

# Jalles Machado S.A.

**Individual company and consolidated financial  
statements as of March 31, 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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# Independent auditors' report on the individual company and consolidated financial statements

**To the Shareholders, Board Members and Management of Jalles Machado S.A.**

*Goianésia – GO*

## Opinion

We have audited the individual company and consolidated financial statements of Jalles Machado S.A. (the "Company"), identified as individual company and consolidated financial statements, respectively, which comprise the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2024, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the individual company and consolidated financial position of Jalles Mchado S.A. as of March 31, 2024, and its individual company and consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. in accordance with Brazilian accounting policies and international financial reporting standards (IFRSs) issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board* (IASB).

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International and Brazilian Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual Company and Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and are set forth on the Professional Code of Ethics for Accountants and on the professional standards issued by the Regional Association of Accountants, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



## Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual company and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### Measurement of biological assets

See Notes 2.7 g and 10 to the individual company and consolidated financial statements

Key audit matters	How the audit addressed this matter
<p>The Company measures its biological assets in sugar cane at fair value less the estimated selling costs at the time of the cut.</p> <p>Fair value represents the present value of estimated cash flows for biological assets, which is determined by applying the assumptions established by discounted cash flow models, which include: the estimated harvesting area, estimated productivity (tonnes of sugarcane per hectares), total amount of recoverable sugar atR, the amount of kg of total recoverable sugar, land care costs, harvesting and cutting, loading and transportation costs, capital costs, lease and agricultural partnership costs, taxes and discount rate.</p> <p>Due to the uncertainties about the assumptions made in determining fair value, the impact that possible changes in assumptions would have on the individual company and consolidated financial statements and the materiality of biological assets, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Evaluating the design of the Company's key internal controls related to the calculation of fair value less the estimated costs to sell biological assets;</li> <li>– With the help of our corporate finance experts, we evaluated the reasonableness of the assumptions used by the Company to calculate the fair value of biological assets, comparing them with internal historical information and with observable external market data;</li> <li>– Evaluating whether disclosures in the financial statements consider relevant information.</li> </ul> <p>According to the evidence obtained by applying the procedures summarized above, we considered that measuring the fair value of biological assets and their related disclosures are acceptable in the context of the individual company and consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 taken as a whole.</p>

### Other issues - Statements of value added

The individual company and consolidated statements of value added for the year ended March 31, 2024, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management, and presented as supplementary information for IFRS purposes, were submitted to the same audit procedures followed together with the audit of the Company's financial statements. In order to form our opinion, we evaluated whether these statements are reconciled to the Company's financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set on Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, these statements of value added have been adequately prepared, in all material respects, according to the criteria set on this Technical Pronouncement and are consistent with the individual company and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.



## **Other information that accompanies the individual company and consolidated financial statements and the independent auditors' report**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Report.

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

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

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Individual Company and Consolidated Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these individual company and consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil and with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

## **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual Company and Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual company and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an



opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and its subsidiaries' internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the individual company and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual company and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the individual company and consolidated financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may considerably affect our independence, including, when applicable, the actions taken to eliminate the threats or safeguards applied by the Company.



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

Brasília, June 19, 2024.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.

CRC SP-014428/F-0

Original report in Portuguese signed by

Fernando Rogério Liani

Accountant CRC 1SP229193/O-2

**Jalles Machado S.A.**

**Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023**

*(In thousands of real)*

Assets	Note	Company		Consolidated		Liabilities	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023			2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Current</b>						<b>Current</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	980.080	946.188	1.049.863	999.121	Loans and financing	11	229.700	222.814	237.577	230.719
Restricted cash	4	17.453	14.149	17.453	14.149	Leases to be paid	23	69.943	88.227	149.069	113.266
Trade and other receivables	5	77.148	33.407	126.075	47.500	Trade and other payables	12	73.909	68.570	159.389	107.104
Inventories	6	172.973	136.787	224.848	196.186	Derivative financial instruments	17	88.015	181.306	88.015	181.306
Advances to suppliers		1.587	4.804	3.273	6.784	Provisions and payroll charges		30.950	29.601	44.607	42.530
Biological assets	10	402.879	476.555	531.263	599.551	Tax liabilities		10.378	8.142	20.539	13.669
Recovered taxes	7	30.882	54.264	52.423	111.862	Dividends to be paid	16	4.775	129.557	4.775	129.557
Recovered income and social contribution taxes		41.125	40.454	41.594	44.856	Income and social contribution taxes payable		-	-	2.483	2.537
Derivative financial instruments	17	61.765	24.077	61.765	24.077	Advances from clients	13	27.075	9.349	28.950	9.670
Dividends receivable	8 c	11.653	9.659	3.888	2.215						
Other assets		4.281	4.865	7.838	5.082	<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>534.745</b>	<b>737.566</b>	<b>735.404</b>	<b>830.358</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>1.801.826</b>	<b>1.745.209</b>	<b>2.120.283</b>	<b>2.051.383</b>	<b>Non-current</b>					
<b>Non-current</b>						Loans and financing	11	2.331.813	1.819.729	2.399.176	1.894.010
Restricted cash	4	2.129	7.611	2.129	7.611	Leases to be paid	23	861.559	888.916	1.230.657	1.111.089
Trade and other receivables	5	9.839	11.172	54.532	58.236	Derivative financial instruments	17	85.207	141.516	85.243	141.516
Recovered taxes	7	12.230	23.536	102.036	103.016	Deferred taxes	14	139.725	214.405	147.340	214.405
Recovered income and social contribution taxes		-	-	490	1.662	Tax liabilities		7.377	4.546	7.377	4.546
Derivative financial instruments	17	86.657	167.913	86.765	167.913	Trade and other payables	12	419	436	419	436
Court deposits	15	63.475	110.617	65.601	112.068	Provisions for contingencies	15	13.199	17.759	21.566	26.614
Deferred taxes	14	-	-	24.992	41.142						
Investments	8	1.540.422	1.278.280	89.652	82.222	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>3.439.299</b>	<b>3.087.307</b>	<b>3.891.778</b>	<b>3.392.616</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	1.556.877	1.394.001	2.719.679	2.257.127	<b>Equity</b>	16				
Right of use	23	965.221	1.013.976	1.421.028	1.262.734	Share capital		1.039.266	982.096	1.039.266	982.096
Intangible assets		10.126	9.803	14.753	15.105	Profit reserves		1.021.423	955.886	1.021.423	955.886
						Equity valuation adjustments		12.692	13.524	12.692	13.524
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>4.246.976</b>	<b>4.016.909</b>	<b>4.581.657</b>	<b>4.108.836</b>	Proposed additional dividends		15.638	-	15.638	-
						Treasury share reserve		(14.261)	(14.261)	(14.261)	(14.261)
						Accumulated profits		-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>6.048.802</b>	<b>5.762.118</b>	<b>6.701.940</b>	<b>6.160.219</b>	<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2.074.758</b>	<b>1.937.245</b>	<b>2.074.758</b>	<b>1.937.245</b>
						<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>6.048.802</b>	<b>5.762.118</b>	<b>6.701.940</b>	<b>6.160.219</b>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Jalles Machado S.A.

### Statements of profit or loss

Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of real)

	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Net revenue</b>	18	1.407.912	1.499.749	1.909.528	1.707.488
Change in fair value of biological assets	10	(62.956)	(36.181)	(18.228)	(39.589)
Cost of sales and services	19 (a)	(1.001.857)	(915.848)	(1.357.928)	(1.120.868)
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>		<b>343.099</b>	<b>547.720</b>	<b>533.372</b>	<b>547.031</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>					
Selling expenses	19 (b)	(133.804)	(135.603)	(138.188)	(136.503)
Administrative and general expenses	19 (c)	(116.878)	(94.388)	(143.196)	(103.584)
Reversal (allowance) for ECLs	5	(2.002)	(96)	(2.002)	(3.973)
Other income	20	136.506	617.500	143.263	670.411
Other expenses	20	(10.608)	(3.767)	(31.511)	(4.706)
<b>Profit (loss) before finance income (costs), share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees and taxes</b>		<b>216.313</b>	<b>931.366</b>	<b>361.738</b>	<b>968.676</b>
Finance costs	21	(333.604)	(268.337)	(370.634)	(275.342)
Finance income	21	132.217	171.236	137.574	176.282
Net monetary and foreign exchange gains (losses)	21	3.231	(7.843)	3.231	(7.843)
Net derivative instruments	21	(103.983)	(162.043)	(103.910)	(162.043)
<b>Net finance income (costs)</b>	21	<b>(302.139)</b>	<b>(266.987)</b>	<b>(333.739)</b>	<b>(268.946)</b>
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	8	96.264	54.750	13.146	7.957
<b>Profit before income and social contribution taxes</b>		<b>10.438</b>	<b>719.129</b>	<b>41.145</b>	<b>707.687</b>
Current income and social contribution taxes	14	-	-	(6.942)	(2.599)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	14	74.680	(26.800)	50.915	(12.759)
<b>Profit or loss for the year</b>		<b>85.118</b>	<b>692.329</b>	<b>85.118</b>	<b>692.329</b>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in reais)	22			0,2862	2,3540

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Jalles Machado S.A.

### Statements of comprehensive income

Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

*(In thousands of real)*

	<u>Company</u>		<u>Consolidated</u>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Company and Consolidated</b>				
<b>Profit or loss for the year</b>	85.118	692.329	85.118	692.329
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u>85.118</u>	<u>692.329</u>	<u>85.118</u>	<u>692.329</u>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Jalles Machado S.A.**

**Statements of changes in equity**

**Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023**

*(In thousands of real)*

Note	Share capital	Equity valuation adjustments	Treasury share reserve	Profit reserves			Proposed additional dividends	Retained earnings	Total
				Legal	Investment grants	Appropriated retained earnings			
<b>Balances as of April 1, 2022</b>	<u>982.096</u>	<u>14.515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28.073</u>	<u>210.373</u>	<u>153.672</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.388.729</u>
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692.329	692.329
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	-	(991)	-	-	-	-	-	991	-
Treasury share reserve	-	-	(14.261)	-	-	-	-	-	(14.261)
<b>Profit allocation:</b>									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	34.666	-	-	-	(34.666)	-
Minimum non-discretionary dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(129.553)	(129.553)
Total recovery of the reserve for investment grant	-	-	-	-	140.444	-	-	(140.444)	-
Retained earnings for investments in capital budget	-	-	-	-	-	388.658	-	(388.658)	-
<b>Balances as of March 31, 2023</b>	<u>982.096</u>	<u>13.524</u>	<u>(14.261)</u>	<u>62.739</u>	<u>350.817</u>	<u>542.330</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.937.245</u>
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.118,00	85.118
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	-	(832)	-	-	-	-	-	832,00	-
Capital increase	57.170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.170
<b>Profit allocation:</b>									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	4.298	-	-	-	(4.298,00)	-
Recognition of the reserve for investment grant	-	-	-	-	62.554	-	-	(62.554,00)	-
Payment of interest on equity capital on December 23, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum non-discretionary dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.775,00)	(4.775)
Proposed additional dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(1.315)	15.638	(14.323,00)	-
<b>Balances as of March 31, 2024</b>	<u>1.039.266</u>	<u>12.692</u>	<u>(14.261)</u>	<u>67.037</u>	<u>413.371</u>	<u>541.015</u>	<u>15.638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.074.758</u>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Jalles Machado S.A.**

**Statement of cash flows - indirect method**

Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of real)

	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Profit or loss for the year</b>		85.118	692.329	85.118	692.329
Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangi	19.a,b,c	152.555	137.150	280.036	162.060
Crop depreciation	19.a	104.597	97.982	184.831	105.242
Repayment of land care	19.a	251.001	181.024	411.654	214.245
Depreciation of right-of-use	19.a	112.595	76.656	149.901	76.295
Gain (loss) on write-off of property, plant and equipment	9	480	(3.165)	13.432	17.123
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees		(96.264)	(54.750)	(13.146)	(5.217)
Gain on bargain purchase	8.a.	-	(428.011)	-	(428.011)
Write-off of investments		-	-	-	923
Changes in the fair value of investments		1	1	1	-
Allowance for exchange rate fluctuation		791	(2.661)	791	(2.661)
Provision for contingencies	15	(4.560)	(7.551)	(5.048)	(7.554)
Repayment of loan transaction costs	11	7.622	6.524	7.622	6.524
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	5	2.001	96	2.001	96
Provision for derivative financial instruments	17	103.983	162.043	103.911	162.044
Changes in the fair value of biological assets	10	62.956	36.181	18.228	39.589
CBIOS Fair Value		9.929	(12.063)	16.591	(12.063)
Allowance for slow movements in inventory	6	(112)	(1.123)	(7.031)	(1.930)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on loans	11	(3.948)	13.555	(3.948)	13.555
Discounted present value		(3.293)	12.362	(3.293)	12.362
Current taxes		-	-	6.942	3.143
Deferred taxes and contributions	14	(74.680)	26.800	(50.915)	12.759
Adjustment for inflation of court deposits	15	(8.342)	(7.036)	(8.342)	(7.036)
Accrued interest on lease and agricultural partnership agreements	23	53.670	53.065	73.745	57.522
Accrued interest on loans and financing	11	245.496	186.694	255.334	189.783
Reversal of impairment loss on sugar cane crops	9	-	-	(199.065)	(8.185)
Changes in:					
Trade and other receivables		(44.412)	1.326	(76.873)	56.988
Inventories		88.724	107.118	119.104	220.294
Biological assets		(268.307)	(273.135)	(394.694)	(355.226)
Advances to suppliers	10	3.217	(3.690)	3.511	3.083
Recovered taxes		34.688	(44.515)	60.419	(77.517)
Recovered income and social contribution taxes		(671)	(25.991)	4.434	(28.448)
Other assets		584	(519)	(2.756)	(178)
Court deposits		55.484	(334)	54.809	(504)
Trade and other payables		(7.288)	(75.666)	25.271	(118.128)
Provisions and payroll charges		1.349	5.622	2.077	(321)
Tax liabilities		8.360	(20.235)	12.994	(23.344)
Advances from clients		17.726	(10.378)	19.280	(16.055)
Restricted cash investments	4	(40.594)	(25.740)	(40.594)	(25.740)
Restricted cash yield	4	(3.553)	(4.437)	(3.553)	(4.437)
Restricted cash withdrawal	4	46.325	67.290	46.325	67.290
Settlement of derivative financial instruments	17	(210.015)	(180.134)	(210.015)	(180.134)
Interest paid on loans and financing	11	(152.070)	(128.660)	(161.874)	(132.197)
Interest paid on leases	23	(53.670)	(53.065)	(73.745)	(57.522)
Income and social contribution taxes paid		-	-	(6.996)	(5.076)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>477.473</b>	<b>500.959</b>	<b>696.474</b>	<b>615.765</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Acquisition of investment		(1.112)	(388.223)	(1.420)	(503.440)
Increase in capital in investee	8	(201.999)	(248.001)	-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	10	(301.076)	(340.111)	(520.447)	(412.476)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(3.012)	(4.627)	(3.480)	(6.349)
Amount received from reduction in capital in investee	8	-	12.950	-	12.950
Dividends received	8	33.033	44.203	3.257	20.583
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	9	9.717	6.836	14.059	6.836
Crops and acquisitions of sugar cane crops	9	(192.436)	(186.722)	(309.279)	(215.508)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(656.885)</b>	<b>(1.103.695)</b>	<b>(817.310)</b>	<b>(1.097.404)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
Loans and financing taken	11	621.535	802.535	621.535	802.535
Repayment of loans and financing	11	(199.665)	(286.657)	(206.645)	(382.038)
Paid-in capital, net of dividends receivable	16	21.028	-	21.028	-
Lease repayment	23	(135.390)	(123.735)	(170.136)	(118.371)
Payment of dividends, net of capital contribution to be subscribed		(93.413)	(52.424)	(93.413)	(52.424)
Share repurchase	16	-	(14.261)	-	(14.261)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>214.095</b>	<b>325.458</b>	<b>172.369</b>	<b>235.441</b>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>34.683</b>	<b>(277.278)</b>	<b>51.533</b>	<b>(246.198)</b>
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		791	(2.661)	791	(2.661)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		946.188	1.220.805	999.121	1.242.658
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<b>980.080</b>	<b>946.188</b>	<b>1.049.863</b>	<b>999.121</b>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>34.683</b>	<b>(277.278)</b>	<b>51.533</b>	<b>(246.198)</b>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Jalles Machado S.A.

