15,24%	(54,071)
Capital market	(2.260.374)	IPCA (Consumer Price Index	11,94%	(269,934)	12,54%	(283,431)	13,73%	(310,424)	14,93%	(337,417)
Finem / FCO	(7.745)	TX. JRSVAR	6,82%	(528)	7,16%	(554)	7,84%	(607)	8,52%	(660)
Multilateral / Working Capital	(39.964)	LIBOR 6m	10,69%	(4,273)	11,23%	(4,487)	12,30%	(4,914)	13,37%	(5,341)
Net finance costs (estimated)				<u>(194,412)</u>		<u>(204,132)</u>		<u>(223,574)</u>		<u>(243,014)</u>
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						<u>(9,720)</u>		<u>(29,162)</u>		<u>(48,602)</u>

Interest rate risk on financial assets and liabilities - depreciation of rates - Consolidated

Instrument	Value	Risk	30/06/2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
Financial assets										
Financial investments	1.290.055	CDI	10,40%	134,166	9,88%	127,457	8,84%	114,041	7,80%	100,624
Restricted cash	19.072	CDI	10,40%	1,983	9,88%	1,884	8,84%	1,686	7,80%	1,488
Financial liabilities										
BNDES/Finame/Leasing/CDC	(19.249)	SELIC (Central Bank overnight)	16,01%	(3,081)	15,21%	(2,927)	13,61%	(2,619)	12,00%	(2,311)
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	(90.852)	TLP	10,44%	(9,488)	9,92%	(9,014)	8,88%	(8,065)	7,83%	(7,116)
	(354.787)	CDI	12,19%	(43,257)	11,58%	(41,094)	10,36%	(36,768)	9,14%	(32,443)
		IPCA (Consumer Price Index)	11,94%	(269,934)	11,34%	(256,437)	10,15%	(229,444)	8,96%	(202,451)
Capital market	(2.260.374)									
Finem / FCO	(7.745)	TX. JRSVAR	6,82%	(528)	6,48%	(502)	5,79%	(449)	5,11%	(396)
Multilateral / Working Capital	(39.964)	LIBOR 6m	10,69%	(4,273)	10,16%	(4,059)	9,09%	(3,632)	8,02%	(3,205)
Net finance costs (estimated)				<u>(194,412)</u>		<u>(184,692)</u>		<u>(165,250)</u>		<u>(145,810)</u>
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						<u>9,720</u>		<u>29,162</u>		<u>48,602</u>

(v) *Currency risk*

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to currency risk (US dollar) on part of their loans denominating in a currency other than the functional currency.

Regarding other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, the Company and its subsidiaries ensure that their net exposure is kept at acceptable levels by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot market rates, when necessary, to handle short-term instabilities.

The short-term portions of monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are backed by assets that are also denominated in foreign currency (export of sugar at a price denominated in foreign currency).

Foreign currency exposure

The summary of the quantitative data about the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as provided to management is based on its risk management policy, as follows:

Company and Consolidated	30/06/2024		31/03/2024	
	R\$	US\$	R\$	US\$
Cash and cash equivalents	3,289	592	32,071	6,419
Trade and other receivables	27,723	4,987	28,123	5,629
Loans and financing	(93,975)	(16,905)	(116,381)	(23,294)
Net exposure	(62,963)	(11,326)	(56,187)	(11,246)

Sensitivity analysis - Currency risk

The sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure of loans and financing to monetary fluctuation in the US dollar. The Company presents three scenarios that would increase and reduce the risk variable by 5%, 10% and 15%. We present below the possible impacts of how much would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss for the year by the related amounts. These scenarios may have impacts on the Company's future results and/or cash flows, as described below:

- Scenario I: 5% variation in the main risk factor of the financial instrument in relation to the level reported in the probable scenario;
- Scenario II: 10% variation in the main risk factor of the financial instrument in relation to the level reported in the probable scenario; and
- Scenario III: 15% variation in the main risk factor of the financial instrument in relation to the level reported in the probable scenario.

Scenarios	Company and Consolidated							
	USD	R\$	Increase (R\$)			Decrease (R\$)		
			Scenario One	Scenario Two	Scenario Three	Scenario One	Scenario Two	Scenario Three
<i>Financial instruments</i>								
<i>Assets</i>								
Cash and cash equivalents	592	3,289	165	330	495	(165)	(330)	(495)
Trade and other receivables	4,987	27,723	1,386	2,772	4,158	(1,386)	(2,772)	(4,158)
<i>Liabilities</i>								
Loans and financing	(16,905)	(93,975)	(4,699)	(9,398)	(14,097)	4,699	9,398	14,097
<i>Impact on profit or loss and equity</i>			(3,148)	(6,296)	(9,444)	3,148	6,296	9,444

(vi) *Commodity price risk*

Following the risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors, the Company makes use of *commodity derivatives* to minimize the volatility of its results caused by natural fluctuations in commodity prices. Therefore, The Company sets product prices and makes the accounting recognition of assets and liabilities, rights and obligations at fair value, valued according to *commodity prices* at the Local and International Stock Exchanges (BM&F, ICE/NYBOT) and indexes disclosed by CEPEA/ESALQ.

The market uses as sales price benchmark for sugar the *Sugar #11/ICE sugar* obtained from the New York Stock Exchange, and ethanol the CEPEA/ESALQ indicator. The net exposure between assets (production expectations) and liabilities (fixing contracts) for sugar is managed and hedged (*hedged*) through Sugar #11/ICE (futures or over-the-counter) *derivative financial instruments* linked to the same stock exchange. With respect to ethanol, due to the lack of net derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes, the Company's exposure is managed according to the policies implemented for selling physical ethanol and has a proper storage structure to carry the product to its products at moments when the Company understands that selling it is unfavorable. The Bank monitors exposure and risks according to risk limits approved and pre-established by the Board of Directors.

Gains or losses arising from these hedging instruments are recognized in profit or loss.

Exposure to commodity price risk

The Company's exposure to commodity price risk is based on its risk management policy, as follows:

Consolidated	Salary (crop)	Volume		Notional (R\$ mil)	
		30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Physical/receivables					
Wares					
Sugar (tonnes)	2024-25	293,679	620,000	747,211	1,543,465
Sugar (tonnes)	2025-26	370,000	620,000	912,722	1,483,419
Sugar (tonnes)	2026-27	370,000	620,000	910,339	1,460,611
Ethanol (m3)	2024-25	331,531	305,000	862,195	723,963
Ethanol (m3)	2025-26	400,000	305,000	1,040,260	723,963
Ethanol (m3)	2026-27	400,000	305,000	1,040,260	723,963
Total				5,512,987	6,659,384
Futures contracts (forward)					
Long position					
Wares					
Sugar (tonne)	2024-25	65,688	16,968	153,959	41,475
Sugar (tonne)	2026-27	-	2,642	-	6,161
				153,959	47,636
Short position					
Wares					
Sugar (tonne)	2024-25	212,558	338,699	(509,337)	(824,033)
Sugar (tonne)	2025-26	267,814	267,813	(627,269)	(627,269)
Sugar (tonne)	2026-27	153,881	11,227	(352,083)	(25,806)
				(1,488,689)	(1,477,108)
Total				4,178,257	5,229,912

* Sugar and ethanol volumes are based on the Company's estimates of production and revenues per crop.

