Jalles

Annual and Sustainability Report **2024/2025 Harvest**

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8th Sustainability Report - 2024/25 Harvest

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Reporting period:

From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

Indicators are highlighted throughout the text and consolidated in the Indicator Booklet at the end of the document.

- Global Reporting Initiative
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)
- Integrated reporting

Verifications and audits

- Bureau Veritas Certification (BVC)
- **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory: ISO 14064**
  Verified by: Bureau Veritas Certification (BVC)
- **Financial data**
  Assurance: KPMG

Scope:

Comments, questions, or suggestions: sgi@jalles.com.

Message from the CEO

GRI 2-22

The 2024/25 harvest was especially challenging, not only for Jalles but for the entire sector. There was a high volume of rainfall in the Goianésia/GO region. On the other hand, a historic drought affected the Santa Vitória/MG region, municipalities where our industrial units are located. These adverse weather conditions highlight the importance of making this issue a priority on the global agenda and underscore the direct and reciprocal relationship between our business and the environment.

We are directly impacted by the climate-related challenges in agriculture and, fully aware of this reality, we have deeply integrated climate risk management into our strategy, including investments in technologies such as advanced irrigation systems, partnerships with the most renowned institutions for the development of more responsive sugarcane varieties, and a range of sustainable agricultural practices

that add value to our operations. Therefore, while we are exposed to the effects of climate change, we also play an active role in mitigating its impact on our performance.

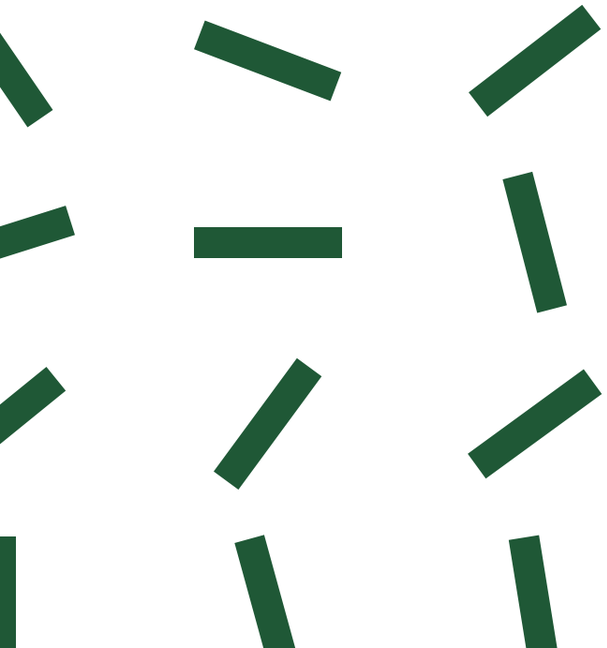
In parallel, we also work to reduce the adverse impacts of our operations. Ethanol production, by itself, represents a significant contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, supporting the decarbonization of the transportation sector. We are also pioneers in the generation of bioenergy and biogas from vinasse in the State of Goiás, producing enough to meet our demand - 93% of our energy matrix already comes from renewable sources - and even exporting surplus energy to the grid, contributing to Brazil's decarbonization efforts and energy security.

We see important emerging opportunities with the Future Fuel Program, which, in addition to gradually increasing the mandatory blend of anhydrous ethanol in gasoline, from 27% to 30% by 2030, also includes new energy alternatives through the National Green Diesel Program and the National Biomethane Program, essential for positioning Brazil as a global leader in the energy transition and promoting the diversification of biofuel production.

We strive to go beyond, adding field efficiency to the industry. In the industry, our closed-loop model allows the reuse of 99.98% of industrial waste, in addition to a closed--loop industrial model that allows 99.5% water reuse. In the field, the Energy Efficiency Scores from the RenovaBio program, significantly above the national average, are a demonstration of the success of this

Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
CEO of Jalles

strategy, to which organic cultivation contributes greatly. In the 2024/25 harvest, it already represents 40% of the area at the Jalles Machado Unit, consolidating the company as one of the largest exporters of organic sugar in the world and the second largest producer. In addition to reduced environmental impacts, strengthening our sustainable agricultural practices and reducing the use of chemical inputs, this front of activity is strategic for our business as it contributes to a diversified product portfolio, with less exposure to the volatility of the commodities market. Organic sugar also has an important positive social impact, as the product is fair trade certified, which allows the allocation of resources to be invested in the community. Since 2018, more than R$ 4.5 million have been accumulated, of which around R$ 3.7 million have been invested in education, health, and reintegration projects into family/society life.



In the communities, we are also a lever for socioeconomic development through decent employment, income, and productive supply chain. Of the 18,000 formal jobs in Goianésia, around 5,000 are at Jalles, not counting outsourced workers. In Santa Vitória, Jalles employs almost 10% of the entire local population.