### Statement of value added

Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023  
(In thousands of real)

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>INCOME</b>	<b>1.674.998</b>	<b>1.830.662</b>	<b>2.272.110</b>	<b>2.114.291</b>
Sales of merchandise, products and services	1.586.698	1.680.849	2.200.103	1.920.275
Other income	95.453	156.938	79.431	201.325
Sales return	(5.152)	(7.029)	(5.423)	(7.213)
Net reversal (recognition) of allowance for ECLs	(2.001)	(96)	(2.001)	(96)
<b>INPUT ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES</b>	<b>(564.863)</b>	<b>(159.341)</b>	<b>(515.720)</b>	<b>(130.857)</b>
Cost of goods, merchandise and services sold	(338.863)	(396.871)	(511.201)	(347.661)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	(154.518)	(155.028)	(177.087)	(171.749)
Net gain arising from change in fair value and realization of the fair value of biological assets	(62.956)	(36.181)	(18.228)	(39.590)
Recognition of the fair value of losses on trade receivables (CBIOS)	(9.930)	12.063	(16.592)	19.620
Gain on bargain purchase in subsidiary	-	428.011	-	428.011
Loss/recovery of assets	1.404	(11.335)	207.388	(19.488)
<b>GROSS VALUE ADDED</b>	<b>1.110.135</b>	<b>1.671.321</b>	<b>1.756.390</b>	<b>1.983.434</b>
<b>Depreciation, amortization and depletion</b>	<b>(620.748)</b>	<b>(512.259)</b>	<b>(1.026.422)</b>	<b>(574.962)</b>
<b>Net value added generated by the entity</b>	<b>489.387</b>	<b>1.159.062</b>	<b>729.968</b>	<b>1.408.472</b>
<b>Value added received by transfer</b>	<b>1.276.901</b>	<b>862.481</b>	<b>1.199.249</b>	<b>820.734</b>
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	96.264	54.750	13.146	7.957
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation	-	-	-	-
Finance income	114.055	156.046	119.413	161.786
Gain on exchange rate fluctuations	29.137	42.335	29.137	42.335
Gain on derivative transactions	1.037.445	609.350	1.037.553	608.656
<b>Total value added to be distributed</b>	<b>1.766.288</b>	<b>2.021.543</b>	<b>1.929.217</b>	<b>2.229.206</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED</b>	<b>1.766.288</b>	<b>2.021.543</b>	<b>1.929.217</b>	<b>2.229.206</b>
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>124.410</b>	<b>109.680</b>	<b>208.815</b>	<b>154.500</b>
Direct compensation (cost)	111.363	80.094	186.882	112.758
Benefits	9.946	23.860	18.832	32.623
F.G.T.S.	3.101	5.726	3.101	9.119
<b>Taxes fees and contributions</b>	<b>70.691</b>	<b>157.177</b>	<b>112.149</b>	<b>313.179</b>
Federal	(63.455)	22.662	(63.173)	134.835
State	134.138	134.501	175.312	178.329
Municipal	8	14	10	15
<b>Return on debt capital</b>	<b>1.486.069</b>	<b>1.062.357</b>	<b>1.523.135</b>	<b>1.069.198</b>
Finance costs	265.057	207.032	302.087	214.039
Losses on exchange rate fluctuations	25.906	50.178	25.906	50.178
Loss on derivative transactions	1.141.427	771.393	1.141.463	771.392
IFRS 16 finance costs	53.679	33.754	53.679	33.589
<b>Return on equity capital</b>	<b>85.118</b>	<b>692.329</b>	<b>85.118</b>	<b>692.329</b>
Profits withdrawn	80.343	562.777	80.343	562.777
Distribution of dividends	4.775	129.553	4.775	129.553

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## **Management's notes to the individual company and consolidated financial statements**

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

### **1 Operations**

The activities of Jalles Machado S.A., and its subsidiaries Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A., Purolim S.A. (formerly called Esplanada Bioenergia 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 called "Company", basically consist of the following operations:

#### **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\$3,348 annually adjusted by IGP-M until June 2024 with parent company Jalles Machado S.A. and which, for the purposes of these financial statements, is classified as right of use and as property, plant and equipment in the financial statements and consolidated.

#### **Purolim S.A. (formerly called Esplanada Bioenergia 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. (formerly called ERB MG Energias S.A.), domiciled at 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 Company and Consolidated financial statements have been prepared and are presented in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil, which comprise the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") and the pronouncements issued by the Committee of Accounting Pronouncements ("CPC"), which are in accordance with international financial reporting standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and they show all significant information characteristic of financial statements, and only that information, which is consistent with that used by management to run the Company.

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 all the individual company and consolidated financial statements.

The individual (Company) and consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The historical cost 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 Company and Consolidated financial statements requires Management to make critical judgments and estimates that require management to apply accounting policies. Note 2.6 discloses the areas that require a higher level of judgment or are more complex, and the areas where assumptions and estimates are significant for the individual company and consolidated financial statements.

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

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 19, 2024.

## 2.2 Individual company and consolidated financial statements

The individual company and consolidated financial statements include all the transactions of Jalles Machado S.A. and the related share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees over its subsidiaries and associates, whose Company has significant influence. The individual company and consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of its subsidiaries in the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024, their associates were held as equity-accounted investees, according to note 2.3 and Note 8.

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

Group's entities	Country	Classification	Ownership interest	
			2024	2023
Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	Brazil	Controlled	100%	100%
Purolim S.A.	Brazil	Controlled	100%	100%
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool 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 financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The Company consolidated the effects of a business combination on October 3, 2022 on its individual and consolidated financial statements. The statement of financial position used for the initial consolidation was that reported by Usina Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool as of September 30, 2022, because they represent the proper equity position and have no significant number of transactions.

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	
			2024	2023
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 financial statements include the Company's equity in the year's profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

**(iv) *Transactions eliminated on consolidation***

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, and any unrecognized income and expenses arising from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, are eliminated in consolidation. 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 Changes in material accounting policies**

**(a) *Deferred tax relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction***

The Company assessed deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to CPC 32) as from April 1, 2023. The changes restrict the scope of the initial recognition exemption to delete transactions that give rise to equal and compensatory temporary differences - e.g. leases and liabilities for retirement and restoration. For leases and decommissioning and removal liabilities, an entity must recognize the associated deferred tax assets and liabilities from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognized as revenue reserve, accumulated losses or in other components of equity at that date.

With respect to all other transactions, an entity applies changes to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest period reported.

For a specific lease the Company previously recognized temporary differences in a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are considered on a net basis (the lease) for recognition purposes of deferred tax. Subsequent to the amendments, the Company recognized a separate deferred tax asset in respect of its lease liabilities in respect of its right-of-use assets. However, these changes did not have an impact on the financial statements because the balances qualify for offsetting according to paragraph 74 of CPC 32. No impact was reported on opening retained earnings or accumulated losses as of April 1, 2023 as a result of the change. The main impact for the Company is related to the disclosure of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities.

**(b) Global minimum supplemental tax**

The Company evaluated the International Tax Reform - Rules of Pillar Two Model (Amendments to CPC 32) when it published it. The amendments provide a temporary mandatory exception to the accounting for deferred taxes for additional tax, which comes into effect immediately, and require further disclosures about exposure to Pillar Two. The mandatory exception applies retrospectively. However, as no new legislation to introduce the additional tax was enacted or substantively enacted on March 31, 2024 in any jurisdiction in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate, no related deferred tax was recognized at that date. These changes had no impact on financial statements.

**(c) Information about material accounting policies**

The Company has also adopted the Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to CPC 26/ IFRS 16) from April 1, 2023. Although the changes have not resulted in any changes in accounting policies itself, they have affected the information in the accounting policies disclosed in the financial statements.

The changes affected the information of accounting policies disclosed in the individual company and consolidated financial statements, requiring the disclosure of "material" instead of "significant" accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on applying materiality to the disclosure of accounting policies, helping entities provide useful information about the entity-specific accounting policies that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Management has reviewed accounting policies and updated the information disclosed in note 2.8 Material accounting policies (2023: Significant accounting policies) in certain cases, according to the changes.

**2.5 Basis of measurement**

The individual (Company) and consolidated 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.

**2.6 Functional currency**

These individual company and consolidated 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.

## **2.7 Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of individual company and consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions 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 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 exceeds 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 14: 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 15: 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 23: 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 17 - Financial instruments.

## **2.8 Material accounting policies**

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

- (i) 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.

(ii) **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 financial statements 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 16). 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.
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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.
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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 derecognize 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.

**I. 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 14.

***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 25.

**2.9 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 material impact on the Group's individual company and consolidated financial statements:

- 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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash and banks - local currency	623	2.943	9.061	17.655
Cash and banks - foreign currency	32.071	33.987	32.071	33.987
Banks with related parties (a) (note 24)	492	2.373	948	5.946
Highly liquid financial investments (b)	936.550	871.808	957.110	876.306
Highly liquid financial investments with related parties (a) and (c) (note 24)	10.344	35.077	50.673	65.227
	980.080	946.188	1.049.863	999.121

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.

- 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.
- 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 (CDB) and Cooperative Deposit Receipts (RDC), which, except those of a daily automatic nature, are indexed to market rates according to a percentage variation ranging from 100% to 108.5% (98%-105% as of March 31, 2023) of the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI).
- These investments have the same characteristics of the investments described 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, 2023).

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 17.

### 4 Restricted cash

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial investments	17.264	19.957	17.264	19.957
Encourage (a)	881	475	881	475
Reserve Funds (b)	1.437	1.328	1.437	1.328
	19.582	21.760	19.582	21.760
Current assets	17.453	14.149	17.453	14.149
Non-current assets	2.129	7.611	2.129	7.611

- 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:

	<b>Company and Consolidated</b>
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>58.873</b>
Applications	25.740
Income	4.437
Rescues	(67.290)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>21.760</b>
Applications	40.594
Income	3.553
Rescues	(46.325)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>19.582</b>

## 5 Trade and other receivables

	<b>Company</b>		<b>Consolidated</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Trade and other receivables	75.685	31.842	122.312	43.636
Related party receivables (note 24)	86	5	82	-
	75.771	31.847	122.394	43.636
Other receivables - related parties (note 24)	747	1.145	222	683
Other receivables	10.469	11.587	57.991	61.417
	11.216	12.732	58.213	62.100
	86.987	44.579	180.607	105.736
Current	77.148	33.407	126.075	47.500
Non-current	9.839	11.172	54.532	58.236

- (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 financial statements is recognized as receivables and classified according to the future sales flows of the product. As of March 31, 2024 the fair value of energy contracts totaled R\$47,420 (R\$49,549 as of March 31, 2023) and will be amortized over the term of energy contracts until 2044. In the year ended March 31, 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 in the amount of R\$2,309 (R\$1,136 as of March 31, 2023).

The Company's exposure to credit and exchange rate risks and the sensitivity analysis for assets and liabilities are presented in note 17.

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

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Falling due	64.208	42.336	150.764	100.490
Past due 1-30 days	21.735	1.442	28.337	4.445
Past due 31-60 days	758	780	1.008	780
Past due 61-90 days	58	1	72	1
Past due 91-180 days	169	20	364	20
Past due 181-360 days	59	-	60	-
Past due for more than 360 days	-	-	2	-
	86.987	44.579	180.607	105.736

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 and Consolidated	
	2024	2023
Opening balance	(885)	(789)
Estimated loss	(2.070)	(117)
Write-off	10	21
Effect of foreign currency translation	59	-
	(2.886)	(885)

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

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Foreign Market</b>				
North America	17.539	8.092	17.539	8.092
South America (formerly Brazil)	75	48	75	48
Europa	1.108	-	1.108	-
Middle East and Asia	134	379	134	379
	<b>18.856</b>	<b>8.519</b>	<b>18.856</b>	<b>8.519</b>
<b>Domestic market</b>				
Central-West	17.016	11.459	20.186	12.892
Northeast	19.822	4.870	27.348	8.110
North	9.245	3.005	12.635	4.554
Southeast	10.118	2.898	41.525	7.983
On	714	1.096	1.844	1.578
	<b>56.915</b>	<b>23.328</b>	<b>103.538</b>	<b>35.117</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>75.771</b>	<b>31.847</b>	<b>122.394</b>	<b>43.636</b>

In the year ended March 31, 2024, the impact of the provisions and reversals of allowances for impairment loss was the estimated expense of R\$2,002 (Company and Consolidated) (R\$96, Company and Consolidated, in the same period of 2023).