The Company uses *non-deliverable forward* contracts to control the exposure of *commodities*, basically futures derivative contracts traded directly by the Company on a stock exchange (ICE/NYBOT) or over-the-counter financial institutions.

The fair value of futures and option contracts at the stock exchange is equivalent to the market value for the reversal of these positions. Transactions carried out at the stock exchange environment require initial margins to be offered and adjustments are made daily, according to fluctuations in benchmark prices. If the Company has a credit limit available with the institution that is intermediating the setting, margin coverage is realized by the institution itself, and the

gain or loss of the position is only realized by the Company when the screen expires or the position is repurchased.

The fair value of over-the-counter contracts is measured at market values through public information. This measurement follows the usual market models and is monthly calculated by the Company and by the banks that broker the transactions. Margin deposits are not required for these contracts. The impact on the Company's cash flows is only on the settlement date.

Sensitivity analysis for commodity risk

The Company has adopted three scenarios for the sensitivity analysis, one of which consists of using as reference the prices used in the Company's budget for the 2024/25 crop, and the other two that may show the effects of depreciation of the fair value of the Company's financial instruments considering fluctuations of 25% and 50% on the market rate of June 30, 2024.

Production	Notional	Probable	Elevation		Reduction	
		30/06/2024	25%	50%	25%	50%
Sugar	2,570,272	170,905	642,568	1,285,136	(642,568)	(1,285,136)
Ethanol	2,942,715	191,564	735,679	1,471,358	(735,679)	(1,471,358)
	<u>5,512,987</u>	<u>362,469</u>	<u>1,378,247</u>	<u>2,756,494</u>	<u>(1,378,247)</u>	<u>(2,756,494)</u>
Futures contracts						
(forward)						
Wares						
Sugar	(1,262,448)	(1,262,448)	(244,080)	21,177	(774,594)	(1,039,851)
Ethanol	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>(1,262,448)</u>	<u>(1,262,448)</u>	<u>(244,080)</u>	<u>21,177</u>	<u>(774,594)</u>	<u>(1,039,851)</u>
Total effect on the						
Company's profit or						
loss						
	<u>4,250,539</u>	<u>(899,979)</u>	<u>1,134,167</u>	<u>2,777,671</u>	<u>(2,152,841)</u>	<u>(3,796,345)</u>

Due to the seasonal fluctuations in *commodity prices* - sugar, this scenario is subject to fluctuations during the year/crop.

d. Capital management

The purpose of the Company's and its subsidiaries' capital management is to balance equity and debt, the return for shareholders and the risk for shareholders and creditors.

In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may take measures to ensure compliance with the purposes mentioned above.

e. Hedging financial instruments

The Company is exposed to market risks, as follows:

- (i) Volatility in the prices of sugar and by-products;
- (ii) Exchange rate volatility; and
- (iii) Volatility of interest rates. The purchase of financial instruments for hedging purposes is made according to an analysis of the risk exposure that Management seeks to cover.

As of June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the fair values of transactions with derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes are measured using observable factors, such as prices quoted in active markets or discounted cash flows according to market curves and are as follows:

Hedge	Salary	Notional	30/06/2024			
			Company		Consolidated	
			Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities

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NDF - Currency	07/2024 a 06/2025	653,032,403	8,315	30,577	8,315	33,042
NDF - Sugar	07/2024 a 06/2025	904,821,490	32,157	68,750	32,157	68,751
SWAP	07/2024 a 06/2025	-	-	17,660	-	17,660
NDF - Currency	07/2025 a 06/2026	221,988,428	-	12,193	-	16,853
NDF - Sugar	07/2025 a 06/2026	737,825,866	6,708	24,045	6,708	24,709
SWAP	07/2025 a 06/2026	-	14,336	14,548	14,336	14,548
SWAP	07/2026 a 06/2027	-	11,801	29,474	11,801	29,474
SWAP	07/2028 a 06/2029	-	23,521	22,880	23,521	22,880
SWAP	07/2029 a 06/2030	-	12,103	7,520	12,103	7,520
SWAP	07/2030 a 06/2031	-	12,185	12,471	12,185	12,471
SWAP	07/2031 a 06/2032	-	-	9,566	-	9,566
SWAP	07/2032 a 06/2033	-	-	9,674	-	9,674
SWAP	07/2033 a 06/2034	-	-	3,932	-	3,932
			121,126	263,290	121,126	271,080
Current			40,472	116,987	40,472	119,453
Non-current			80,654	146,303	80,654	151,627

			31/03/2024			
			Company		Consolidated	
Hedge	Salary	Notional	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
NDF - Sugar	04/2024 a 03/2025	876.944.569	27,181	73,106	27,181	73,106
NDF - Currency	04/2024 a 03/2025	478.268.629	34,575	1,488	34,575	1,488
SWAP	04/2024 a 03/2025	-	9	13,421	9	13,421
NDF - Sugar	04/2025 a 03/2026	627.269.198	9,074	24,276	9,074	24,276
NDF - Currency	04/2025 a 03/2026	190.815.804	5,273	446	5,381	482
SWAP	04/2025 a 03/2026	-	17,209	11,828	17,209	11,828
NDF - Sugar	04/2026 a 03/2027	31.966.727	3	382	3	382
NDF - Currency	04/2026 a 03/2027	14.649.249	-	97	-	97
SWAP	04/2026 a 03/2027	-	54	8,274	54	8,274
SWAP	04/2027 a 03/2028	-	37	9,190	37	9,190
SWAP	04/2028 a 03/2029	-	24,198	15,725	24,198	15,725
SWAP	04/2029 a 03/2030	-	8,855	6,864	8,855	6,864
SWAP	04/2030 a 03/2031	-	10,489	2,895	10,489	2,895
SWAP	04/2031 a 03/2032	-	11,465	2,429	11,465	2,429
SWAP	04/2032 a 03/2033	-	-	2,576	-	2,576
SWAP	04/2033 a 03/2034	-	-	225	-	225
			148,422	173,222	148,530	173,258
Current			61,765	88,015	61,765	88,015
Non-current			86,657	85,207	86,765	85,243

Derivative financial instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any of these derivative instruments are recognized directly in profit or loss.

Income from hedging instruments

The Company recognized the gains and losses on those transactions in profit or loss for the year. As of June 30, the impacts recognized in profit or loss are shown below:

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Hedging transactions, net				
Settled transactions				
Sugar transactions	14,860	(65,715)	14,860	(65,715)
Foreign exchange transactions	10,067	13,604	10,067	13,604
Index transactions	(6,450)	(5,438)	(6,450)	(5,438)
	18,477	(57,549)	18,477	(57,549)
Outstanding transactions				
Sugar transactions	7,474	28,017	7,474	28,017
Foreign exchange transactions	(72,171)	25,333	(79,930)	25,333
Index transactions	(52,666)	26,536	(52,666)	26,536
	(117,363)	79,886	(125,122)	79,886
	(98,886)	22,337	(106,645)	22,337

In order to reduce the volatility of its cash flows and asset protection due to fluctuations in sugar and foreign exchange prices, the Company has implemented a Commodity and Liquidity Risk Management Policy, which consists of several *hedging* instruments to hedge a portion of projected sales volume at floating prices. with the sole purpose of mitigating the risks arising from the mismatches between assets and liabilities (prices of commodities, interest rates or exchange rates).