The success of our journey is only possible thanks to the commitment and dedication of our employees, who cultivate a strong organizational culture, reflected in the pride of belonging, expressed by 70% of the team according to the GPTW methodology. Despite the challenges faced by the sector as a whole, we believe that diverse teams are also fundamental to our competitiveness and longevity. Therefore, we are proud to be the mill that employs the most women and to be evolving in this agenda each cycle. In the 2024/25 harvest, female participation represented 25.4% of the total workforce.

Also from the perspective of our relationship with people, our commitment to safety is another highlight of this harvest, when we achieved a significant 54% reduction in the accident frequency rate, and completed the achievement of ISO 45001 certification at the Otávio Lages Unit.

As the basis of this value generation process from a vision of sustainability integrated into the business and our growth strategy, we have corporate governance, which has been continuously evolving. In this harvest, we began some initiatives prioritized for the year 2024 based on the B3 ISE and the ESG Multi-Year Plan developed in the previous harvest from the integration of the Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC), Environmental Responsibility and Sustainability (RAS), and Agribusiness Quality (QA) structures.

Thus, we want to move forward, celebrating achievements and progress, but also committed to the continuous improvement process, aiming at the generation of shared value with all our stakeholders and society in general..

Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
CEO of Jalles

02

Jalles

2.1 Organization details
2.6 Activities, value chain, and other business relationships

We are a national agribusiness company, based in Goianésia/GO, with diversified operations in the sugar-energy sector. In early 2021, we became the only privately held company in the State of Goiás listed on B3's Novo Mercado segment, with shares traded under the ticker B3: **JALL3**

Our mission, vision, and values are the foundation of our operations. Find out more!