## 6 Inventories

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Sugar	59.665	49.267	59.665	49.267
Ethanol	60.411	21.961	78.617	26.210
Other finished goods	1.851	1.833	1.851	1.833
Decarbonization credits - CBIOS (*)	5.059	14.989	6.025	22.617
Work in progress	1.326	424	1.326	424
Warehouse	44.661	48.275	77.364	95.797

Other - Related parties (note 24)	-	38	-	38
	<u>172.973</u>	<u>136.787</u>	<u>224.848</u>	<u>196.186</u>

- (\*) RenovaBio – Cbios: As of March 31, 2024, the Company had 59,647 CBIOs issued but not yet marketed (236,304 CBIOs as of March 31, 2023). During the year, 611,070 CBIOs (175,868 in 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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Opening balance	(3.652)	(2.529)	(6.312)	(2.529)
Addition: Business Combinations	-	-	-	(642)
Estimated loss	(2.415)	(3.102)	(10.704)	(4.313)
Reversal and reversal of the estimate	2.303	1.979	3.673	1.172
	<u>(3.764)</u>	<u>(3.652)</u>	<u>(13.343)</u>	<u>(6.312)</u>

## 7 Recovered taxes

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
PIS (Contribution to the Social Integration Program) and COFINS (a)	17.537	31.645	116.882	128.418
ICMS (State VAT) (b)	23.207	45.088	34.994	85.179
IPI	2.368	1.067	2.368	1.067
INSS (Social Contribution)	-	-	215	214
	<u>43.112</u>	<u>77.800</u>	<u>154.459</u>	<u>214.878</u>
Current	<u>30.882</u>	<u>54.264</u>	<u>52.423</u>	<u>111.862</u>
Non-current	<u>12.230</u>	<u>23.536</u>	<u>102.036</u>	<u>103.016</u>

- (a) The balance consists of:

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

Deduction of the ICMS from the calculation base of PIS and COFINS

In March 2023 the Company obtained a final and unappealable final favorable decision discussing the right to deductively recognize the ICMS from the PIS and COFINS calculation base. The writ of guarantee was filed in 2008, guaranteeing the right to recognize tax credits since the statute of limitations period from July 2003 to June 2008. Under an injunction the court deposit for the controversial installments was authorized from July 2008, which occurred until February 2023. As from that date, the Company started to delete the ICMS from the PIS and COFINS calculation base.

The amount of tax credits for the statute of limitations period from July 2003 to June 2008 under litigation totals R\$9,662 adjusted for inflation using the SELIC (Central Bank overnight rate) accrued for the period, of which R\$3,661 is the principal and R\$6,001 is adjusted for inflation, which will be reimbursed/offset in future accrual periods. after the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service approves the credit.

In March 2023, the Company recognized all the credit in profit or loss due to a final favorable decision that was final and unappealable.

- (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 subsidiaries and associates in the amount of R\$96,264 as of March 31, 2024 (R\$54,570 as of March 31, 2023). and gain of R\$13,146 (Consolidated) as of March 31, 2024 (7,957 - Consolidated as of March 31, 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:

	<u>Company</u>		<u>Consolidated</u>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for on the equity method of accounting</b>				
Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	90.826	88.229	-	-
Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	52.746	51.179	52.746	51.179
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	32.806	28.362	32.806	28.362
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool Ltda.	1.361.245	1.108.738	-	-
PUROLIM S.A.	(314)	(230)	-	-
	<u>1.537.309</u>	<u>1.276.278</u>	<u>85.552</u>	<u>79.541</u>
Other investments (d)	<u>3.113</u>	<u>2.002</u>	<u>4.100</u>	<u>2.681</u>
	<b><u>1.540.422</u></b>	<b><u>1.278.280</u></b>	<b><u>89.652</u></b>	<b><u>82.222</u></b>

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

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<u>180.705</u>	<u>98.791</u>
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>		
Acquisition of investee	386.960	-
Gain on bargain purchase	369.352	-
Appreciation - fixed assets USV	88.878	-
Increase in capital in investee	248.001	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	57.489	7.957
Amortization of the appreciation - USV	(2.739)	-
Decrease in capital in investee	(12.950)	(12.950)
Dividends proposed at the shareholders' meeting	(39.418)	(14.257)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b><u>1.276.278</u></b>	<b><u>79.541</u></b>
Increase in capital in investee	201.999	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	118.791	13.146
Amortization of the appreciation - USV	(22.527)	-

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Dividends proposed at the shareholders' meeting	(37.232)	(7.135)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b><u>1.537.309</u></b>	<b><u>85.552</u></b>

**b. Information about investees**

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

	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Current assets</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>Equity</b>
<b>2024</b>								
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%	285.485	1.676.685	1.962.170	212.060	452.477	664.537	1.297.633
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)
		<u><b>380.154</b></u>	<u><b>1.926.082</b></u>	<u><b>2.306.236</b></u>	<u><b>282.008</b></u>	<u><b>554.741</b></u>	<u><b>836.749</b></u>	<u><b>1.469.487</b></u>

	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Current assets</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>Equity</b>
<b>2023</b>								
Albioma Codora Energia S.A. (associate)	35,00%	31.492	111.062	142.554	27.376	78.816	106.192	36.362
Albioma Esplanada S.A. (partner)	40,00%	17.619	71.420	89.039	27.297	32.348	59.645	29.394
Usina Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool LTDA.	100,00%	279.546	1.186.170	1.465.716	129.183	313.934	443.117	1.022.599
Jalles Machado Empreend. Imob. S.A.	100,00%	37.224	59.941	97.165	8.936	-	8.936	88.229
PUROLIM S.A.	100,00%	229	4	233	1	463	464	(231)
		<u><b>366.110</b></u>	<u><b>1.428.597</b></u>	<u><b>1.794.707</b></u>	<u><b>192.793</b></u>	<u><b>425.561</b></u>	<u><b>618.354</b></u>	<u><b>1.176.353</b></u>

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2024	Participation	INCOME	Expenditure	Profit (loss)	<b>Profit or loss for the year</b>
					<b>Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees</b>
Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	35,00%	56.046	(42.288)	13.758	4.815
Albioma Esplanada S.A.	40,00%	58.515	(37.688)	20.827	8.331
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool LTDA.	100,00%	503.185	(452.677)	50.508	50.508
Jalles Machado Empreend. Imob. S.A.	100,00%	38.709	(6.014)	32.695	32.695
PUROLIM S.A.	100,00%	-	(85)	(85)	(85)
		<b>656.455</b>	<b>(538.752)</b>	<b>117.703</b>	<b>96.264</b>

2023	Participation	INCOME	Expenditure	Profit (loss)	<b>Profit or loss for the year</b>
					<b>Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees</b>
Albioma Codora Energia S.A.	35,00%	55.741	(45.530)	10.211	3.574
Albioma Esplanada S.A.	40,00%	50.924	(39.852)	11.072	4.383
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool LTDA.	100,00%	164.631	(149.083)	15.548	15.548
Jalles Machado Empreend. Imob. S.A.	100,00%	38.111	(6.767)	31.344	31.344
PUROLIM S.A.	100,00%	-	(99)	(99)	(99)
		<b>309.407</b>	<b>(241.331)</b>	<b>68.076</b>	<b>54.750</b>

**c. Dividends receivable**

Company	<b>Jalles Machado Empreend. Imob. S.A.</b>	<b>Albioma Codora Energia S.A.</b>	<b>Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>5.903</b>	<b>3.802</b>	<b>4.739</b>	<b>14.444</b>
Dividends receivable	25.161	7.301	6.956	39.418
Dividends received	(23.620)	(11.103)	(9.480)	(44.203)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>7.444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.215</b>	<b>9.659</b>
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)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>7.765</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.888</b>	<b>11.653</b>

  

Consolidated	<b>Albioma Codora Energia S.A.</b>	<b>Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>3.802</b>	<b>4.739</b>	<b>8.541</b>
Dividends receivable	7.301	6.956	14.257
Dividends received	(11.103)	(9.480)	(20.583)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.215</b>	<b>2.215</b>
Dividends receivable	3.247	3.888	7.135
Dividends received	(1.042)	(2.215)	(3.257)
Offsetting against advances	(2.205)	-	(2.205)
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.888</b>	<b>3.888</b>

**d. Data about other investments**

The Company has interest in other investments measured at cost and fair value. As of March 31, 2024 and 2023 these investments are represented in the following tables:

	<b>Company</b>		<b>Consolidated</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Interest in other companies valued at cost</b>				
CCLA do Vale do São Patrício LTDA.	3.093	1.981	4.080	2.660
	<u>3.093</u>	<u>1.981</u>	<u>4.080</u>	<u>2.660</u>
<b>Interest in other companies measured at fair value</b>				
ENGIE Brasil Energia S/A	20	21	20	21
	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>
<b>Total other investments</b>	<b><u>3.113</u></b>	<b><u>2.002</u></b>	<b><u>4.100</u></b>	<b><u>2.681</u></b>

## 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
<b>Attributable cost and cost</b>										
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>112.964</b>	<b>670.779</b>	<b>76.237</b>	<b>140.095</b>	<b>50.156</b>	<b>6.547</b>	<b>13.524</b>	<b>549.338</b>	<b>1.801</b>	<b>1.621.441</b>
Acquisitions for the period	-	43.126	17.559	130.557	3.395	-	2.836	186.722	-	384.195
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	164.748								164.748
Write-off	-	(149.430)	(1.576)	(133)	(130)	-	(529)	(98.013)	(292)	(250.103)
Transfers	13.029	49.753	589	(56.297)	267	-	(7.341)	-	-	-
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>125.993</b>	<b>778.976</b>	<b>92.809</b>	<b>214.222</b>	<b>53.688</b>	<b>6.547</b>	<b>8.490</b>	<b>638.047</b>	<b>1.509</b>	<b>1.920.281</b>
Acquisitions for the period	-	36.702	8.766	107.485	3.655	-	6.475	192.436	-	355.519
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	152.808								152.808
Write-off	-	(195.576)	(5.795)	(167)	(246)	-	(206)	(116.795)	-	(318.785)
Transfers	69.108	147.798	175	(217.414)	2.690	-	(2.357)	-	-	-
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>195.101</b>	<b>920.708</b>	<b>95.955</b>	<b>104.126</b>	<b>59.787</b>	<b>6.547</b>	<b>12.402</b>	<b>713.688</b>	<b>1.509</b>	<b>2.109.823</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>										
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>(20.477)</b>	<b>(219.473)</b>	<b>(30.621)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(18.839)</b>	<b>(1.165)</b>	<b>(3.632)</b>	<b>(190.969)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(485.176)</b>
Depreciation in the period	(2.621)	(31.933)	(5.811)	-	(6.642)	(311)	(269)	(103.922)	-	(151.509)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(136.027)								(136.027)
Write-off	-	147.329	846	-	67	-	177	98.013	-	246.432
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>(23.098)</b>	<b>(240.104)</b>	<b>(35.586)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(25.414)</b>	<b>(1.476)</b>	<b>(3.724)</b>	<b>(196.878)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(526.280)</b>
Depreciation in the period	(3.337)	(38.442)	(6.807)	-	(6.415)	-	(596)	(116.453)	-	(172.050)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(163.277)								(163.277)
Write-off	-	187.511	4.076	-	144	-	153	116.777	-	308.661
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>(26.435)</b>	<b>(254.312)</b>	<b>(38.317)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(31.685)</b>	<b>(1.476)</b>	<b>(4.167)</b>	<b>(196.554)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(552.946)</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>										
March 31, 2023	102.895	538.872	57.223	214.222	28.274	5.071	4.766	441.169	1.509	1.394.001
March 31, 2024	168.666	666.396	57.638	104.126	28.102	5.071	8.235	517.134	1.509	1.556.877

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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
<b>Attributable cost and cost</b>										
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>145.245</b>	<b>777.111</b>	<b>76.238</b>	<b>140.094</b>	<b>50.154</b>	<b>6.547</b>	<b>13.522</b>	<b>549.337</b>	<b>2.169</b>	<b>1.760.417</b>
Acquisitions through business combinations	204.625	1.146.273	36.280	13.181	5.932	-	15.904	385.401	10.120	1.817.716
Acquisitions for the period	30	60.581	17.559	132.981	3.458	-	5.873	215.508	-	435.990
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	214.104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.104
Write-off	-	(168.811)	(1.944)	(9.308)	(130)	-	(549)	(98.013)	(292)	(279.047)
Transfers	17.566	45.770	2.488	(58.738)	255	-	(7.341)	-	-	-
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>367.466</b>	<b>2.075.028</b>	<b>130.621</b>	<b>218.210</b>	<b>59.669</b>	<b>6.547</b>	<b>27.409</b>	<b>1.052.233</b>	<b>11.997</b>	<b>3.949.180</b>
Acquisitions for the period	449	72.622	9.664	236.606	4.106	-	21.355	309.279	-	654.081
Acquisitions of maintenance costs	-	204.847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204.847
Write-off	(29.069)	(198.695)	(5.795)	(167)	(246)	-	(24.597)	(116.795)	-	(375.364)
Transfers	89.431	128.625	175	(218.187)	2.314	-	(2.358)	-	-	-
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>428.277</b>	<b>2.282.427</b>	<b>134.665</b>	<b>236.462</b>	<b>65.843</b>	<b>6.547</b>	<b>21.809</b>	<b>1.244.717</b>	<b>11.997</b>	<b>4.432.744</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>										
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>(29.129)</b>	<b>(285.971)</b>	<b>(30.622)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(18.901)</b>	<b>(1.165)</b>	<b>(3.567)</b>	<b>(190.966)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(560.321)</b>
Acquisitions through business combinations	(62.417)	(658.342)	(12.247)	-	(3.918)	-	(3.963)	(104.120)	-	(845.007)
Depreciation in the period	(7.857)	(65.253)	(6.701)	-	(6.886)	(311)	(1.335)	(111.134)	-	(199.477)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(143.313)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(143.313)
Write-off	-	155.659	1.214	-	67	-	177	98.013	-	255.130
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>(99.403)</b>	<b>(997.220)</b>	<b>(48.356)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29.638)</b>	<b>(1.476)</b>	<b>(8.688)</b>	<b>(308.207)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.492.988)</b>
Depreciation in the period	(7.703)	(111.791)	(17.325)	-	(6.801)	-	(5.598)	(206.171)	-	(355.389)
Maintenance cost depreciation	-	(212.633)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(212.633)
Write-off	26.135	190.630	4.076	-	144	-	10.183	116.777	-	347.945
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>(80.971)</b>	<b>(1.131.014)</b>	<b>(61.605)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(36.295)</b>	<b>(1.476)</b>	<b>(4.103)</b>	<b>(397.601)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.713.065)</b>
<b>Impairment loss</b>										
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(207.250)	-	(207.250)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(207.250)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(207.250)</b>
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.185	-	8.185
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(199.065)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(199.065)</b>
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199.065	-	199.065
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>										
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
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

- (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.
- (c) Additions through business combinations consist of the recognition of the fair value of the property, plant and equipment of Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda. in Jalles Machado S.A. in the amount of R\$532,740, and of the net recognition of property and equipment of Jalles Bioenergia S.A. in Santa Vitória Açúcar Ltda. and in the amount of R\$232,719.