Under the Currency, Commodities and Liquidity Risk Management Policy, the Company may use several available derivative instruments, such as:

- i. Setting future prices of sugar in US dollar;
- ii. Purchase or sale of foreign exchange on demand or future;
- iii. *Foreign* currency swaps;
- iv. Early payment or proceeds of foreign currency financing;
- v. Purchase and sale of foreign exchange options and commodity prices;
- vi. Investments in foreign currency funds;
- vii. Purchase and sale of sugar options; and
- viii. Maintenance of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency.

19 Net revenue

The Company generates revenue mainly from the sale of products derived from the processing of sugar cane. Revenue is recognized when title to the goods sold is transferred at the amount considered by the Company to be probable that the consideration to which it is entitled will be collected.

The Company's and its subsidiaries' operating revenues consist of revenue from the sale of goods, as shown below:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Foreign market				
White sugar	9,374	19,434	9,374	19,434
Organic sugar	41,421	42,915	41,421	42,915
	<u>50,795</u>	<u>62,349</u>	<u>50,795</u>	<u>62,349</u>
Domestic market				
Ethanol	112,468	89,234	189,656	189,765
Sugar	156,751	182,166	156,751	182,166
Organic sugar	10,960	8,193	10,960	8,193
Soy	1,855	2,137	2,917	2,349
Electrical energy	-	-	26,755	23,895
Sanitizing	8,698	12,773	8,698	12,773
Derivatives of levedura	1,361	3,237	1,361	3,237
CBIOS	8,959	1,003	16,623	10,418
Other sales	1,315	2,010	1,665	4,559
	<u>302,367</u>	<u>300,753</u>	<u>415,386</u>	<u>437,355</u>
Gross revenue for tax purposes	<u>353,162</u>	<u>363,102</u>	<u>466,181</u>	<u>499,704</u>
(-) Taxes on sales	(41,577)	(34,748)	(63,197)	(53,737)
(-) Returns	(1,690)	(915)	(1,716)	(915)
Total net operating revenue	<u>309,895</u>	<u>327,439</u>	<u>401,268</u>	<u>445,052</u>
Reconciliation of net revenue per market				
Domestic market				
Gross income	302,367	300,753	415,386	437,355
(-) Taxes on sales	(41,577)	(34,748)	(63,197)	(53,737)
(-) Returns	(1,690)	(915)	(1,716)	(915)
Net revenue	<u>259,100</u>	<u>265,090</u>	<u>350,473</u>	<u>382,703</u>
Foreign market				
Gross income	50,795	62,349	50,795	62,349
Net revenue	<u>50,795</u>	<u>62,349</u>	<u>50,795</u>	<u>62,349</u>
Total net revenue	<u>309,895</u>	<u>327,439</u>	<u>401,268</u>	<u>445,052</u>

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over the product or service to the client.

The Company recognizes revenue when it recognizes the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for control of the merchandise. Sales are not estimated and there is no loyalty program. The Company considers that all performance obligations are fulfilled when the product is delivered, which is also the moment revenue is recognized.

20 Operating costs and expenses by nature

a. Cost of sales

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Amortization of biological assets	(51,618)	(51,528)	(63,318)	(70,346)
Crop depreciation	(26,172)	(23,674)	(39,615)	(26,599)
Depreciation of machinery, equipment and facilities	(19,541)	(23,587)	(39,952)	(60,698)
Depreciation of right-of-use	(28,594)	(27,387)	(30,754)	(30,906)
Services rendered by third parties	(20,201)	(17,809)	(23,967)	(20,822)
Personnel costs	(18,930)	(17,146)	(35,281)	(31,150)
Operation and maintenance	(23,638)	(20,469)	(32,466)	(28,822)
Raw material / industrial input	(11,980)	(14,385)	(3,998)	(23,057)
Freight	(9,385)	(8,571)	(9,385)	(8,571)
Other expenses	(13,509)	(5,181)	(11,822)	(8,924)
CBIOS	(9,898)	(1,031)	(17,845)	(7,169)
	<u>(233,466)</u>	<u>(210,768)</u>	<u>(308,403)</u>	<u>(317,064)</u>

b. Selling expenses

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Transportation expenses	(19,186)	(11,257)	(19,187)	(11,257)
Sales commissions	(1,636)	(2,017)	(2,374)	(2,195)
Personnel costs	(4,970)	(4,350)	(5,050)	(4,355)
Other expenses	(2,306)	(2,994)	(2,251)	(3,884)
Services rendered by third parties	(5,479)	(4,202)	(5,736)	(4,202)
Storage / greenhouse / inspection - sugar	(3,467)	(2,554)	(3,467)	(2,554)
Depreciation	(1,556)	(1,389)	(2,041)	(1,442)
Insurance expenses	(864)	(607)	(864)	(607)
Advertising	(422)	(509)	(422)	(509)
	<u>(39,886)</u>	<u>(29,879)</u>	<u>(41,392)</u>	<u>(31,005)</u>

c. General and administrative expenses

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Personnel costs	(11,976)	(11,126)	(14,801)	(12,836)
Services rendered by third parties	(8,115)	(6,505)	(8,913)	(7,335)
Other expenses	(2,534)	(1,785)	(5,486)	(2,564)
Depreciation	(705)	(873)	(945)	(1,193)
Tax expenses - Protege/GO	(3,612)	(3,348)	(3,612)	(3,348)
Early production	(909)	(535)	(909)	(535)
Tax expenses	(2,636)	840	(2,637)	(640)
Aid and donations	(387)	(435)	(387)	(435)
Reversal/(Provision) for contingencies	(15)	94	(15)	94
	<u>(30,889)</u>	<u>(23,673)</u>	<u>(37,705)</u>	<u>(28,792)</u>

21 Other operating revenues (expenses) net

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Tax incentive - produce (a)	9,088	5,345	9,088	5,345
Tax incentive - boosting (b)	9,751	-	9,751	-
Granted credit on anhydrous ethanol (c)	7,768	6,432	7,768	6,432
Left	-	415	-	415
Disposal of property, plant and equipment items	2,834	274	2,834	274
Decarbonization credit rating (d)	5,484	5,797	13,001	9,238
Other operating income (e)	2,062	2,512	15,965	2,770
	<u>36,987</u>	<u>20,775</u>	<u>58,407</u>	<u>24,474</u>
(-) Other expenses (e)	(18)	(410)	(1,946)	(11,992)
(-) Cost of disposal of assets written off	(2,612)	(423)	(2,612)	(422)
	<u>(2,630)</u>	<u>(833)</u>	<u>(4,558)</u>	<u>(12,414)</u>
Other operating income	<u>34,357</u>	<u>19,942</u>	<u>53,849</u>	<u>12,060</u>

- (a) Tax incentive, regulated by article 20 of State Law 13.591/2000, granted by the State Government of Goiás consisting of a discount on the payment of 73% of the ICMS due on the sales of incentive products offered by the Otávio Lage Unit.
- (b) Tax incentive obtained from the early settlement of the financing agreement entered into with the Fund for Fostering the Industrialization of the State of Goiás - FOMENTAR, which is offered to the public according to article one, paragraph one of Law 13.436/1998 of December 13, 1998.
- (c) Tax incentive granted by the State Government of Goiás to the companies covered by the INCENTIVE or PRODUCTION programs, equivalent to 60% of the ICMS amount as if due on the sale of anhydrous ethanol to distribution companies. The benefit is regulated by State Act No. 13,246/99, article three, II.