We produce and market, in both domestic and international markets

White granulated sugar

Organic sugar

VHP sugar

La Terre

Anhydrous and hydrous ethanol

Bioenergy

Sanitizers

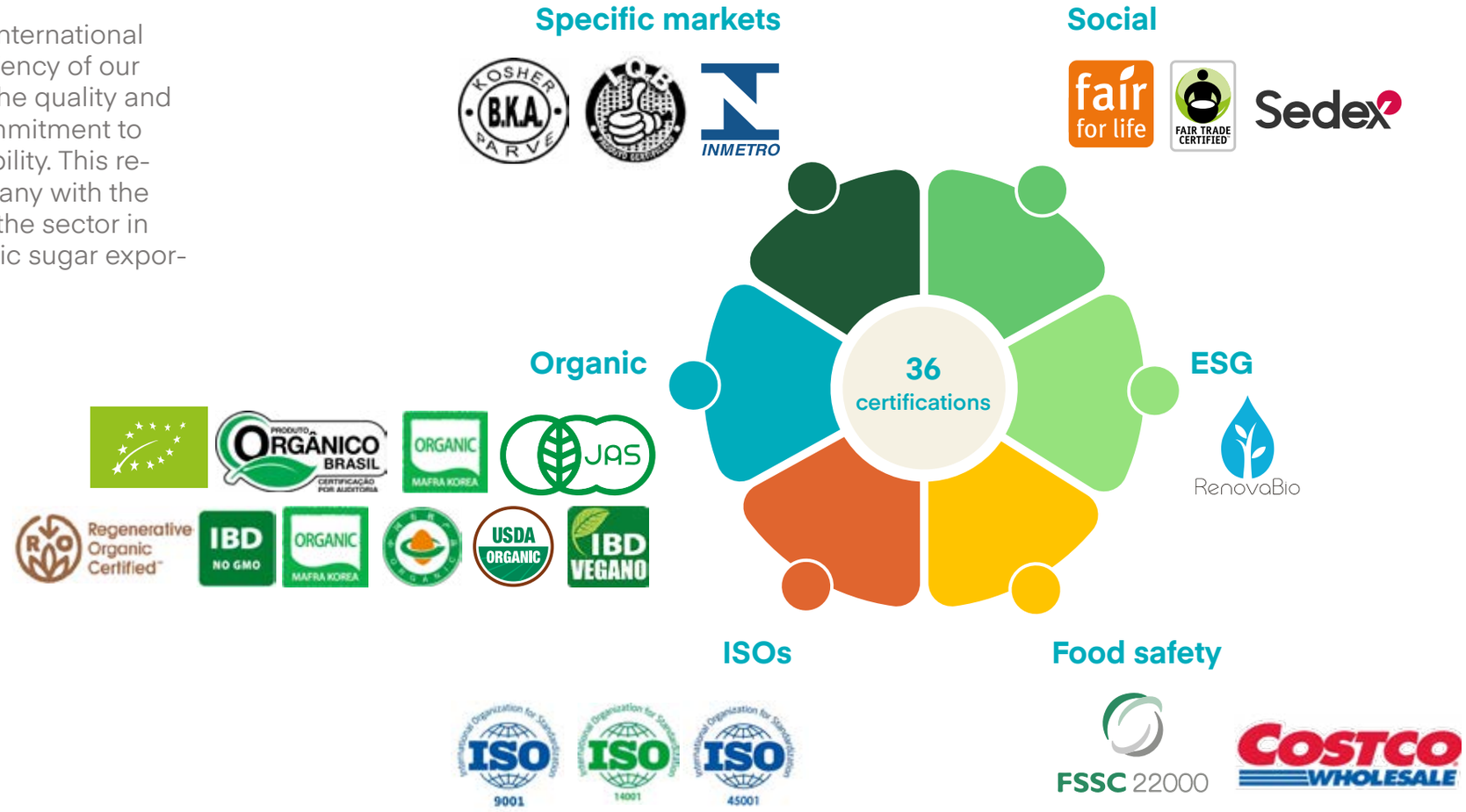
Yeast

Click here to find out more.

With more than 40 years of history, we are leaders in certifications that recognize our commitment to sustainability.

We currently hold 36 national and international certifications that attest to the efficiency of our sustainable agricultural practices, the quality and safety of our products, and our commitment to social and environmental responsibility. This recognition positions us as the company with the highest number of certifications in the sector in Brazil and among the largest organic sugar exporters in the world.

Check out all our certifications by, clicking here.



Our structure

GRI 2.2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting
SASB- FB-AG-000.A 1000.C
SASB-RR-BI-000.A

3 industrial units.

9 millions
tons of sugarcane per harvest (total capacity).

7,868,463
of cultivated land used in production (100% owned).

2.8 thousand m³
daily production capacity for biofuels (including 2 thousand m³ of hydrous ethanol - 800 m³ at UOL and 1.2 thousand at USV - and 800 m³ of anhydrous.

115,619 thousand
hectares of own sugarcane plantations.

40%
of organic sugarcane at the Jalles Machado Unit.

3 own brands.

ITAJA Allgel La Terre

1 biological laboratory.

Other assets

Jalles Machado Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A. (subsidiary) Albioma Participações do Brasil Ltda. Cogeneration Industry Association - COGEN (of which we are shareholders).

For more information and our timeline, click here!

2024/25 Harvest Highlights

Human capital

Increase in female representation in the overall workforce to 25.4%, a rise of 2.72 percentage points compared to the previous harvest, including in leadership positions, where women represent 15%, a growth of 2.88 percentage points.

70% of employees are proud to work at Jalles, according to GPTW methodology, as a result of the “Nossas Raízes” Program initiatives for cultural strengthening and internal belonging.

54% reduction in the workplace accident frequency rate, from 0.68 to 0.31.

Achievement of ISO 45001 certification at the Otávio Lage Unit.

Natural capital

93% renewable energy matrix, strengthening our strategic position, as a result of circular economy through bioenergy generated from bagasse and biogas derived from vinasse.

Environmental recovery and preservation, with 35,324.80 hectares protected, 48,721.26 hectares of Natural Reserve - including Cerrado areas - and over 5 million trees planted since 1986.

99.98% reuse of industrial waste. Highlights include fertigation with vinasse, biogas production (pioneering mill in Goiás), composting with filter cake, and energy generation from sugarcane bagasse.

40% of the sugarcane field at UJM is certified organic, strengthening our sustainable agricultural practices and reducing the use of chemical inputs.

Social and relationship capital

We have invested R$ 846,100 in 16 social projects, with resources from the sale of Fair Trade-certified organic sugar, totaling over R$ 4.5 million since 2018.

Commitment to ethics and compliance in the supply chain, with 24.71% of the approximately 5,336 registered suppliers undergoing socio-environmental and compliance analysis, reinforcing our zero-tolerance policy for practices such as child or slave labor.

Additional allocation of over R$ 1.5 million to the Jalles Machado Foundation.

R$ 2,676,041 of value added distributed, an increase of 29.10% compared to the previous harvest.

Intellectual capital

Start of actions under the ESG Multi-Year Plan, such as structuring the Compliance Program and updating and creating internal policies.

Produtividade agrícola de 84,5 THC (toneladas de cana produzida por hectare), cerca de 8,6% maior que a média de produtividade das usinas do Centro-Sul, segundo o Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira (CTC). Destaque para a produtividade recorde na UJM, atingindo 97,5 t/ha (+8,3%).

Parceria com os principais institutos de pesquisa de variedades de cana-de-açúcar do País (CTC, IAC e RIDESA), resultando em variedades de cana mais responsivas.

36 national and international certifications, attesting to our high quality and sustainability standards, reflecting continued investment in training and leadership, and team development programs.

Use of advanced technology for monitoring, and controlling weeds, diseases, and pests, employing satellites and drones combined with AI resources, ensuring high accuracy in agricultural management through a differentiated approach in precision agriculture.