As of March 31, 2024 the amount of R\$337,942 (R\$322,193 as of March 31, 2023) of the Company's and Consolidated property, plant and equipment consists of agricultural machinery and equipment, vehicles, machinery and equipment and properties which were pledged as collateral for bank financing transactions with financial institutions.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company written off property, plant and equipment items with a net cost of R\$10,197 (Company) and R\$27,491 (Consolidated) and Revenue of R\$9,717 (Company) and R\$14,059 (Consolidated). In the previous year the net cost of property, plant and equipment written off in the amount of R\$3,671 (Company) and R\$23,959 (Consolidated) and revenue from the sale of property, plant and equipment of R\$6,836 (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 year ended March 31, 2024, the Company did not find any evidence that the carrying values of certain assets could be higher than their recoverable value in their individual financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements showed that the sugarcane crop at the unit in Santa Vitória, which at the beginning of the year was valued at R\$199,065 below its book value, was evaluated at fair value and found that the new production scenarios for the sugarcane production, industrial use and increase in the mix of products to be marketed by the company with the implementation of a sugar plant resulted in an recoverable value higher than the book value of property, plant and equipment and sugar cane crops. As of March 31, 2024, the loss allowance was fully reversed.

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.

The value in use of the property, plant and equipment of the Santa Vitória unit, including the sugarcane floor, was evaluated using the firm's cash flow methodology, 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)

## **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

nonexistent, unobservable or illiquid market.

The fair value of harvested agricultural products is determined according to the harvested quantities, valued at the CONSECANA estimated at March 31, 2024, according to the deflated prices of future sugar, ethanol and US dollar rates 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
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
Estimated harvested area (hectares)	64.598	61.200	100.709	93.664	Increases the assumption, increases the fair value
Estimated productivity (tonnes of cane/hectares) (i)	94,22	94,49	87,80	85,88	Increases the assumption, increases the fair value
Total recoverable sugar - total recoverable sugar (kg) (ii)	131,83	137,38	134,12	139,24	Increases the assumption, increases the fair value
Total recoverable amount of total recoverable capital (iii)	1,2666	1,3235	1,2460	1,2790	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 sugarcane 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 sugarcane (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 March 31, 2024, cash flows were discounted at 7.46% p.a. (7.55% p.a. as of March 31, 2023), 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>
Construction costs	178.384	178.384
Fair value	254.584	254.584
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b><u>432.968</u></b>	<b><u>432.968</u></b>
Addition by business combination	-	54.440
Increases due to land care	273.135	323.954
Reductions arising from harvesting	(193.367)	(203.494)
Transfer to property and equipment, sugar cane	-	31.272
Change in fair value	<u>(36.181)</u>	<u>(39.589)</u>
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2023</b>	<b><u>476.555</u></b>	<b><u>599.551</u></b>
<b>It consists of:</b>		
Construction costs	258.152	384.556
Fair value	<u>218.403</u>	<u>214.995</u>
	<b><u>476.555</u></b>	<b><u>599.551</u></b>
Increases due to land care	268.307	394.694
Reductions arising from harvesting	(279.027)	(444.754)
Change in fair value	<u>(62.956)</u>	<u>(18.228)</u>
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2024</b>	<b><u>402.879</u></b>	<b><u>531.263</u></b>
<b>It consists of:</b>		
Construction cost	247.432	334.496
Fair value	<u>155.447</u>	<u>196.767</u>

<b>Closing balance of biological assets</b>	<b>402.879</b>	<b>531.263</b>
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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 included in the calculation of the fair value of biological assets unchanged, a variation upwards or less than 5% in the total recoverable amount would result in an increase or reduction of R\$42,800 (R\$60,665 - Consolidated). The increase or decrease in production volumes, on the other hand, would result in an increase or reduction of R\$33,658 (R\$47,816, Consolidated). The increase or decrease in the discount rate would result in an increase or decrease by R\$881 (R\$1,636, 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 17.

## 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 16.

			Average nominal rate	Year of maturity	Company		Consolidated	
					2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Credit line</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Coin</b>	<b>(p.a.)</b>					
Working capital	Fixed interest rate/CDI rate/IPCA (Consumer Price Index)	R\$	12,34%	2027	296.365	246.144	296.365	246.144
Capital Market	IPCA (Consumer Price Index)/CDI (certificate of interbank	R\$	14,20%	2032	1.589.700	1.227.307	1.589.700	1.227.307
Multilateral	CDI	R\$	13,80%	2027	112.314	152.520	112.314	152.520
BNDES/Finame/Leasing/CDC/FCO	PRÉ/SELIC/TJLP/TX. JRSVAR	R\$	16,90%	2039	382.425	260.792	457.665	342.978
Agricultural costing	PRÉ/TJLP/SELIC	R\$	12,59%	2028	110.022	-	110.022	-
Working capital	PRE/LIBOR	USD	5,52%	2029	62.789	106.393	62.789	106.393
Multilateral	LIBOR	USD	11,16%	2027	53.592	88.116	53.592	88.116
<b>Total</b>					<b>2.607.207</b>	<b>2.081.272</b>	<b>2.682.447</b>	<b>2.163.458</b>
(-) Un amortized transaction costs					(45.694)	(38.729)	(45.694)	(38.729)
					<b>2.561.513</b>	<b>2.042.543</b>	<b>2.636.753</b>	<b>2.124.729</b>
Current					229.700	222.814	237.577	230.719
Non-current					2.331.813	1.819.729	2.399.176	1.894.010

***Debt repayment schedule***

Year of maturity	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
2023/24	-	222.814	-	230.719
2024/25	229.700	181.541	237.577	189.096
2025/26	474.719	429.416	482.345	436.970
2026/27	88.080	59.880	95.706	67.434
2027/28	202.938	63.371	210.564	70.925
2028/29	401.622	354.321	409.248	361.875
2029/30	172.767	158.566	180.393	166.120
2030/31	350.865	153.917	358.491	161.471
2031/32	247.447	190.213	255.073	197.767
2032/33	195.444	140.101	203.070	147.655
2033/34	65.984	14.145	72.339	20.439
2034/35	24.588	14.145	24.588	14.145
2035/36	24.594	14.145	24.594	14.145
2036/37	24.600	14.145	24.600	14.145
2037/38	24.605	14.145	24.605	14.145
2038/39	24.611	17.678	24.611	17.678
2039/40	8.949	-	8.949	-
	<b>2.561.513</b>	<b>2.042.543</b>	<b>2.636.753</b>	<b>2.124.729</b>

The table below shows the changes in loans and financing in the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023:

Changes in debt	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Anterior balance	2.042.543	1.448.552	2.124.729	1.448.552
Addition by business combination	-	-	-	178.015
Funding	621.535	802.535	621.535	802.535
Principal repayment	(199.665)	(286.657)	(206.645)	(382.038)
Interest repayment	(152.070)	(128.660)	(161.874)	(132.197)
Pledges Provisioned	245.496	186.694	255.334	189.783
Amortization of costs of loan transaction	7.622	6.524	7.622	6.524
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(3.948)	13.555	(3.948)	13.555
	<b>2.561.513</b>	<b>2.042.543</b>	<b>2.636.753</b>	<b>2.124.729</b>

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.

The Company monitors its obligations and as of March 31, 2024 all of them were being complied with.

## 12 Trade and other payables

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Suppliers of goods and services	53.360	40.626	101.858	75.385
Trade payables - related parties (note 24)	-	29	-	-
Trade payables for property, plant and equipment	14.815	22.110	29.202	22.110
Other accounts payable - related parties (note 24)	514	1.081	514	1.081
Other payables	5.639	5.160	28.234	8.964
	<b>74.328</b>	<b>69.006</b>	<b>159.808</b>	<b>107.540</b>
Current	73.909	68.570	159.389	107.104
Non-current	419	436	419	436

Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risks related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 17.

## 13 Customer advances

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Advances from clients	27.075	9.349	28.950	9.670

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.

## 14 Deferred taxes

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

### *Company*

	2024		2023		Result	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	2024	2023
Attributable cost of property, plant and equipment	-	20.073	-	20.502	429	511
Fair value of biological assets	-	52.852	-	74.257	21.405	12.302
Gain on fixed assets in business combination	-	21.628	-	29.287	7.659	932
Encouraged accelerated depreciation	-	112.125	-	182.192	70.067	(68.707)
Recalculation of useful lives	-	34.474	-	28.667	(5.807)	(5.502)
Discounted present value	2.195	1.466	1.827	-	(1.098)	4.192
Fair value of investments	-	18.726	-	18.726	-	1
Leasing	283	-	-	6.494	6.777	(3.074)
Provisions for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	(562)
CBIOS Fair Value	-	1.720	-	5.096	3.376	(4.101)
Under <i>dispute</i> taxes settled and added in previous years pending in LALUR on income tax	-	7.838	-	9.108	1.270	(3.646)
Revenue recognition - CPC 47	-	-	-	-	-	(3.673)
On temporary provisions	5.645	-	4.421	-	1.224	1.981
Derivative instruments	8.432	-	44.483	-	(36.051)	(6.151)
Income and social contribution tax losses	114.622	-	109.193	-	5.429	48.697
	<u>131.177</u>	<u>270.902</u>	<u>159.924</u>	<u>374.329</u>	<u>74.680</u>	<u>(26.800)</u>
Net deferred taxes		<u>139.725</u>		<u>214.405</u>		

**Consolidated**

	2024		2023		Result	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	2024	2023
Consolidated						
Attributable cost of property, plant and equipment	-	20.073	-	20.502	429	511
Accelerated depreciation encouraged - sugar cane farming	-	-	-	10.459	10.460	(10.459)
Fair value of biological assets	3.428	52.852	19.520	74.257	5.313	31.822
Gain on fixed assets in business combination	-	21.628	-	29.287	7.659	932
Encouraged accelerated depreciation	-	112.125	-	182.192	70.067	(68.707)
Recalculation of useful lives	-	64.172	-	28.667	(35.505)	(5.502)
Discounted present value	2.195	1.466	1.827	-	(1.098)	4.192
Fair value of investments	-	18.726	-	18.726	-	1
Leasing	2.748	-	4.805	6.494	4.436	1.731
Provisions for contingencies	4.934	-	292	-	4.642	(270)
CBIOS Fair Value	-	2.048	-	5.435	3.387	(4.440)
Under <i>dispute</i> taxes settled and added in previous years pending in LALUR on income tax	-	7.838	-	9.108	1.270	(3.646)
Revenue recognition - CPC 47	-	-	-	-	-	(3.673)
On temporary provisions	15.120	-	4.421	411	10.699	1.570
Derivative instruments	8.432	25	44.483	-	(36.076)	(6.151)
Income and social contribution tax losses	141.748	-	136.927	-	5.232	49.330
	<b>178.605</b>	<b>300.953</b>	<b>212.275</b>	<b>385.538</b>	<b>50.915</b>	<b>(12.759)</b>
<b>Net deferred taxes</b>	<b>24.992</b>	<b>147.340</b>	<b>41.142</b>	<b>214.405</b>		

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:

	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
<b>Crop</b>				
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	158.261	53.809	165.563	56.291
> 2028/29	-	-	2.134	726
<b>Total</b>	<b>337.124</b>	<b>114.623</b>	<b>364.250</b>	<b>123.846</b>

As of March 31, 2024 Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. had tax credits of R\$699,333 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:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Reconciliation of the effective tax rate</b>				
Accounting profit (loss) before income and social contribution taxes	10.438	719.129	41.145	707.687
Combined tax rate	34%	34%	34%	34%
Income and social contribution taxes at the combined tax rate	(3.549)	(244.504)	(13.989)	(240.614)
<b>Adjustment to calculate the effective rate</b>				
Calculation adjustment of subsidiaries on deemed profit	-	-	7.286	7.111
Permanent add-backs/deductions	(4.540)	(1.538)	(6.282)	916
Decarbonization credits - CBIOS	13.914	7.411	24.022	7.911
Gain on bargain purchase	-	145.524	-	145.524
Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees	40.389	18.615	4.470	2.705
Tax incentives	28.466	47.692	28.466	61.089
Income and social contribution taxes in profit or loss for the year	<u>74.680</u>	<u>(26.800)</u>	<u>43.973</u>	<u>(15.358)</u>
Current income and social contribution taxes	-	-	(6.942)	(2.599)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	74.680	(26.800)	50.915	(12.759)
Effective rate	715%	-4%	107%	-2%

## 15 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			
	2024		2023	
	Court deposits	Provision	Court deposits	Provision
Excise Tax (IPI) on crystal overtax - <i>under dispute</i>	8.008	8.007	7.609	7.609
Labor contingencies	360	2.282	661	2.317
PIS/COFINS/INSS	50.715	-	98.734	-
Other	4.392	2.910	3.613	7.833
	<u>63.475</u>	<u>13.199</u>	<u>110.617</u>	<u>17.759</u>

	<b>Consolidated</b>			
	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Court deposits</b>	<b>Provision</b>	<b>Court deposits</b>	<b>Provision</b>
Excise Tax (IPI) on crystal overtax - <i>under dispute</i>	8.008	8.008	7.609	7.609
Labor contingencies	2.486	5.651	2.112	6.352
PIS/COFINS/INSS	50.715	-	98.734	-
Other	4.392	7.907	3.613	12.653
	<u>65.601</u>	<u>21.566</u>	<u>112.068</u>	<u>26.614</u>

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

<b>Court deposits</b>	<b>Company</b>			
	<b>2023</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Reversals</b>	<b>2024</b>
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7.609	399	-	8.008
Labor	661	53	(354)	360
PIS/COFINS/INSS	98.734	10.843	(58.862)	50.715
Other	3.613	1.045	(266)	4.392
	<u>110.617</u>	<u>12.340</u>	<u>(59.482)</u>	<u>63.475</u>

<b>Court deposits</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>			
	<b>2023</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Reversals</b>	<b>2024</b>
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7.609	399	-	8.008
Labor	2.112	1.213	(839)	2.486
PIS/COFINS/INSS	98.734	10.843	(58.862)	50.715
Other	3.613	1.045	(266)	4.392
	<u>112.068</u>	<u>13.500</u>	<u>(59.967)</u>	<u>65.601</u>

<b>Provisions for contingencies</b>	<b>Company</b>			
	<b>2023</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Reversals</b>	<b>2024</b>
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7.609	398	-	8.007
Labor	2.317	559	(594)	2.282
Other	7.833	432	(5.355)	2.910
	<u>17.759</u>	<u>1.389</u>	<u>(5.949)</u>	<u>13.199</u>

Provisions for contingencies	Consolidated			2024
	2023	Additions	Reversals	
IPI (Federal VAT) on crystal sugar - <i>under dispute</i>	7.609	399	-	8.008
Labor	6.352	753	(1.454)	5.651
Other	12.653	716	(5.462)	7.907
	<u>26.614</u>	<u>1.868</u>	<u>(6.916)</u>	<u>21.566</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 financial statements are administrative, civil and tax proceedings whose unfavorable outcome is considered possible, totaling R\$80,544 as of March 31, 2024, Company and R\$90,645 (Consolidated) (R\$65,497 - Company and R\$69,209 - Consolidated as of March 31, 2023), 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).