- (d) Decarbonization credits - CBIOS are recognized when revenue is recognized for anhydrous ethanol product and hydrated at market value. When the inventory valuation of CBIOS is identified, the impairment loss is recognized as other operating revenues (expenses), net. The sale of credits is recognized as gross revenue and the write-off of inventories on the cost of goods sold.
- (e) In April 2023 Jalles Bioenergia S.A. was punished by R\$10,524 thousand, against which the National Operator of the Electricity System (ONS) punished the Company for breaching the agreement for availability of electricity. On December 4, 2023, the National Electricity Agency – ANEEL upheld the request made by Jalles Bioenergia S.A. for the National Operator of the Electric System – ONS to change the classification of the operating status of UG1 of UTE Santa Vitória de Desligamento em Urgência (DUR) for An Emergency Termination. Therefore, the Company is waiting for ONS's formalization with respect to the inflation adjustment in the unbilled amounts to reverse the punishment previously recognized. After that provision, the Company obtained authorization in May 2024 to recognize revenues on the penalty adjusted using the IPCA.

22 Net finance income (costs)

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Finance costs				
Interest	(99,179)	(58,769)	(108,599)	(63,623)
Granted discounts	(707)	(394)	(709)	(394)
Other	(5,794)	(137)	(5,897)	(199)
	<u>(105,680)</u>	<u>(59,300)</u>	<u>(115,205)</u>	<u>(64,216)</u>
Finance income				
Income from financial investments	25,256	26,632	26,460	28,000
Interest	16,642	2,946	16,642	2,930
Other	2,805	3,279	2,801	3,281
	<u>44,703</u>	<u>32,857</u>	<u>45,903</u>	<u>34,211</u>
Foreign exchange and monetary fluctuations, net				
Trade payables	(424)	(472)	(424)	(472)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,341	(2,517)	2,341	(2,517)
Loans and financing	(11,287)	9,019	(11,287)	9,019
	<u>(9,370)</u>	<u>6,030</u>	<u>(9,370)</u>	<u>6,030</u>
Hedging transactions, net				
Settled transactions				
Sugar transactions	14,860	(65,715)	14,860	(65,715)
Foreign exchange transactions	10,067	13,604	10,067	13,604
Index transactions	(6,450)	(5,438)	(6,450)	(5,438)
	<u>18,477</u>	<u>(57,549)</u>	<u>18,477</u>	<u>(57,549)</u>
Outstanding transactions				
Sugar transactions	7,474	28,017	7,474	28,017
Foreign exchange transactions	(72,171)	25,333	(79,930)	25,333
Index transactions	(52,666)	26,536	(52,666)	26,536
	<u>(117,363)</u>	<u>79,886</u>	<u>(125,122)</u>	<u>79,886</u>
	<u>(98,886)</u>	<u>22,337</u>	<u>(106,645)</u>	<u>22,337</u>
Net finance costs	<u>(169,233)</u>	<u>1,924</u>	<u>(185,317)</u>	<u>(1,638)</u>

23 Earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share was based on profit attributable to ordinary shareholders.

Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (basic and diluted):

	Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(2,378)	49,492
Weighted average number of shares available to shareholders	301,547,664	294,697,091
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in reais)	<u>(0,0079)</u>	<u>0,1679</u>

24 Leases to be paid

The Company has urban property lease agreements and its branch's industrial park and agreements entered into with shareholders and third parties to guarantee part of its production for the next harvesting periods.

After an evaluation and inventory of contracts, Jalles Machado S.A. recognized assets and liabilities related to agreements: agricultural partnerships for sugar cane cultivation which, although the legal nature is a rural partnership under the Land Constitution (Act No. 4,504 of November 30, 1964, with amendments to Act No. 11,443 of January 5, 2007) came to fall into the concept of right to use the accounting standard in compliance with CPC 06(R2)/IFRS 16. When measuring lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, the Company discounted the lease payments and the assets identified in the rural partnership agreements using their incremental borrowing rate as of June 30, 2024, which was 7.18% p.a. (6.30% p.a. as of March 31, 2024).

Agricultural partnership agreements are distributed as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Partnership area	72,336 hectares	73,185 hectares	111,432 hectares	115,211 hectares

Changes in the right of use during the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 were as follows:

	Company			
	Agricultural partnership	Industrial plant	Rents	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2023	967,735	43,129	3,112	1,013,976
Additions	52,015	-	-	52,015
Depreciation	(37,746)	(8,626)	(100)	(46,472)
Remeasurements	67,589	-	-	67,589
Write-off	(3,006)	-	-	(3,006)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	<u>1,046,587</u>	<u>34,503</u>	<u>3,012</u>	<u>1,084,102</u>
Additions	41,938	-	-	41,938
Depreciation	(65,852)	(25,877)	(303)	(92,032)
Remeasurements	(68,148)	-	-	(68,148)
Write-off	(639)	-	-	(639)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>953,886</u>	<u>8,626</u>	<u>2,709</u>	<u>965,221</u>
Additions	11,112	288,051	-	299,163
Depreciation	(38,539)	(8,626)	(99)	(47,264)
Remeasurements	12,749	-	-	12,749
Write-off	(781)	-	-	(781)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>938,427</u>	<u>288,051</u>	<u>2,610</u>	<u>1,229,088</u>

	Consolidated		
	Agricultural partnership	Rents	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2023	1,245,342	17,392	1,262,734
Additions	101,803	-	101,803
Depreciation	(46,547)	(2,274)	(48,821)
Remeasurements	65,403	-	65,403
Write-off	(3,006)	-	(3,006)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	<u>1,362,995</u>	<u>15,118</u>	<u>1,378,113</u>
Additions	223,962	-	223,962
Depreciation	(112,871)	(5,521)	(118,392)
Remeasurements	(62,016)	-	(62,016)
Write-off	(639)	-	(639)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>1,411,431</u>	<u>9,597</u>	<u>1,421,028</u>
Additions	84,472	-	84,472
Depreciation	(53,866)	(1,246)	(55,112)
Remeasurements	169	-	169
Write-off	(1,568)	-	(1,568)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>1,440,638</u>	<u>8,351</u>	<u>1,448,989</u>

Changes in lease and agricultural partnership liabilities during the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 were as follows:

	Company			
	Agricultural partnership	Industrial plant	Rents	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2023	927,561	46,476	3,106	977,143
Additions	52,015	-	-	52,015
Depreciation	(23,492)	(8,625)	(100)	(32,217)
Write-off	(3,006)	-	-	(3,006)
Repayment of interest	(11,975)	(1,419)	(26)	(13,420)
Pledges Provisioned	11,975	1,419	26	13,420
Subsequent measurements	52,436	-	-	52,436
Balance as of June 30, 2023	<u>1,005,514</u>	<u>37,851</u>	<u>3,006</u>	<u>1,046,371</u>
Additions	41,938	-	-	41,938
Depreciation	(77,000)	(25,877)	(296)	(103,173)
Write-off	(639)	-	-	(639)
Repayment of interest	(35,918)	(4,254)	(78)	(40,250)
Pledges Provisioned	35,918	4,254	78	40,250
Subsequent measurements	(52,995)	-	-	(52,995)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>916,818</u>	<u>11,974</u>	<u>2,710</u>	<u>931,502</u>
Additions	11,112	288,051	-	299,163
Depreciation	(27,155)	(8,625)	(100)	(35,880)
Write-off	(781)	-	-	(781)
Repayment of interest	(11,421)	(1,418)	(26)	(12,865)
Pledges Provisioned	11,421	1,418	26	12,865
Subsequent measurements	12,749	-	-	12,749
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>912,743</u>	<u>291,400</u>	<u>2,610</u>	<u>1,206,753</u>

	Consolidated		
	Agricultural partnership	Rents	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2023	1,204,730	19,625	1,224,355
Additions	101,803	-	101,803
Depreciation	(25,590)	(1,970)	(27,560)
Write-off	(3,006)	-	(3,006)
Repayment of interest	(15,256)	(321)	(15,577)
Pledges Provisioned	15,256	321	15,577
Subsequent measurements	50,251	-	50,251
Balance as of June 30, 2023	<u>1,328,188</u>	<u>17,655</u>	<u>1,345,843</u>
Additions	223,962	-	223,962
Depreciation	(135,803)	(6,773)	(142,576)
Write-off	(639)	-	(639)
Repayment of interest	(57,677)	(491)	(58,168)
Pledges Provisioned	57,677	491	58,168
Subsequent measurements	(46,864)	-	(46,864)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>1,368,844</u>	<u>10,882</u>	<u>1,379,726</u>
Additions	84,472	-	84,472
Depreciation	(56,321)	(1,094)	(57,415)
Write-off	(1,568)	-	(1,568)
Repayment of interest	(19,745)	(197)	(19,942)
Pledges Provisioned	19,745	197	19,942
Subsequent measurements	169	-	169
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>1,395,596</u>	<u>9,788</u>	<u>1,405,384</u>

The maturities of the installments recognized as liabilities are as follows:

Company

	March 31, 2024				
	Carrying value	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Agricultural partnerships payable	430,753	21,944	91,721	132,347	184,741
Agricultural partnerships payable (related parties)	481,990	26,225	111,742	169,097	174,926
Urban property leases (related parties)	2,610	507	378	1,521	204
Leases payable (related parties)	291,400	20,672	22,156	76,478	172,094
	<u>1,206,753</u>	<u>69,348</u>	<u>225,997</u>	<u>379,443</u>	<u>531,965</u>
Current	72,696				
Non-current	1,134,057				

	31/03/2024				
	Carrying value	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Agricultural partnerships payable	442,275	26,716	89,236	134,460	191,863
Agricultural partnerships payable (related parties)	474,543	30,746	105,405	166,834	171,558
Urban property leases (related parties)	2,710	507	378	1,521	304
Leases payable (related parties)	11,974	11,974	-	-	-
	<u>931,502</u>	<u>69,943</u>	<u>195,019</u>	<u>302,815</u>	<u>363,725</u>
Current	69,943				
Non-current	861,559				

Consolidated

March 31, 2024					
	Carrying value	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Agricultural partnerships payable	913,985	105,925	186,124	327,578	294,358
Agricultural partnerships payable (related parties)	481,990	26,225	111,742	169,097	174,926
Leases payable	6,799	3,699	3,100	-	-
Leases payable (related parties)	2,610	507	378	1,521	204
	<u>1,405,384</u>	<u>136,356</u>	<u>301,344</u>	<u>498,196</u>	<u>469,488</u>
Current	136,356				
Non-current	1,269,028				

31/03/2024					
	Carrying value	Within 12 months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Agricultural partnerships payable	894,682	113,160	170,845	327,723	282,954
Agricultural partnerships payable (related parties)	474,543	30,746	105,405	166,834	171,558
Leases payable	7,791	4,656	3,135	-	-
Leases payable (related parties)	2,710	507	378	1,521	304
	<u>1,379,726</u>	<u>149,069</u>	<u>279,763</u>	<u>496,078</u>	<u>454,816</u>
Current	149,069				
Non-current	1,230,657				

25 Commitments

Sugar sales commitments

The Parent Company has several agreements in the sugar market whereby it commits itself to selling these products in future crops. These volumes related to commitments are as follows:

Product	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Sugar (in tonnes) - Jalles Machado Unit	133,076	47,099
Ethanol (m³)	61,679	7,215

Crop commitments are the following:

Sugar		
Crop	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
2020/2021 (in tonnes)	-	-
2021/2022 (in tonnes)	-	-
2022/2023 (in tonnes)	632	2,060
2023/2024 (in tonnes)	41,930	42,689
2024/2025 (in tonnes)	91,146	2,350
	<u>133,708</u>	<u>47,099</u>

Ethanol		
Crop	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
2022/2023 (m³)	61,679	7,215
	<u>61,679</u>	<u>7,215</u>

26 Related Parties

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel consist of Top Management and members of the Board of Directors and Audit elected at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. The amounts consisting of key management personnel compensation during the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 as short-term benefits were R\$3,490 (R\$3,413 as of June 30, 2023), recorded as administrative expenses, and include salaries, fees, variable compensation and direct and indirect benefits.

The Company and its subsidiaries do not offer other types of compensation, such as post-employment, other long-term benefits or termination benefits.

Other related party transactions

The main balances of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024, as well as the related party transactions which had an impact on profit or loss for the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 with respect to transactions with related parties, originate mainly from transactions with shareholders and companies related to the same economic group.

	Company					
	Assets		Liabilities		Result	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Current						
Banks - checking account (note 3) (c)	1,206	2,373	-	-	-	-
Financial investments (note 3) (c)	28,674	35,077	-	-	260	1,182
Inventories (note 6)	1	38	-	-	(8)	(103)
	29,881	37,488	-	-	252	1,079
Dividends receivable						
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	3,888	3,888	-	-	-	-
	3,888	3,888	-	-	-	-
Current						
Trade receivables and trade payables (note 5) (note 12)						
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool Ltda.	34	-	-	29	121	(50)
Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S/A	5	5	-	-	15	15
Vera Cruz Agropecuária Ltda.	1	-	-	-	2	7
Solo Verde S.A.	-	-	-	-	52	78
Other related parties	-	-	16	-	(315)	-
Return on guarantees to shareholders (h)	-	-	419	1,081	(419)	(909)
	40	5	435	1,110	(544)	(859)
Other payables						
Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	-	-	(9,688)	-	-	-
Leases (note 24)						
Leases payable (e)	-	-	21,179	38,229	(146)	(1,422)
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	26,225	22,919	(1,317)	(3,081)
	-	-	47,404	61,148	(1,463)	(4,503)
Non-current (note 5)						
Purolim S/A	540	463	-	-	15	16
Solo Verde S.A. (i)	-	682	-	-	-	27
	540	1,145	-	-	15	43
Right of use (note 24)						
Right-of-use - partnerships (f)	481,990	482,714	-	-	(14,041)	(15,039)
Right of use - leases (g)	294,010	49,582	-	-	(8,725)	(8,726)
	776,000	532,296	-	-	(22,766)	(23,765)
Leases (note 24)						
Leases payable (e)	-	-	272,831	11,353	(1,298)	(23)
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	455,765	459,795	(11,508)	(29,313)
	-	-	728,596	471,148	(12,806)	(29,336)