## 16 Equity - Company

### Share capital

Subscribed and paid-in share capital as of March 31, 2024 amounted to R\$1,039,266 (R\$982,096 as of March 31, 2023). It consists of 303,541,864 registered ordinary shares with no par value (294,697,091 registered ordinary shares with no par value as of March 31, 2023), fully paid in.

In September 2023 the Company increased net capital by R\$57,170, within the limit of its authorized capital, by issuing 8,844,733 registered ordinary shares without par value by the Company for private subscription, approved at a meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on August 15, 2023.

### 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 - PRODUIZIR, 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.

	<u>2024</u>
Profit or loss for the year	85.118
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	<u>832</u>
Adjusted profit (loss) for the year	<u>85.950</u>
Legal reserve - 5%	(4.298)
Partial recovery of the investment grant	<u>(62.554)</u>
<b>Profit before non-discretionary minimum dividends</b>	<u><b>19.098</b></u>
<b>Minimum non-discretionary dividends (25%)</b>	<u><b>(4.775)</b></u>
<b>Proposed additional dividends</b>	<u><b>(14.324)</b></u>

### **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.

Until the year ended March 31, 2024 the Company acquired 1,994,200 shares at an average cost of R\$7.1512, totaling R\$14,261.

## **17 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			Total	Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities		Level 2
<b>2024</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	980.080	-	980.080	-
Restricted cash	-	19.582	-	19.582	-
Derivative financial instruments	148.422	-	-	148.422	148.422
Dividends receivable	-	11.653	-	11.653	11.653
Trade and other receivables	-	86.987	-	86.987	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>148.422</b>	<b>1.098.302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.246.724</b>	<b>160.075</b>

**Financial liabilities measured at fair value**

Derivative financial instruments	173.222	-	-	173.222	173.222
<b>Total</b>	<u>173.222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173.222</u>	<u>173.222</u>

**Financial liabilities not measured at fair value**

Loans and financing	-	-	2.561.513	2.561.513	2.676.417
Trade and other payables	-	-	74.328	74.328	-
Leases to be paid	-	-	931.502	931.502	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.567.343</u>	<u>3.567.343</u>	<u>2.676.417</u>

	Carrying value			Fair value	
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Level 2	
<b>2023</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	946.188	-	946.188	-
Restricted cash	-	21.760	-	21.760	-
Derivative financial instruments	191.990	-	-	191.990	191.990
Dividends receivable	-	9.659	-	9.659	-
Trade and other receivables	-	44.579	-	44.579	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>191.990</u>	<u>1.022.186</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.214.176</u>	<u>191.990</u>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>					
Derivative financial instruments	322.822	-	-	322.822	322.822
<b>Total</b>	<u>322.822</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>322.822</u>	<u>322.822</u>
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>					
Loans and financing	-	-	2.042.543	2.042.543	2.121.811
Trade and other payables	-	-	69.006	69.006	-
Leases to be paid	-	-	977.143	977.143	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.088.692</u>	<u>3.088.692</u>	<u>2.121.811</u>

**Consolidated**

	Carrying value			Fair value	
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Level 2	
<b>2024</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
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	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>148.530</u>	<u>1.253.940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.402.470</u>	<u>148.530</u>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>					
Derivative financial instruments	173.258	-	-	173.258	173.258
<b>Total</b>	<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	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.176.287</b>	<b>4.176.287</b>	<b>2.751.657</b>

	Carrying value			Total	Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities		Level 2
<b>2023</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	999.121	-	999.121	-
Restricted cash	-	21.760	-	21.760	-
Derivative financial instruments	191.990	-	-	191.990	191.990
Dividends receivable	-	2.215	-	2.215	-
Trade and other receivables	-	105.736	-	105.736	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.990</b>	<b>1.128.832</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.320.822</b>	<b>191.990</b>

**Financial liabilities measured at fair value**

Derivative financial instruments	322.822	-	-	322.822	322.822
<b>Total</b>	<b>322.822</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>322.822</b>	<b>322.822</b>

**Financial liabilities not measured at fair value**

Loans and financing	-	-	2.124.729	2.124.729	2.203.996
Trade and other payables	-	-	107.540	107.540	-
Leases to be paid	-	-	1.224.355	1.224.355	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.456.624</b>	<b>3.456.624</b>	<b>2.203.996</b>

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 March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

**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 financial statements was as follows:

	<u>Company</u>		<u>Consolidated</u>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	980.080	946.188	1.049.863	999.121
Restricted cash	19.582	21.760	19.582	21.760
Trade and other receivables	86.987	44.579	180.607	105.736
Hedging instruments	148.422	191.990	148.530	191.990
	<u>1.235.071</u>	<u>1.204.517</u>	<u>1.398.582</u>	<u>1.318.607</u>
Current	1.136.446	1.017.821	1.255.156	1.084.847
Non-current	98.625	186.696	143.426	233.760

**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 financial statements, for which impairment losses were recognized according to internal risk assessments, was as follows:

	<b>Company</b>					
	<b>31/03/2024</b>			<b>31/03/2023</b>		
	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%	64.207	-	0%	26.222	-
Past due 1-30 days	0%	21.735	-	0%	9.618	-
Past due 31-60 days	0%	758	-	0%	15	-
Past due 61-90 days	0%	58	-	0%	13	-
Past due 91-180 days	0%	169	-	0%	59	-
Past due 181-360 days	85%	397	338	97%	29	28
Past due for more than 360 days	100%	2.548	2.548	100%	810	810
		<u>89.872</u>	<u>2.886</u>		<u>36.766</u>	<u>838</u>

	<b>Consolidated</b>					
	<b>31/03/2024</b>			<b>31/03/2023</b>		
	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%	150.764	-	0%	32.657	-
Past due 1-30 days	0%	28.337	-	0%	12.621	-
Past due 31-60 days	0%	1.008	-	0%	15	-
Past due 61-90 days	0%	72	-	0%	13	-
Past due 91-180 days	0%	364	-	0%	59	-
Past due 181-360 days	74%	457	338	97%	29	28
Past due for more than 360 days	100%	2.550	2.548	100%	810	810
		<u>183.552</u>	<u>2.886</u>		<u>46.204</u>	<u>838</u>

Changes in the allowance for ECLs were:

	<b>Company</b>		<b>Consolidated</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Opening balance	(885)	(789)	(885)	(789)
Estimated loss	(2.070)	(117)	(2.070)	(117)
Write-off	10	21	10	21
Effect of foreign currency translation	59	-	59	-
	<u>(2.886)</u>	<u>(885)</u>	<u>(2.886)</u>	<u>(885)</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***

	<b>2024</b>					
	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Contractual flow</b>	<b>Within 12 months</b>	<b>Between one and two years</b>	<b>Between two and five years</b>	<b>Over five years</b>
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)	<u>2.561.513</u>	<u>3.720.949</u>	<u>378.606</u>	<u>661.583</u>	<u>1.145.579</u>	<u>1.535.181</u>
	<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

	2023					
	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)	69.006	69.006	68.570	22	22	392
Leases payable	977.143	1.585.374	183.326	150.634	405.684	845.730
Derivative financial instruments	322.822	322.822	181.306	56.359	64.938	20.219
Loans and financing (note 11)	2.042.543	2.562.599	393.660	269.562	806.139	1.093.238
	<u>3.411.514</u>	<u>4.539.801</u>	<u>826.862</u>	<u>476.577</u>	<u>1.276.783</u>	<u>1.959.579</u>
Current	560.917	826.862				
Non-current	2.850.597	3.712.939				

### **Consolidated**

	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				

### **Consolidated**

	2023					
	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)	107.540	107.540	107.104	22	22	392
Leases payable	1.224.355	1.967.893	188.179	207.080	546.275	1.026.359
Derivative financial instruments	322.822	322.822	181.306	56.359	64.938	20.219
Loans and financing (note 11)	2.124.729	2.697.217	410.326	283.913	845.715	1.157.263
	<u>3.779.446</u>	<u>5.095.472</u>	<u>886.915</u>	<u>547.374</u>	<u>1.456.950</u>	<u>2.204.233</u>
Current	632.395	886.915				
Non-current	3.147.051	4.208.557				

#### *(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*

At the reporting date the profile of the Company and its subsidiaries' interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	<b>Company</b>		<b>Consolidated</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	946.894	906.885	1.007.783	941.533
Restricted cash (note 4)	19.582	21.760	19.582	21.760
Financial liabilities				
Loans and financing (note 11)	2.333.627	1.922.654	2.408.867	2.004.813

*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 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	2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
<b>Financial assets</b>										
Financial investments	946.894	CDI	10,65%	100.844	11,18%	105.886	12,25%	115.971	13,31%	126.055
Restricted cash	18.701	CDI	10,65%	1.992	11,18%	2.092	12,25%	2.291	13,31%	2.491
<b>Financial liabilities</b>										
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding	-39.065	TLP	9,65%	-3.768	10,13%	-3.957	11,09%	-4.333	12,06%	-4.710
Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	-372.848	CDI	12,65%	-47.171	13,28%	-49.530	14,55%	-54.247	15,81%	-58.963
Capital market	-1.845.054	IPCA (Consumer Price Index)	14,51%	-267.737	15,24%	-281.124	16,69%	-307.898	18,14%	-334.671
Finem / FCO	-8.079	TX. JRSVAR	6,82%	-551	7,16%	-579	7,84%	-634	8,53%	-689
Multilateral / Working Capital	-53.592	LIBOR 6m	11,16%	-5.979	11,71%	-6.278	12,83%	-6.876	13,95%	-7.474
Working capital	-14.989	LIBOR 3m	3,43%	-514	3,60%	-540	3,94%	-591	4,29%	-642
<b>Net finance costs (estimated)</b>				<u>-222.884</u>		<u>-234.030</u>		<u>-256.317</u>		<u>-278.603</u>
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						<u>-11.146</u>		<u>-33.433</u>		<u>-55.719</u>

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

Instrument	Value	Risk	2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
<b>Financial assets</b>										
Financial investments	946.894	CDI	10,65%	100.844	10,12%	95.802	9,05%	85.717	7,99%	75.633
Restricted cash	18.701	CDI	10,65%	1.992	10,12%	1.892	9,05%	1.693	7,99%	1.493
<b>Financial liabilities</b>										
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	-39.065	TLP	9,65%	-3.768	9,16%	-3.579	8,20%	-3.203	7,23%	-2.826
Capital market	-1.845.054	IPCA (Consumer Price Index)	14,51%	-267.737	13,79%	-254.350	12,33%	-227.576	10,88%	-200.803
Finem / FCO	-8.079	TX. JRSVAR	6,82%	-551	6,48%	-523	5,80%	-468	5,12%	-413
Multilateral / Working Capital	-53.592	LIBOR6m	11,16%	-5.979	10,60%	-5.680	9,48%	-5.082	8,37%	-4.484
Working capital	-14.989	LIBOR3m	3,43%	-514	3,26%	-488	2,91%	-437	2,57%	-386
<b>Net finance costs (estimated)</b>				<b>-222.884</b>		<b>-211.738</b>		<b>-189.451</b>		<b>-167.165</b>
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						11.146		33.433		55.719

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

Instrument	Value	Risk	2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
<b>Financial assets</b>										
Financial investments	1.007.783	CDI	10,65%	107.329	11,18%	112.696	12,25%	123.428	13,31%	134.161
Restricted cash	18.701	CDI	10,65%	1.992	11,18%	2.092	12,25%	2.291	13,31%	2.490
<b>Financial liabilities</b>										
BNDES/Finame/Leasing/CDC	-19.614	SELIC	16,27%	-3.191	17,08%	-3.351	18,71%	-3.670	20,34%	-3.989
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding	-94.691	TLP	10,43%	-9.877	10,95%	-10.371	12,00%	-11.359	13,04%	-12.346
Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	-372.848	CDI	12,65%	-47.171	13,28%	-49.530	14,55%	-54.247	15,81%	-58.964
Capital market	-1.845.054	IPCA (Consumer Price Index)	14,51%	-267.737	15,24%	-281.124	16,69%	-307.898	18,14%	-334.671
Finem / FCO	-8.079	TX. JRSVAR	6,82%	-551	7,16%	-579	7,84%	-634	8,53%	-689
Multilateral / Working Capital	-53.592	LIBOR 6m	11,16%	-5.979	11,71%	-6.278	12,83%	-6.876	13,95%	-7.474
Working capital	-14.989	LIBOR 3m	3,43%	-514	3,60%	-540	3,94%	-591	4,29%	-642
<b>Net finance costs (estimated)</b>				<u>-225.699</u>		<u>-236.985</u>		<u>-259.556</u>		<u>-282.124</u>
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						<u>-11.286</u>		<u>-33.857</u>		<u>-56.425</u>

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

Instrument	Value	Risk	2024							
			Current scenario		Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three	
			%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
<b>Financial assets</b>										
Financial investments	1.007.783	CDI	10,65%	107.329	10,12%	101.962	9,05%	91.230	7,99%	80.497
Restricted cash	18.701	CDI	10,65%	1.992	10,12%	1.892	9,05%	1.693	7,99%	1.494
<b>Financial liabilities</b>										
BNDES/Finame/Leasing/CDC	-19.614	SELIC	16,27%	-3.191	15,46%	-3.031	13,83%	-2.712	12,20%	-2.393
Finame (Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund)/Finem (Machinery and Equipment Financing)/Agricultural funding	-94.691	TLP	10,43%	-9.877	9,91%	-9.383	8,87%	-8.395	7,82%	-7.408
Multilateral / Working capital / Capital Market / Agricultural Costing	-372.848	CDI	12,65%	-47.171	12,02%	-44.812	10,75%	-40.095	9,49%	-35.378
Capital market	-1.845.054	IPCA (Consumer Price Index)	14,51%	-267.737	13,79%	-254.350	12,33%	-227.576	10,88%	-200.803
Finem / FCO	-8.079	TX. JRSVAR	6,82%	-551	6,48%	-523	5,80%	-468	5,12%	-413
Multilateral / Working Capital	-53.592	LIBOR6m	11,16%	-5.979	10,60%	-5.680	9,48%	-5.082	8,37%	-4.484
Working capital	-14.989	LIBOR3m	3,43%	-514	3,26%	-488	2,91%	-437	2,57%	-386
<b>Net finance costs (estimated)</b>				<u>-225.699</u>		<u>-214.413</u>		<u>-191.842</u>		<u>-169.274</u>
Impact on profit or loss and equity (variation)						<u>11.286</u>		<u>33.857</u>		<u>56.425</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 denominating 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 denominating in foreign currencies are backed by assets that are also denominating in foreign currency (export of sugar at a price denominating 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	2024		2023	
	R\$	US\$	R\$	US\$
Cash and cash equivalents	32.071	6.419	33.987	6.690
Trade and other receivables	28.123	5.629	15.050	2.962
Loans and financing	(116.381)	(23.294)	(194.509)	(38.286)
Net exposure	<u>(56.187)</u>	<u>(11.246)</u>	<u>(145.472)</u>	<u>(28.634)</u>

*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	6.419	32.071	1.604	3.208	4.812	(1.604)	(3.208)	(4.812)
Trade and other receivables	5.629	28.123	1.406	2.812	4.218	(1.406)	(2.812)	(4.218)
<i>Liabilities</i>								
Loans and financing	(23.294)	(116.381)	(5.819)	(11.638)	(17.457)	5.819	11.638	17.457
<i>Impact on profit or loss and Equity</i>			<u>(2.809)</u>	<u>(5.618)</u>	<u>(8.427)</u>	<u>2.809</u>	<u>5.618</u>	<u>8.427</u>

(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	Maturity (crop)	Volume*		Notional (R\$ mil)	
		31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
<b>Physical/receivables</b>					
<b>Wares</b>					
Sugar (tonnes)	2023-24	-	265.000	-	664.201
Sugar (tonnes)	2024-25	620.000	265.000	1.543.465	619.621
Sugar (tonnes)	2025-26	620.000	265.000	1.483.419	602.889
Sugar (tonnes)	2026-27	620.000	-	1.460.611	-
Ethanol (m3)	2023-24	-	400.000	-	1.161.500
Ethanol (m3)	2024-25	305.000	400.000	723.963	1.161.500
Ethanol (m3)	2025-26	305.000	400.000	723.963	1.161.500
Ethanol (m3)	2026-27	305.000	-	723.963	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>6.659.384</b>	<b>5.371.211</b>
<b>Futures contracts (forward)</b>					
<b>Long position</b>					
<b>Wares</b>					
Sugar (tonne)	2024-25	16.968	-	41.475	-
Sugar (tonne)	2026-27	2.642	-	6.161	-
				<b>47.636</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Short position</b>					
<b>Wares</b>					
Sugar (tonne)	2023-24	-	229.653	-	(575.606)
Sugar (tonne)	2024-25	338.699	211.537	(824.033)	(494.614)
Sugar (tonne)	2025-26	267.813	45.162	(627.269)	(102.746)
Sugar (tonne)	2026-27	11.227	-	(25.806)	-
				<b>(1.477.108)</b>	<b>(1.172.966)</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>5.229.912</b>	<b>4.198.245</b>

\* 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 2023/24 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 March 31, 2024.

Production	Notional	Probable		Elevation		Reduction	
		2024	25%	50%	25%	50%	
Sugar	4.487.495	392.177	1.121.874	2.243.748	(1.121.874)	(2.243.748)	
Ethanol	2.171.889	277.976	542.972	1.085.945	(542.972)	(1.085.945)	
	<b>6.659.384</b>	<b>670.153</b>	<b>1.664.846</b>	<b>3.329.693</b>	<b>(1.664.846)</b>	<b>(3.329.693)</b>	
<b>Futures contracts (forward)</b>							
<b>Wares</b>							
Sugar	(1.429.473)	(1.429.473)	381.186	762.372	(381.186)	(762.372)	
	<b>(1.429.473)</b>	<b>(1.429.473)</b>	<b>381.186</b>	<b>762.372</b>	<b>(381.186)</b>	<b>(762.372)</b>	
<b>Total effect on the Company's profit or loss</b>							
	<b>5.229.911</b>	<b>(759.320)</b>	<b>2.046.032</b>	<b>4.092.065</b>	<b>(2.046.032)</b>	<b>(4.092.065)</b>	

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 March 31, 2024 and 2023, the fair values of transactions with derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes measured according to observable factors, such as prices quoted in active markets or discounted cash flows according to market curves, are as follows:

			2024			
Hedge	Salary	Notional	Company		Consolidated	
			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
			<b>148.422</b>	<b>173.222</b>	<b>148.530</b>	<b>173.258</b>
Current			61.765	88.015	61.765	88.015
Non-current			86.657	85.207	86.765	85.243

			31/03/2023	
Hedge	Salary	Notional	Company and Consolidated	
			Assets	Liabilities
NDF - Sugar	04/2023 a 03/2024	183.366.842	-	133.923
NDF - USD	04/2023 a 03/2024	28.175.298,24	20.128	-
SWAP	04/2023 a 03/2024	1.501.737.774	3.949	47.383
NDF - Sugar	04/2024 a 03/2025	103.061.726	4.581	28.568
NDF - USD	04/2024 a 03/2025	19.031.000	12.171	849
SWAP	04/2024 a 03/2025	1.357.195.756	595	27.359
NDF - Currency	04/2024 a 03/2025	-	1.946	7
NDF - Sugar	04/2025 a 03/2029	19.986.373	-	3.279
NDF - USD	04/2025 a 03/2029	8.374.632	152	-
SWAP	04/2025 a 03/2029	1.461.073.587	24.149	27.718
NDF - Currency	04/2025 a 03/2029	-	115	-
SWAP	04/2026 a 03/2027	1.062.510.550	-	17.951
SWAP	04/2027 a 03/2028	1.061.700.983	-	15.986
SWAP	04/2028 a 03/2033	2.040.606.952	124.204	19.799
			<b>191.990</b>	<b>322.822</b>
Current			24.077	181.306
Non-current			167.913	141.516

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 March 31, the impacts recognized in profit or loss are shown below:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Hedging transactions, net				

<b>Settled transactions</b>				
Sugar transactions	(213.530)	(136.708)	(213.530)	(136.708)
Foreign exchange transactions	29.146	15.599	29.146	15.599
Index transactions	(25.631)	(59.025)	(25.631)	(59.025)
	<u>(210.015)</u>	<u>(180.134)</u>	<u>(210.015)</u>	<u>(180.134)</u>
<b>Outstanding transactions</b>				
Sugar transactions	97.477	12.410	97.477	12.410
Foreign exchange transactions	6.870	(2.045)	6.943	(2.045)
Index transactions	1.685	7.726	1.685	7.726
	<u>106.032</u>	<u>18.091</u>	<u>106.105</u>	<u>18.091</u>
	<u>(103.983)</u>	<u>(162.043)</u>	<u>(103.910)</u>	<u>(162.043)</u>

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.

## 18 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:

	<b>Company</b>		<b>Consolidated</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Foreign market				
White sugar	73.047	27.182	73.047	27.182
Organic sugar	227.163	234.683	227.163	234.683
	<u>300.210</u>	<u>261.865</u>	<u>300.210</u>	<u>261.865</u>
Domestic market				
Ethanol	440.953	725.439	908.884	917.960
Sugar	706.645	548.810	706.645	548.810
Organic sugar	35.618	39.253	35.618	39.253
Soybean	2.233	742	2.909	742
Electrical energy	-	-	106.701	42.210

Sanitizing	46.082	71.872	46.082	71.872
Derivatives of levedura	8.061	6.060	8.061	6.060
CBIOS	40.924	21.798	70.656	23.268
Other sales	5.972	5.010	14.337	8.237
	<u>1.286.488</u>	<u>1.418.984</u>	<u>1.899.893</u>	<u>1.658.412</u>
Gross revenue for tax purposes	<u>1.586.698</u>	<u>1.680.849</u>	<u>2.200.103</u>	<u>1.920.277</u>
(-) Taxes on sales	(173.634)	(174.071)	(285.152)	(205.575)
(-) Returns	(5.152)	(7.029)	(5.423)	(7.214)
Total net operating revenue	<u>1.407.912</u>	<u>1.499.749</u>	<u>1.909.528</u>	<u>1.707.488</u>
<b>Reconciliation of net revenue per market</b>				
<b>Domestic market</b>				
Gross income	1.286.488	1.418.984	1.899.893	1.658.412
(-) Taxes on sales	(173.634)	(174.071)	(285.152)	(205.575)
(-) Returns	(5.152)	(7.029)	(5.423)	(7.214)
Net revenue	<u>1.107.702</u>	<u>1.237.884</u>	<u>1.609.318</u>	<u>1.445.623</u>
<b>Foreign market</b>				
Gross income	300.210	261.865	300.210	261.865
Net revenue	<u>300.210</u>	<u>261.865</u>	<u>300.210</u>	<u>261.865</u>
<b>Total net revenue</b>	<u>1.407.912</u>	<u>1.499.749</u>	<u>1.909.528</u>	<u>1.707.488</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.

## 19 Operating costs and expenses by nature

### a. Cost of sales

	<u>Company</u>		<u>Consolidated</u>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Amortization of biological assets	(251.001)	(181.024)	(411.654)	(214.245)
Crop depreciation	(104.597)	(97.982)	(184.831)	(105.242)
Depreciation of machinery, equipment and facilities	(143.513)	(128.084)	(269.366)	(155.653)
Depreciation of right-of-use	(112.595)	(96.103)	(149.901)	(93.251)
Services rendered by third parties	(78.819)	(76.963)	(98.130)	(81.154)
Personnel costs	(68.521)	(61.396)	(146.418)	(116.289)
Operation and maintenance	(86.976)	(98.372)	(124.517)	(128.926)
Raw material / industrial input	(58.580)	(95.476)	(85.108)	(144.291)
Freight	(34.919)	(41.540)	(34.919)	(41.599)
Other expenses	(21.960)	(22.186)	(3.235)	(31.681)
CBIOS	(40.376)	(16.722)	(48.914)	(16.722)
Reversal of impairment on sugar cane crops	-	-	199.065	8.185
	<u>(1.001.857)</u>	<u>(915.848)</u>	<u>(1.357.928)</u>	<u>(1.120.868)</u>

### b. Selling expenses

	<u>Company</u>		<u>Consolidated</u>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Transportation expenses	(54.847)	(49.599)	(54.848)	(49.639)
Sales commissions	(8.949)	(10.849)	(9.771)	(10.966)
Personnel costs	(16.847)	(13.741)	(16.875)	(13.741)
Other expenses	(12.233)	(8.584)	(12.454)	(8.600)
Services rendered by third parties	(19.451)	(34.162)	(22.601)	(34.749)
Storage / greenhouse / inspection - sugar	(11.680)	(9.315)	(11.680)	(9.315)
Depreciation	(5.430)	(5.652)	(5.592)	(5.792)
Insurance expenses	(2.717)	(2.411)	(2.717)	(2.411)

Advertising	(1.650)	(1.290)	(1.650)	(1.290)
	(133.804)	(135.603)	(138.188)	(136.503)

**c. General and administrative expenses**

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Personnel costs	(41.300)	(38.351)	(47.780)	(42.626)
Services rendered by third parties	(37.712)	(33.313)	(43.695)	(37.702)
Other expenses	(9.901)	(5.330)	(17.808)	(4.767)
Depreciation	(3.612)	(3.414)	(5.078)	(4.159)
Tax expenses - Protege/GO	(15.675)	(16.334)	(15.675)	(16.334)
Early production	(3.732)	(4.920)	(3.732)	(4.920)
Tax expenses	(8.188)	8.833	(12.670)	8.484
Aid and donations	(1.696)	(1.733)	(1.696)	(1.733)
Reversal/(Provision) for contingencies	4.938	174	4.938	173
	(116.878)	(94.388)	(143.196)	(103.584)

**20 Other operating revenues (expenses) net**

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Tax incentive - produce (a)	37.316	49.199	37.316	49.199
Tax incentive - boosting (b)	19.142	30.178	19.142	30.178
Granted credit on anhydrous ethanol (c)	30.696	43.762	30.696	43.762
Credit grant on ethanol Carb.	-	16.331	-	55.733
Left	636	2.333	636	2.333
Disposal of property, plant and equipment items	9.717	6.836	9.717	6.836
Decarbonization credit rating (d)	30.446	28.785	32.322	36.342
PIS (Contribution to the Social Integration Program) and COFINS (Contribution for Social Security) calculated on the ICMS calculation base	-	3.661	-	3.661
Other operating income	8.553	8.404	13.434	14.356
Gain on bargain purchase in subsidiary	-	428.011	-	428.011
	136.506	617.500	143.263	670.411
(-) Other expenses	(507)	(95)	(21.409)	(205)
(-) Cost of disposal of assets written off	(10.101)	(3.672)	(10.102)	(4.501)
	(10.608)	(3.767)	(31.511)	(4.706)
<b>Other operating income</b>	125.898	613.733	111.752	665.705

- (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.