	Consolidated					
	Assets		Liabilities		Result	
	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Current						
Banks - checking account (note 3) (c)	1,233	5,946	-	-	-	-
Financial investments (note 3) (c)	48,607	65,227	-	-	1,361	2,339
Inventories (note 6)	1	38	-	-	(8)	(103)
	49,841	71,211	-	-	1,353	2,236
Dividends						
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	3,888	3,888	-	-	-	-
	3,888	3,888	-	-	-	-
Current						
Trade payables						
Vera Cruz Agropecuária Ltda.	1	-	-	-	2	7
Solo Verde S.A. (i)	-	-	-	-	52	78
Return on guarantees to shareholders (h)	-	-	419	1,081	(419)	(909)
Other related parties	-	-	16	-	(315)	-
	1	-	435	1,081	(680)	(824)
Leases (note 24)						
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	26,225	22,919	(1,317)	(3,081)
Leases payable (e)	-	-	507	378	(4)	(3)
	-	-	26,732	23,297	(1,321)	(3,084)
Non-current - trade and other receivables (note 5)						
Solo Verde S.A. (i)	-	682	-	-	-	27
	-	682	-	-	-	27
Right of use (note 24)						
Right of use - agricultural partnerships (f)	481,990	482,714	-	-	(14,041)	(15,039)
Right of use - leases (g)	2,610	3,106	-	-	(99)	(100)
	484,600	485,820	-	-	(14,140)	(15,139)
Leases (note 24)						
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	455,765	459,795	(11,508)	(29,313)
Leases payable (e)	-	-	2,103	2,728	(22)	(23)
	-	-	457,868	462,523	(11,530)	(29,336)

- (a) Sale of merchandise and provision of sundry services to affiliated company Albioma Codora Energia S.A. and Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.
- (b) Acquisition and sale of merchandise and services from associate Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A. and Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.
- (c) Balance consisting of checking accounts and financial investments bearing interest at market remuneration with Banco Coopercred, a credit cooperative in which the Company is a shareholder.
- (d) Agricultural partnerships are with shareholders and companies of the same economic group to grow sugar cane. although the legal nature of the partnership is rural in accordance with Earth's bylaws (Act No. 4,504 of November 30, 1964, with amendments to Act No. 11,443 of January 5, 2007) they fall into the concept of right to use the accounting standard in accordance with CPC 06(R2)/IFRS 16. The calculation of sugarcane prices for partnership payment purposes is based on the total recoverable sugarcane priced using Consecana's methodology using the mix of products and prices charged by Jalles Machado S.A.. This amount is adjusted according to the contractual term, production volume, irrigation capacity, feasibility of organic sugarcane production, extension of the farm, distance, soil quality, relief and strategic interest. These specific conditions were duly negotiated by the parties.
- (e) Agreement for the lease of the industrial facilities of subsidiary Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A. where the Company has installed the branch in Unidade Otávio Lage and urban properties leased by Agrojalles S.A.
- (f) Rights of use of land leased as agricultural partnerships. Agricultural partnerships with shareholders and companies of the same economic group for cultivating sugar cane, although the legal nature of the partnership is rural in accordance with Earth's bylaws (Act No. 4,504 of November 30, 1964, with amendments to Act No. 11,443 of January 5, 2007) they fall into the concept of right to use the accounting standard in accordance with CPC 06(R2)/IFRS 16. The calculation of sugarcane prices for partnership payment purposes is based on the total recoverable sugarcane priced using Consecana's methodology using the mix of products and prices charged by Jalles Machado S.A.. This amount is adjusted according to the contractual term, production volume, irrigation capacity, feasibility of organic sugarcane production, extension of the farm, distance, soil quality, relief and strategic interest. These specific conditions were duly negotiated by the parties.
- (g) Right of use on the lease of an industrial park between the parent company and Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.
- (h) Compensation for guarantees (real and personal) pledged under financial agreements entered into by Jalles Machado S.A., where shareholders assumed joint liability for fulfilling all main and accessory obligations. Term: term of each financial agreement, i.e. while the guarantee lasts. Yield rate: 1.60% p.a., equivalent to 80% of the value of the letter of guarantee - according to a price quotation made with three major banking institutions.
- (i) Sale of 25% of the aircraft to Solo Verde S.A., according to an agreement entered into by the parties on December 7, 2021. On December 22, 2021 Agrojalles S.A. paid 25% of the difference between the aircraft's market value and the debt balance and will pay the percentage equivalent to 25% of each falling due portion of the debt agreed on July 20, 2018. On the date the agreement was signed there remained 33 installments to be paid.

On April 22, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with its associate, Albioma Codora Energia S.A. com to gather assets, input, technical, human and financial resources from the parties to produce electricity and water vapor, which uses biomass (bagasse and straw of sugar cane, wood cava, sawdust, among other compounds) and is in effect until March 15, 2035, the Company is in charge of supplying input, receiving in exchange for electricity.

Employee benefits

The Company and its subsidiaries provide their employees with benefits that basically consist of food, transportation, scholarships, life insurance, medical care, dental care, pharmacy, education, among others.

The Company and its subsidiaries include in their human resources policies the Profit Sharing Program, which is eligible for all collaborators hired under formal employment agreements. The goals and criteria for calculating and distributing the rewards are agreed by the parties,

including the trade unions that represent the interests of collaborators. They include productivity, competitiveness and motivation gains and participants' engagements.

The amounts related to employee benefits recognized as administrative expenses and cost of goods sold in profit or loss are as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Feeding	6,862	7,425	7,261	7,749
Transport	8,398	7,951	12,689	11,443
Profit sharing	7,729	5,687	7,729	8,200
Medical/dental care	4,874	3,211	7,480	5,041
Education	549	505	549	505
Scholarship	20	29	20	29
Other	5,561	6,484	5,776	6,525
	33,993	31,292	41,504	39,492

27 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company and its subsidiaries that carry out business activities on which it can obtain revenue and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses related to transactions with other components of the Company and its subsidiaries. All operating results are frequently reviewed by the Executive Board for decisions on the resources to be allocated to the segment and for assessing its performance, for which individual company financial information is available.

The Company and its subsidiaries have two operating segments: one - sugar, ethanol and by-products of the agroindustrial sugarcane process; and 2 – Electricity. The activities presented in the "Other" column do not qualify as operating segments and represent activities not allocated to segments.

Management defined the Company's and its subsidiaries' operating segments according to the reports used for making strategic decisions, reviewed by the main decision makers, among which: Executive Board according to the levels set by the procedures implemented by the Company and its subsidiaries.

Analyses are conducted segmenting business from the standpoint of industrial processes by the Company and its subsidiaries, and consist of the following segments:

Sugar, ethanol and by-products from the agroindustrial process of sugar cane (AED).
Electrical energy.