## 21 Net finance income (costs)

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Finance costs</b>				
Interest	(314.181)	(236.918)	(350.963)	(243.393)
Granted discounts	(3.757)	(2.616)	(3.757)	(2.950)
Other	(15.666)	(28.803)	(15.914)	(28.999)
	(333.604)	(268.337)	(370.634)	(275.342)
<b>Finance income</b>				
Income from financial investments	106.775	138.013	111.658	143.037
Interest	11.432	25.096	11.859	25.098
Other	14.010	8.127	14.057	8.147
	132.217	171.236	137.574	176.282
<b>Foreign exchange and monetary fluctuations, net</b>				
Trade payables	74	2.946	74	2.946
Cash equivalents	(791)	2.661	(791)	2.661
Loans and financing	3.948	(13.450)	3.948	(13.450)
	3.231	(7.843)	3.231	(7.843)
<b>Hedging transactions, net</b>				
<b>Settled transactions</b>				
Sugar transactions	(213.530)	(136.708)	(213.530)	(136.708)
Foreign exchange transactions	29.146	15.599	29.146	15.599
Index transactions	(25.631)	(59.025)	(25.631)	(59.025)
	(210.015)	(180.134)	(210.015)	(180.134)
<b>Outstanding transactions</b>				
Sugar transactions	97.477	12.410	97.477	12.410
Foreign exchange transactions	6.870	(2.045)	6.943	(2.045)
Index transactions	1.685	7.726	1.685	7.726
	106.032	18.091	106.105	18.091
	(103.983)	(162.043)	(103.910)	(162.043)
<b>Net finance costs</b>	<b>(302.139)</b>	<b>(266.987)</b>	<b>(333.739)</b>	<b>(268.946)</b>

## 22 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	
	2024	2023
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	85.118	692.329
Weighted average number of shares available to shareholders	297.391.104	294.103.719
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in reais)	0,2862	2,3540

## 23 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 March 31, 2024, which was 6.30% p.a. (8.50% p.a. as of March 31, 2023).

Agricultural partnership agreements are distributed as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Partnership area	73,185 hectares	71,992 hectares	115,211 hectares	71,992 hectares

Changes in the right of use during the year ended March 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Company			
	Agricultural partnership	Industrial plant	Rents	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2022	730.575	73.855	3.309	807.739
Additions	314.573	-	-	314.573
Depreciation	(93.390)	(34.083)	(379)	(127.852)
Remeasurements	65.889	3.357	182	69.428
Write-off	(49.912)	-	-	(49.912)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	967.735	43.129	3.112	1.013.976
Additions	93.953	-	-	93.953
Depreciation	(103.598)	(34.503)	(403)	(138.504)
Remeasurements	(559)	-	-	(559)
Write-off	(3.645)	-	-	(3.645)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	953.886	8.626	2.709	965.221

	Consolidated		
	Agricultural partnership	Rents	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2022	730.575	3.309	733.884
Addition by business combination	176.054	22.962	199.016
Additions	421.699	-	421.699
Depreciation	(113.412)	(9.061)	(122.473)
Remeasurements	80.338	182	80.520
Write-off	(49.912)	-	(49.912)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	1.245.342	17.392	1.262.734
Additions	325.765	-	325.765
Depreciation	(159.418)	(7.795)	(167.213)
Remeasurements	3.387	-	3.387

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Write-off	(3.645)	-	(3.645)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>1.411.431</u>	<u>9.597</u>	<u>1.421.028</u>

Changes in lease and agricultural partnership liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024 were as follows:

	<b>Company</b>			
	<b>Agricultural partnership</b>	<b>Industrial plant</b>	<b>Rents</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance as of March 31, 2022	706.035	76.892	3.309	786.236
Addition by business combination	-	-	-	-
Additions	314.573	-	-	314.573
Depreciation	(89.359)	(33.991)	(385)	(123.735)
Write-off	(49.912)	-	-	(49.912)
Repayment of interest	(47.710)	(5.253)	(102)	(53.065)
Pledges Provisioned	47.710	5.253	102	53.065
Subsequent measurements	46.224	3.575	182	49.981
Additions	93.953	-	-	93.953
Depreciation	(100.492)	(34.502)	(396)	(135.390)
Write-off	(3.645)	-	-	(3.645)
Repayment of interest	(47.893)	(5.673)	(104)	(53.670)
Pledges Provisioned	47.893	5.673	104	53.670
Subsequent measurements	(559)	-	-	(559)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>916.818</u>	<u>11.974</u>	<u>2.710</u>	<u>931.502</u>

	<b>Consolidated</b>		
	<b>Agricultural partnership</b>	<b>Rents</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance as of March 31, 2022	706.035	3.309	709.344
Addition by business combination	180.218	24.587	204.805
Additions	421.699	-	421.699
Depreciation	(109.261)	(9.110)	(118.371)
Write-off	(49.912)	-	(49.912)
Repayment of interest	(56.209)	(1.313)	(57.522)
Pledges Provisioned	56.209	1.313	57.522
Subsequent measurements	55.951	839	56.790
Balance as of March 31, 2023	<u>1.204.730</u>	<u>19.625</u>	<u>1.224.355</u>
Additions	325.765	-	325.765
Depreciation	(161.393)	(8.743)	(170.136)
Write-off	(3.645)	-	(3.645)
Repayment of interest	(72.933)	(812)	(73.745)
Pledges Provisioned	72.933	812	73.745
Subsequent measurements	3.387	-	3.387
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>1.368.844</u>	<u>10.882</u>	<u>1.379.726</u>

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

**Company**

	<b>2024</b>				
	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Within 12 months</b>	<b>Between one and two years</b>	<b>Between two and five years</b>	<b>Over five years</b>
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				

	<b>2023</b>				
	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Within 12 months</b>	<b>Between one and two years</b>	<b>Between two and five years</b>	<b>Over five years</b>
Agricultural partnerships payable	444.847	27.079	59.172	139.217	219.379
Agricultural partnerships payable (parties related)	482.714	22.919	64.787	165.469	229.539
Urban property leases (parts related)	3.106	378	378	1.134	1.216
Leases payable (parties related)	<u>46.476</u>	<u>37.851</u>	<u>8.625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>977.143</u>	<u>88.227</u>	<u>132.962</u>	<u>305.820</u>	<u>450.134</u>
Current	88.227				
Non-current	888.916				

### Consolidated

	<b>2024</b>				
	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Within 12 months</b>	<b>Between one and two years</b>	<b>Between two and five years</b>	<b>Over five years</b>
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)	<u>2.710</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>1.521</u>	<u>304</u>
	<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				

	<b>2023</b>				
	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Within 12 months</b>	<b>Between one and two years</b>	<b>Between two and five years</b>	<b>Over five years</b>
Agricultural partnerships payable	722.017	82.527	99.262	233.047	307.181
Agricultural partnerships payable (parties related)	482.714	22.919	64.787	165.469	229.539
Leases	16.518	7.442	4.256	4.820	-
Leases (parties related)	<u>3.106</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>1.134</u>	<u>1.216</u>
	<u>1.224.355</u>	<u>113.266</u>	<u>168.683</u>	<u>404.470</u>	<u>537.936</u>
Current	113.266				
Non-current	1.111.089				

## 24 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:

<b>Product</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Sugar (in tonnes) - Jalles Machado Unit	47.099	21.320
Ethanol (m <sup>3</sup> )	7.215	8.889

Crop commitments are the following:

Sugar		
<b>Crop</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
2020/2021 (in tonnes)	-	64
2021/2022 (in tonnes)	-	123
2022/2023 (in tonnes)	2.060	21.133
2023/2024 (in tonnes)	42.689	-
2024/2025 (in tonnes)	2.350	-
	<u>47.099</u>	<u>21.320</u>
Ethanol		
<b>Crop</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
2022/2023 (m <sup>3</sup> )	7.215	8.889
	<u>7.215</u>	<u>8.889</u>

## 25 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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, key management personnel compensation totaled R\$10,349 (R\$8,891 as of March 31, 2023), recorded as administrative expenses, and include salaries, fees, variable compensation, direct and fringe 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 March 31, 2024 and 2023, as well as the transactions that had an impact on profit or loss for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 with respect to transactions with related parties, result mainly from transactions with shareholders and companies related to the same economic group.

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	<b>Company</b>					
	<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities</b>		<b>Result</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Current</b>						
Banks - checking account (note 3) (c)	492	2.373	-	-	-	-
Financial investments (note 3) (c)	10.344	35.077	-	-	4.024	9.124
Inventories (note 6)	-	38	-	-	(179)	(370)
	<u>10.836</u>	<u>37.488</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.845</u>	<u>8.754</u>
<b>Dividends receivable</b>						
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	3.888	2.215	-	-	-	-
	<u>3.888</u>	<u>2.215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Current</b>						
<b>Trade receivables and trade payables (note 5) (note 12)</b>						
Albioma Codora Energy S/A (a) (b)	-	-	-	-	1.693	807
Albioma Esplanada Energia S/A.	-	-	-	-	(445)	(6.522)
Santa Vitória Açúcar e Alcool Ltda.	81	-	-	29	596	(17)
Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S/A	5	5	-	-	60	60
Vera Cruz Agropecuária Ltda.	-	-	-	-	11	28
Solo Verde S.A.	-	-	-	-	441	612
Return on guarantees to shareholders (h)	-	-	514	1.081	(2.730)	(4.988)
	<u>86</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>1.110</u>	<u>(374)</u>	<u>(10.020)</u>
<b>Leases (note 22)</b>						
Leases payable (e)	-	-	12.481	38.229	(5.688)	(7.100)
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	30.746	22.919	(2.418)	(4.571)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43.227</u>	<u>61.148</u>	<u>(8.106)</u>	<u>(11.671)</u>
<b>Non-current (note 5)</b>						
Purolim S/A	525	463	-	-	62	68
Solo Verde S.A. (i)	-	682	-	-	-	124
	<u>525</u>	<u>1.145</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>192</u>
<b>Right of use (note 22)</b>						
Right-of-use - partnerships (f)	474.543	482.714	-	-	(55.730)	12.612
Right of use - leases (g)	14.684	49.582	-	-	(34.906)	(30.923)
	<u>489.227</u>	<u>532.296</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(90.636)</u>	<u>(18.311)</u>
<b>Leases (note 22)</b>						
Leases payable (e)	-	-	2.203	11.353	(89)	(2.012)
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	443.797	459.795	(22.082)	(45.443)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>446.000</u>	<u>471.148</u>	<u>(22.171)</u>	<u>(47.455)</u>

	<b>Consolidated</b>					
	<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities</b>		<b>Result</b>	
	<b>31/03/2024</b>	<b>31/03/2023</b>	<b>31/03/2024</b>	<b>31/03/2023</b>	<b>31/03/2024</b>	<b>31/03/2023</b>
<b>Current</b>						
Banks - checking account (note 3) (c)	948	5.946	-	-	-	-
Financial investments (note 3) (c)	50.673	65.227	-	-	8.071	10.865
Inventories (note 6)	-	38	-	-	(179)	(370)
	<u>51.621</u>	<u>71.211</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7.892</u>	<u>10.495</u>
<b>Dividends</b>						
Albioma Esplanada Energia S.A.	3.888	2.215	-	-	-	-
	<u>3.888</u>	<u>2.215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Current</b>						
<b>Trade payables</b>						
Vera Cruz Agropecuária Ltda.	-	-	-	-	11	28
Solo Verde S.A. (i)	-	-	-	-	441	612
Albioma Codora Energia S/A	-	-	-	-	1.693	807
Albioma Esplanada Energia S/A.	-	-	-	-	(445)	(6.522)
Return on guarantees to shareholders (h)	-	-	514	1.081	(2.730)	(4.988)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>1.081</u>	<u>(1.030)</u>	<u>(10.063)</u>
<b>Leases (note 22)</b>						
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	30.746	22.919	(2.418)	(4.571)
Leases payable (e)	-	-	507	378	(15)	(37)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31.253</u>	<u>23.297</u>	<u>(2.433)</u>	<u>(4.608)</u>
<b>Non-current - trade and other receivables (note 5)</b>						
Solo Verde S.A. (i)	-	682	-	-	-	124
	<u>-</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124</u>
<b>Right of use (note 22)</b>						
Right of use - agricultural partnerships (f)	474.543	482.714	-	-	(55.730)	12.612
Right of use - leases (g)	2.710	3.106	-	-	(403)	(197)
	<u>477.253</u>	<u>485.820</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56.133)</u>	<u>12.415</u>
<b>Leases (note 22)</b>						
Agricultural partnerships payable (d)	-	-	443.797	459.795	(22.082)	(45.443)
Leases payable (e)	-	-	2.203	2.728	(89)	(247)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>446.000</u>	<u>462.523</u>	<u>(22.171)</u>	<u>(45.690)</u>

- (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. (formerly called Agrojalles 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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Feeding	26.302	22.220	27.285	26.545
Transport	28.645	26.411	39.140	32.122
Profit sharing	11.360	11.955	13.873	11.955
Medical/dental care	18.905	10.431	23.649	13.286
Education	1.706	1.690	1.706	1.700
Scholarship	85	50	85	50
Other	22.565	18.750	22.653	18.955
	<b>109.568</b>	<b>91.507</b>	<b>128.391</b>	<b>104.613</b>