The performance of operating segments is evaluated according to the statement of income per business, with a focus on profitability:

	30/06/2024				
	AED Goias	AED Minas Gerais	Energy	Other	Total
Gross income					
Domestic market					
Ethanol	112,468	77,188	-	-	189,656
White sugar	156,751	-	-	-	156,751
Organic sugar	10,960	-	-	-	10,960
Soy	2,917	-	-	-	2,917
Electrical energy	-	-	26,755	-	26,755
Sanitizing	8,698	-	-	-	8,698
Derivatives of levedura	1,361	-	-	-	1,361
CBIOS	8,959	7,664	-	-	16,623
Other sales	1,183	275	207	-	1,665
	<u>303,297</u>	<u>85,127</u>	<u>26,962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>415,386</u>
Foreign market					
White sugar	9,374	-	-	-	9,374
Organic sugar	41,421	-	-	-	41,421
	<u>50,795</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,795</u>
(-) Taxes, at and sales deductions	<u>(43,266)</u>	<u>(16,800)</u>	<u>(4,481)</u>	<u>(366)</u>	<u>(64,913)</u>
Net revenue	<u>310,826</u>	<u>68,327</u>	<u>22,481</u>	<u>(366)</u>	<u>401,268</u>
Cost of sales	(226,998)	(68,211)	(13,194)	-	(308,403)
Changes in the fair value of biological assets	<u>64,444</u>	<u>13,827</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>78,271</u>
Gross profit	<u>148,272</u>	<u>13,943</u>	<u>9,287</u>	<u>(366)</u>	<u>171,136</u>
Selling expenses	(39,887)	(779)	(726)	-	(41,392)
Other operating expenses, net	<u>(21,243)</u>	<u>6,470</u>	<u>30,303</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>15,816</u>
Operating profit	<u>87,142</u>	<u>19,634</u>	<u>38,864</u>	<u>(80)</u>	<u>145,560</u>
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	4,948	-	-	-	4,948
Net finance income (costs)	<u>(167,813)</u>	<u>(16,322)</u>	<u>(2,268)</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>(185,317)</u>
Result before two taxes	<u>(75,723)</u>	<u>3,312</u>	<u>36,596</u>	<u>1,006</u>	<u>(34,809)</u>
Current and deferred income and social contribution taxes	<u>60,629</u>	<u>(7,186)</u>	<u>(19,552)</u>	<u>(1,460)</u>	<u>32,431</u>
Profit or loss for the year	<u>(15,094)</u>	<u>(3,874)</u>	<u>17,044</u>	<u>(454)</u>	<u>(2,378)</u>

	30/06/2023				
	AED Goias	AED Minas Gerais	Energy	Other	Total
Gross income					
Domestic market					
Ethanol	89,234	100,531	-	-	189,765
White sugar	182,166	-	-	-	182,166
Organic sugar	8,193	-	-	-	8,193
Soy	2,349	-	-	-	2,349
Electrical energy	-	-	23,895	-	23,895
Sanitizing	12,773	-	-	-	12,773
Derivatives of levedura	3,237	-	-	-	3,237
CBIOS	1,003	9,415	-	-	10,418
Other sales	1,995	199	2,365	-	4,559
	<u>300,950</u>	<u>110,145</u>	<u>26,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>437,355</u>
Foreign market					
White sugar	19,434	-	-	-	19,434
Organic sugar	42,915	-	-	-	42,915
	<u>62,349</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,349</u>
(-) Taxes, at and sales deductions	<u>(35,663)</u>	<u>(13,939)</u>	<u>(4,683)</u>	<u>(367)</u>	<u>(54,652)</u>
Net revenue	<u>327,636</u>	<u>96,206</u>	<u>21,577</u>	<u>(367)</u>	<u>445,052</u>
Cost of sales	(221,185)	(83,586)	(12,293)	-	(317,064)
Changes in the fair value of biological assets	(40,421)	26,307	-	-	(14,114)
Gross profit	<u>66,030</u>	<u>38,927</u>	<u>9,284</u>	<u>(367)</u>	<u>113,874</u>
Selling expenses	(29,878)	(1,127)	-	-	(31,005)
Other operating expenses, net	(3,749)	(2,445)	(10,738)	181	(16,751)
Operating profit	<u>32,403</u>	<u>35,355</u>	<u>(1,454)</u>	<u>(186)</u>	<u>66,118</u>
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	4,414	-	-	-	4,414
Net finance income (costs)	<u>3,343</u>	<u>(3,395)</u>	<u>(2,725)</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>(1,638)</u>
Result before two taxes	<u>40,160</u>	<u>31,960</u>	<u>(4,179)</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>68,894</u>
Current and deferred income and social contribution taxes	<u>(9,158)</u>	<u>(10,163)</u>	<u>1,399</u>	<u>(1,480)</u>	<u>(19,402)</u>
Profit or loss for the year	<u>31,002</u>	<u>21,797</u>	<u>(2,780)</u>	<u>(527)</u>	<u>49,492</u>

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company's clients accounted for 10% or more of the net revenues reported by the sugar, ethanol and by-products industry in Goiás. In the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 three clients accounted for 53.04% of the net revenues reported by the sugar, ethanol and by-products industry in Minas Gerais, and three clients accounted for 33.32% of net revenues in the electricity industry in Minas Gerais (in the same period in 2023, three clients accounted for 50.27% of net revenues reported by sugar, Ethanol and by-products in Minas Gerais and no client accounted for 10% or more of the net revenues reported by the electricity industry in Minas Gerais).

The tables below show revenue for the Company and its subsidiaries by geographic region:

	30/06/2024			30/06/2024		
	Company			Consolidated		
	Gross income	Taxes and returns	Net revenue	Gross income	Taxes and returns	Net revenue
Foreign market						
North America	33,643	-	33,643	33,643	-	33,643
South America (formerly Brazil)	77	-	77	77	-	77
Europe	14,552	-	14,552	14,552	-	14,552
Oceania	610	-	610	610	-	610
Middle East and Asia	1,913	-	1,913	1,913	-	1,913
	<u>50,795</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,795</u>	<u>50,795</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,795</u>
Domestic market						
Central-West	49,217	(6,372)	42,845	57,355	(7,741)	49,614
Northeast	25,487	(4,666)	20,821	47,126	(7,412)	39,714
North	10,155	(1,854)	8,301	13,874	(2,528)	11,346
Southeast	216,350	(30,197)	186,153	294,585	(46,942)	247,643
On	1,158	(178)	980	2,446	(290)	2,156
	<u>302,367</u>	<u>(43,267)</u>	<u>259,100</u>	<u>415,386</u>	<u>(64,913)</u>	<u>350,473</u>
Total	<u>353,162</u>	<u>(43,267)</u>	<u>309,895</u>	<u>466,181</u>	<u>(64,913)</u>	<u>401,268</u>

	30/06/2023			30/06/2023		
	Company			Consolidated		
	Gross income	Taxes and returns	Net revenue	Gross income	Taxes and returns	Net revenue
Foreign market						
North America	28,979	-	28,979	28,979	-	28,979
Europe	29,855	-	29,855	29,855	-	29,855
Oceania	559	-	559	559	-	559
Middle East and Asia	2,956	-	2,956	2,956	-	2,956
	<u>62,349</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,349</u>	<u>62,349</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,349</u>
Domestic market						
Central-West	156,224	(13,653)	142,571	162,724	(14,759)	147,965
Northeast	77,962	(11,572)	66,390	84,956	(12,225)	72,731
North	20,526	(3,290)	17,236	23,705	(3,780)	19,925
Southeast	39,385	(6,049)	33,336	158,198	(22,685)	135,513
On	6,656	(1,099)	5,557	7,772	(1,203)	6,569
	<u>300,753</u>	<u>(35,663)</u>	<u>265,090</u>	<u>437,355</u>	<u>(54,652)</u>	<u>382,703</u>
Total	<u>363,102</u>	<u>(35,663)</u>	<u>327,439</u>	<u>499,704</u>	<u>(54,652)</u>	<u>445,052</u>

Operating assets and liabilities by segment

The Operating assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries were segregated by segment and are presented below.

Assets	AED			Energy		Total	
	30/06/2024 Goias	30/06/2024 Minas Gerais	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Current							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,294,451	1,240	1,027,895	2,162	21,968	1,297,853	1,049,863
Restricted cash	17,800	-	17,453	-	-	17,800	17,453
Trade and other receivables	50,227	6,181	99,975	16,207	26,100	72,615	126,075
Inventories	333,452	148,553	218,863	8,874	5,985	490,879	224,848
Advances to suppliers	1,866	964	2,678	763	596	3,593	3,274
Biological assets	441,792	143,574	531,263	-	-	585,366	531,263
Derivative financial instruments	40,472	-	61,765	-	-	40,472	61,765
Recovered taxes	39,238	22,035	51,850	232	573	61,505	52,423
Recovered income and social contribution taxes	53,477	-	41,586	163	8	53,640	41,594
Dividends receivable	3,888	-	3,888	-	-	3,888	3,887
Other assets	3,240	2,415	7,047	620	791	6,275	7,838
Current assets	2,279,903	324,962	2,064,263	29,021	56,021	2,633,886	2,120,283
Non-current							
Long-term assets							
Restricted cash	1,487	-	2,129	-	-	1,487	2,129
Trade and other receivables	(11,193)	44,645	54,532	20,265	-	53,717	54,532
Derivative financial instruments	80,654	-	86,765	-	-	80,654	86,765
Deferred taxes	5,305	-	24,992	5,305	24,992	5,305	24,992
Court deposits	67,056	2,434	65,558	44	43	69,534	65,601
Recovered taxes	11,185	88,059	95,931	5,990	6,105	105,234	102,036
Recovered income and social contribution taxes	-	496	482	-	8	496	490
Total long-term assets	154,494	135,634	330,389	31,604	31,148	316,427	336,545
Investments	95,084	2	89,652	-	-	95,086	89,652
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,641,667	904,420	2,557,468	158,821	162,211	2,704,908	2,719,679
Right of use	941,037	507,952	1,421,028	-	-	1,448,989	1,421,028
Intangible assets	11,520	3,425	13,529	1,223	1,224	16,168	14,753
	2,689,308	1,415,799	4,081,677	160,044	163,435	4,265,151	4,245,112
Non-current assets	2,843,802	1,551,433	4,412,066	191,648	194,583	4,581,578	4,581,657
Total assets	5,123,705	1,876,395	6,476,329	220,669	250,604	7,215,464	6,701,940

Liabilities	AED			Energy		Total	
	30/06/2024 Goias	30/06/2024 Minas Gerais	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	31/03/2024
Current							
Loans and financing	207,064	-	229,699	7,852	7,878	214,916	237,577
Leases to be paid	48,676	87,680	149,069	-	-	136,356	149,069
Trade and other payables	99,452	57,970	114,516	3,167	44,873	160,589	159,389
Derivative financial instruments	116,988	2,465	88,015	-	-	119,453	88,015
Provisions and payroll charges	42,247	15,583	43,172	1,462	1,435	59,292	44,607
Tax liabilities	13,012	6,728	18,244	2,872	2,295	22,612	20,539
Dividends to be paid	4,775	-	3,179	-	1,596	4,775	4,775
Income and social contribution taxes payable	23,872	-	1,377	834	1,106	24,706	2,483
Advances from clients	86,632	2,345	28,859	108	91	89,085	28,950
Current liabilities	642,718	172,771	676,130	16,295	59,274	831,784	735,404
Non-current							
Loans and financing	2,719,204	-	2,331,813	65,597	67,363	2,784,801	2,399,176
Leases to be paid	866,677	402,351	1,230,657	-	-	1,269,028	1,230,657
Derivative financial instruments	146,302	5,325	85,243	-	-	151,627	85,243
Deferred taxes	69,170	14,801	172,333	-	-	78,666	147,340
Tax liabilities	3,930	-	7,377	-	-	3,930	7,377
Trade and other payables	431	-	419	-	-	431	419
Provisions for contingencies	13,179	9,638	21,566	-	-	22,817	21,566
Non-current liabilities	3,818,893	432,115	3,849,408	65,597	67,363	4,311,300	3,891,778
Share capital	4,574	915,513	920,087	119,179	119,179	1,039,266	1,039,266
Profit reserves	645,829	355,996	1,021,423	19,598	-	1,021,423	1,021,423
Equity valuation adjustments	12,325	-	12,692	-	-	12,325	12,692
Proposed additional dividends	15,638	-	10,850	-	4,788	15,638	15,638
Treasury share reserve	(14,261)	-	(14,261)	-	-	(14,261)	(14,261)
Accumulated losses	(2,011)	-	-	-	-	(2,011)	-
Total equity	662,094	1,271,509	1,950,791	138,777	123,967	2,072,380	2,074,758
Total equity and liabilities	5,123,705	1,876,395	6,476,329	220,669	250,604	7,215,464	6,701,940

28 Statements of cash flows

Property, plant and equipment

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2024, consisted of expenses on the acquisition of property, plant and equipment of R\$28,789 (Company) (R\$24,355 as of June 30, 2023) and R\$71,530 (Consolidated) (R\$28,594 as of June 30, 2023) in the following manner:

	Company		Consolidated	
	30/06/2024	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Cost of acquisition of property, plant and equipment	82,576	108,287	164,639	144,229
Balance of trade payables at the end of the period	(4,523)	(22,110)	(11,214)	(22,110)
Acquisition of Farming	(49,304)	(61,822)	(79,294)	(93,525)
	28,749	24,355	74,131	28,594

* * *

Board of Directors

Oscar de Paula Bernardes Neto
Independent Chairman and Board Member

Alexandre Lahóz Mendonça de Barros
Vice-President and Independent Member

Plinio Mário Nastari
Executive Board Member

Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Member

Silvia Regina Fontoura de Siqueira
Member

Clóvis Ferreira de Moraes
Member

Jibril Kinzo Esber Brahim Filho
Member

Executive Management

Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho CEO

Rodrigo Penna de Siqueira Diretor Finance Director

Henrique Penna de Siqueira Diretor Commercial

Joel Soares Alves da Silva Director of Operations

Accountant

Nelson Gomes da Silva Neto
CRC/GO nº 011 107/O-2