## 26 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:

	<b>2024</b>				<b>Total</b>
	<b>AED Goias</b>	<b>AED Minas Gerais</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>Other</b>	
Gross income					
Domestic market					
Ethanol	440.953	467.931	-	-	908.884
White sugar	706.645		-	-	706.645
Organic sugar	35.618		-	-	35.618
Soybean	2.232	677	-	-	2.909
Electrical energy	-		106.701	-	106.701
Sanitizing	46.082		-	-	46.082
Derivatives of levedura	8.061		-	-	8.061
CBIOS	40.924	29.732	-	-	70.656
Other sales	5.871	844	7.622	-	14.337
	<u>1.286.386</u>	<u>499.184</u>	<u>114.323</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.899.893</u>
Foreign market					
White sugar	73.047	-	-	-	73.047
Organic sugar	227.163	-	-	-	227.163
	<u>300.210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>300.210</u>
( - ) Taxes, at and sales deductions	<u>(178.787)</u>	<u>(93.105)</u>	<u>(17.217)</u>	<u>(1.466)</u>	<u>(290.575)</u>
Net revenue	<u><b>1.407.809</b></u>	<u><b>406.079</b></u>	<u><b>97.106</b></u>	<u><b>(1.466)</b></u>	<u><b>1.909.528</b></u>
Cost of sales	(990.061)	(304.739)	(63.128)	-	(1.357.928)
Changes in the market value of biological assets	<u>(62.955)</u>	<u>44.727</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18.228)</u>
Gross profit	<u><b>354.793</b></u>	<u><b>146.067</b></u>	<u><b>33.978</b></u>	<u><b>(1.466)</b></u>	<u><b>533.372</b></u>
Selling expenses	(133.804)	(762)	(3.622)	-	(138.188)
Other operating expenses, net	<u>7.018</u>	<u>(24.908)</u>	<u>(15.676)</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>(33.446)</u>
Operating profit	<u><b>228.007</b></u>	<u><b>120.397</b></u>	<u><b>14.680</b></u>	<u><b>(1.346)</b></u>	<u><b>361.738</b></u>
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	13.146	-	-	-	13.146
Net finance income (costs)	<u>(300.721)</u>	<u>(26.562)</u>	<u>(10.534)</u>	<u>4.078</u>	<u>(333.739)</u>
Result before two taxes	<u>(59.568)</u>	<u>93.835</u>	<u>4.146</u>	<u>2.732</u>	<u>41.145</u>
Current and deferred income and social contribution taxes	<u>74.679</u>	<u>(21.432)</u>	<u>(3.515)</u>	<u>(5.759)</u>	<u>43.973</u>
Profit or loss for the year	<u><b>15.111</b></u>	<u><b>72.403</b></u>	<u><b>631</b></u>	<u><b>(3.027)</b></u>	<u><b>85.118</b></u>

	<b>2023</b>				<b>Total</b>
	<b>AED Goiás</b>	<b>AED Minas Gerais</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>Other</b>	
Gross income					
Domestic market					
Ethanol	725.439	192.521	-	-	917.960
White sugar	548.810	-	-	-	548.810
Organic sugar	39.253	-	-	-	39.253
Soybean	742	-	-	-	742
Electrical energy	-	-	42.210	-	42.210
Sanitizing	71.872	-	-	-	71.872
Derivatives of levedura	6.060	-	-	-	6.060
CBIOS	21.798	1.470	-	-	23.268
Other sales	4.952	978	2.307	-	8.237
	<u>1.418.926</u>	<u>194.969</u>	<u>44.517</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.658.412</u>
Foreign market					
White sugar	27.182	-	-	-	27.182
Organic sugar	234.683	-	-	-	234.683
	<u>261.865</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>261.865</u>
( - ) Taxes, at and sales deductions	<u>(181.101)</u>	<u>(24.489)</u>	<u>(5.755)</u>	<u>(1.444)</u>	<u>(212.789)</u>
<b>Net revenue</b>	<b><u>1.499.690</u></b>	<b><u>170.480</u></b>	<b><u>38.762</u></b>	<b><u>(1.444)</u></b>	<b><u>1.707.488</u></b>
Cost of sales	(889.511)	(196.248)	(35.109)	-	(1.120.868)
Changes in the fair value of biological assets	(36.180)	(3.409)	-	-	(39.589)
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b><u>573.999</u></b>	<b><u>(29.177)</u></b>	<b><u>3.653</u></b>	<b><u>(1.444)</u></b>	<b><u>547.031</u></b>
Selling expenses	(135.603)	(900)	-	-	(136.503)
Other operating expenses, net	519.248	41.437	(2.569)	32	558.148
<b>Operating profit (loss)</b>	<b><u>957.644</u></b>	<b><u>11.360</u></b>	<b><u>1.084</u></b>	<b><u>(1.412)</u></b>	<b><u>968.676</u></b>
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	7.957	-	-	-	7.957
Net finance income (costs)	<u>(261.515)</u>	<u>(4.485)</u>	<u>(5.933)</u>	2.987	<u>(268.946)</u>
<b>Result before two taxes</b>	<b><u>704.086</u></b>	<b><u>6.875</u></b>	<b><u>(4.849)</u></b>	<b><u>1.575</u></b>	<b><u>707.687</u></b>
Current and deferred income and social contribution taxes	<u>(26.800)</u>	<u>16.516</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>(5.322)</u>	<u>(15.358)</u>
<b>Profit or loss for the year</b>	<b><u>677.286</u></b>	<b><u>23.391</u></b>	<b><u>(4.601)</u></b>	<b><u>(3.747)</u></b>	<b><u>692.329</u></b>

In the year ended March 31, 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 year ended March 31, 2024 a client accounted for 25.97% of net revenues in the sugar, ethanol and by-products segment in Minas Gerais, and a client accounted for 10.76% of net revenues in the electricity industry in Minas Gerais (in the same period in 2023 no client accounted for 10% or more of net revenues, sugar, ethanol and by-products in Minas Gerais and one client accounted for 10% or more of net revenues reported by the electricity industry in Minas Gerais).

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



*Jalles Machado S.A.*  
*Financial statements*  
*individual company and consolidated as of*  
*March 31, 2024*

Assets	AED			Energy		Total	
	31/03/2024 Goias	31/03/2024 Minas Gerais	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
<b>Current</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	1.020.865	7.030	991.754	21.968	7.367	1.049.863	999.121
Restricted cash	17.453	-	14.149	-	-	17.453	14.149
Trade and other receivables	76.514	23.461	36.482	26.100	11.018	126.075	47.500
Inventories	172.973	45.890	187.179	5.985	9.007	224.848	196.186
Advances to suppliers	1.587	1.091	6.306	596	478	3.274	6.784
Biological assets	402.879	128.384	599.551	-	-	531.263	599.551
Derivative financial instruments	61.765	-	24.077	-	-	61.765	24.077
Recovered taxes	30.882	20.968	108.618	573	3.244	52.423	111.862
Recovered income and social contribution taxes	41.586	-	43.530	8	1.326	41.594	44.856
Dividends receivable	3.888	-	2.215	-	-	3.888	2.215
Other assets	4.281	2.766	5.079	791	3	7.838	5.082
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>1.834.673</b>	<b>229.590</b>	<b>2.018.940</b>	<b>56.021</b>	<b>32.443</b>	<b>2.120.284</b>	<b>2.051.383</b>
<b>Non-current</b>							
<b>Long-term assets</b>							
Restricted cash	2.129	-	7.611	-	-	2.129	7.611
Trade and other receivables	9.314	45.218	58.236	-	-	54.532	58.236
Derivative financial instruments	86.657	108	167.913	-	-	86.765	167.913
Deferred taxes	24.992	0	13.819	24.992	27.323	24.992	41.142
Court deposits	63.476	2.082	112.068	43	-	65.601	112.068
Recovered taxes	12.230	83.701	96.495	6.105	6.521	102.036	103.016
Recovered income and social contribution taxes	-	482	1.662	8	-	490	1.662
<b>Total long-term assets</b>	<b>198.798</b>	<b>131.591</b>	<b>457.804</b>	<b>31.148</b>	<b>33.844</b>	<b>336.545</b>	<b>491.648</b>
<b>Investments</b>	<b>89.650</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82.222</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89.652</b>	<b>82.222</b>
<b>Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>1.675.218</b>	<b>882.250</b>	<b>2.082.099</b>	<b>162.211</b>	<b>175.028</b>	<b>2.719.679</b>	<b>2.257.127</b>
<b>Right of use</b>	<b>956.595</b>	<b>464.433</b>	<b>1.262.734</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.421.028</b>	<b>1.262.734</b>
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>10.125</b>	<b>3.404</b>	<b>13.875</b>	<b>1.224</b>	<b>1.230</b>	<b>14.753</b>	<b>15.105</b>
	<b>2.731.588</b>	<b>1.350.089</b>	<b>3.440.930</b>	<b>163.435</b>	<b>176.258</b>	<b>4.245.112</b>	<b>3.617.188</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>2.930.386</b>	<b>1.481.680</b>	<b>3.898.734</b>	<b>194.583</b>	<b>210.102</b>	<b>4.581.657</b>	<b>4.108.836</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4.765.059</b>	<b>1.711.270</b>	<b>5.917.674</b>	<b>250.604</b>	<b>242.545</b>	<b>6.701.941</b>	<b>6.160.219</b>

	AED			Energy		Total	
	31/03/2024 Goias	31/03/2024 Minas Gerais	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Current</b>							
Loans and financing	229.699	-	222.814	7.878	7.905	237.577	230.719
Leases to be paid	57.969	91.100	113.266	-	-	149.069	113.266
Trade and other payables	73.280	41.236	100.861	44.873	6.243	159.389	107.104
Derivative financial instruments	88.015	-	181.306	-	-	88.015	181.306
Provisions and payroll charges	30.949	12.223	41.561	1.435	970	44.607	42.531
Tax liabilities	10.502	7.742	11.006	2.295	2.663	20.539	13.669
Dividends to be paid	4.775	(1.596)	129.557	1.596	-	4.775	129.557
Income and social contribution taxes payable	1.377	-	1.364	1.106	1.173	2.483	2.537
Advances from clients	27.075	1.784	9.539	91	130	28.950	9.669
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<u>523.641</u>	<u>152.489</u>	<u>811.274</u>	<u>59.274</u>	<u>19.084</u>	<u>735.404</u>	<u>830.358</u>
<b>Non-current</b>							
Loans and financing	2.331.813	-	1.819.729	67.363	74.281	2.399.176	1.894.010
Leases to be paid	861.559	369.098	1.111.089	-	-	1.230.657	1.111.089
Derivative financial instruments	85.207	36	141.516	-	-	85.243	141.516
Deferred taxes	164.718	7.615	214.405	-	-	147.341	214.405
Tax liabilities	7.377	-	4.546	-	-	7.377	4.546
Trade and other payables	419	-	436	-	-	419	436
Provisions for contingencies	13.199	8.367	26.614	-	-	21.566	26.614
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<u>3.464.292</u>	<u>385.116</u>	<u>3.318.335</u>	<u>67.363</u>	<u>74.281</u>	<u>3.891.779</u>	<u>3.392.616</u>
<b>Equity</b>							
Share capital	102.994	817.093	754.676	119.179	227.420	1.039.266	982.096
Profit reserves	660.063	361.360	1.034.126	-	-	1.021.423	955.886
Equity valuation adjustments	12.692	-	13.524	-	-	12.692	13.524
Proposed additional dividends	15.638	(4.788)	-	4.788	-	15.638	-
Treasury share reserve	(14.261)	-	(14.261)	-	-	(14.261)	(14.261)
Accumulated losses	-	-	-	-	(78.240)	-	-
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>777.126</u>	<u>1.173.665</u>	<u>1.788.065</u>	<u>123.967</u>	<u>149.180</u>	<u>2.074.758</u>	<u>1.937.245</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<u><u>4.765.059</u></u>	<u><u>1.711.270</u></u>	<u><u>5.917.674</u></u>	<u><u>250.604</u></u>	<u><u>242.545</u></u>	<u><u>6.701.941</u></u>	<u><u>6.160.219</u></u>

## 27 Statements of cash flows

### Property, plant and equipment

During the year ended March 31, 2024, consisted of expenses on the acquisition of property, plant and equipment of R\$301,976 (Company) (R\$340,111 as of March 31, 2023) and R\$511,444 (Consolidated) (R\$412,476 as of March 31, 2023) in the following manner:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost of acquisition of property, plant and equipment	508.327	548.943	858.928	650.094
Balance of trade payables at the end of the period	(14.815)	(22.110)	(29.202)	(22.110)
Acquisition of Farming	(192.436)	(186.722)	(309.279)	(215.508)
	<b>301.076</b>	<b>340.111</b>	<b>520.447</b>	<b>412.476</b>

## 28 Subsequent events

### Reversal of JBIO penalty

As mentioned in note 20 – Other net operating revenues (expenses), in April 2023 Jalles Bioenergia S.A. was punished by the National Electricity System Operator (ONS) for not complying with the agreement on availability for electricity supply. 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 Emergency Termination. After that provision, the Company obtained authorization in May 2024 to recognize revenues on the penalty adjusted using the IPCA.

### Self-regulation - explain and present effects

On April 1, 2024 the parent company joined the Incentive Self-regulation program, a program that encouraged taxpayers to regularize tax debts, avoiding assessments of deficiency and litigation. The program granted special conditions for the regularization of taxes managed by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service, with a discount of 100% of the late payment interest and without fines imposed by tax auditors.

The Company's joining the program included income and social contribution tax debts of R\$48,767 consisting of the accelerated depreciation encouraged by the crop of sugar cane deducted from the calculation base of those taxes in calendar years from 2020 to 2023 because it understands that this is a controversial tax issue. because it is a temporary adjustment in income tax assessment, it poses an unnecessary risk for the moment.

Because the incentive-based self-regulation program allowed the company to settle 50% of the amount by using the tax loss and social contribution tax credits recognized by the Company itself and its direct and indirect subsidiaries and to pay in installments the remaining balance in 48 months, Jalles consumed R\$20,265 of income and social contribution tax losses by Jalles Bioenergia and R\$4,119 from Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool, R\$24,384 remains to be paid in 48 months in installments.

The impact of the self-regulatory program on the consolidated results at the time of the adhesion was:

	<b>Effects of Self-regulation</b>
Other operating income	4.119
<b>Profit (loss) before finance income (costs), share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees and taxes</b>	<b>4.119</b>
<b>Net finance income (costs)</b>	<b>2.127</b>
<b>Result before two taxes</b>	<b>6.246</b>
Current income and social contribution taxes	(39.615)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes (*)	48.670
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>15.301</b>

(\*) Effect on the reversal of the accelerated depreciation allowed by sugar cane farming, reassembly of tax losses and the negative calculation base and non-tax deductibility of the amnesty of interest and fines on self-regulation debts

### **Issuance of incentive-funded debentures**

On June 5, 2024, the fifth (5th) issue of unsecured simple debentures in a single series was completed. R\$400,000 was raised with a term of ten (10) years.

\* \* \*

## **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 Morais  
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