Manufactured capital

Advancement of Industry 4.0, with artificial intelligence systems for process control, real-time performance dashboards, and visual management of safety and operational efficiency.

Productive flexibility and diversification, enabled by an investment of R$ 173.7 million in the VHP sugar plant at the Santa Vitória Mill and expansion of sugar production capacity at UOL.

High use of industrial capacity, with 86.6% of production capacity used and more than 7.8 million tons of sugarcane processed, a 7.1% increase compared to the previous harvest, consolidating a continuous expansion cycle.

R$ 148.2 million invested in planting and agricultural machinery.

R$ 45 million invested in recent years in the Irrigation 4.0 project, enabling the optimization of irrigation resources.

Financial capital

22.4% increase in net revenue, totaling R$ 2,337.9 million.

19.9% increase in gross profit, totaling R$ 639.5 million.

22.7% increase in Adjusted EBITDA, totaling R$ 1,481.0 million.

03

Our material topics

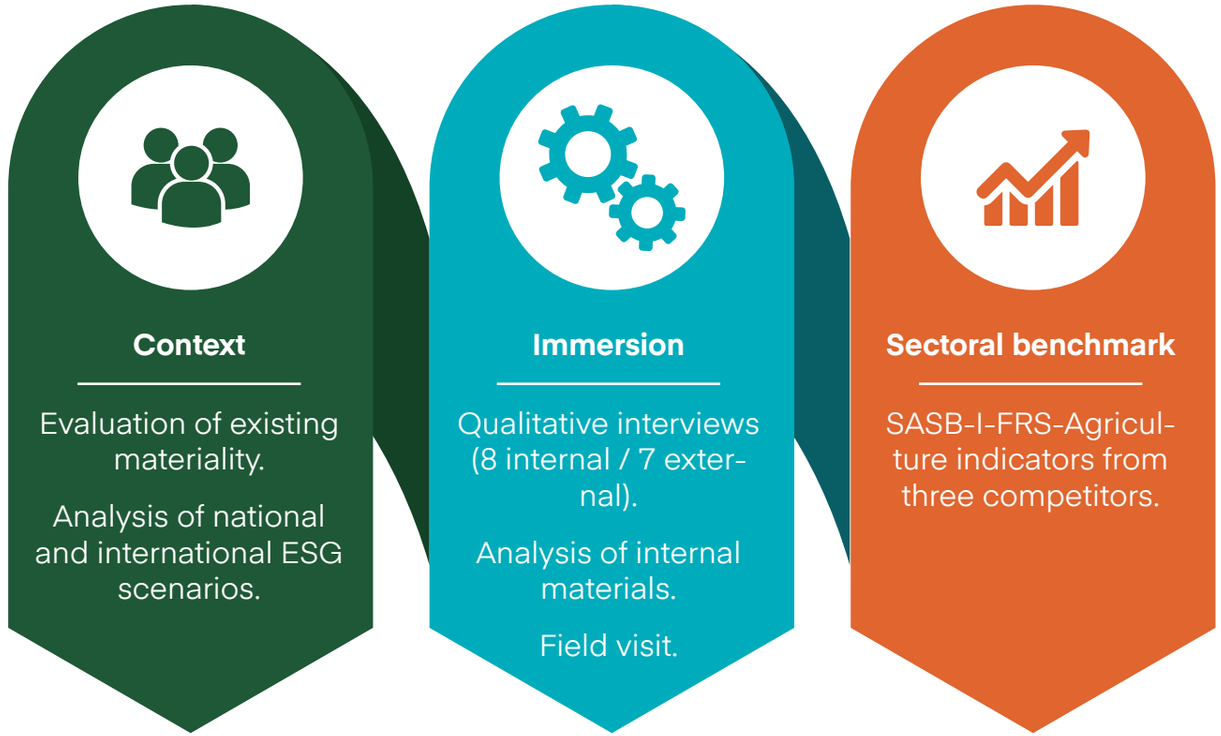
GRI 3-1 - Process to determine material topics
GRI 3-2 - List of material topics
GRI 2-29 - Approach to stakeholder engagement

In the 2024/25 harvest, we reviewed our material topics, compared to the materiality carried out in the 2020/21 harvest, with the support of a specialized external consultancy, using the double materiality methodology and considering impacts, risks, and opportunities from both financial and operational perspectives, as well as those related to the impacts of our operations on the environmental, social, and governance pillars. This review incorporated topics that reflect a more comprehensive analysis, considering not only the company's impacts on society and the environment but also the financial effects of these topics on the business. By integrating the perspective of financial materiality, the matrix began to prioritize topics that represent risks or opportunities with the potential to significantly impact cash flows, operational performance, financial position, cost of capital, or access to financing.

Omitted topics:

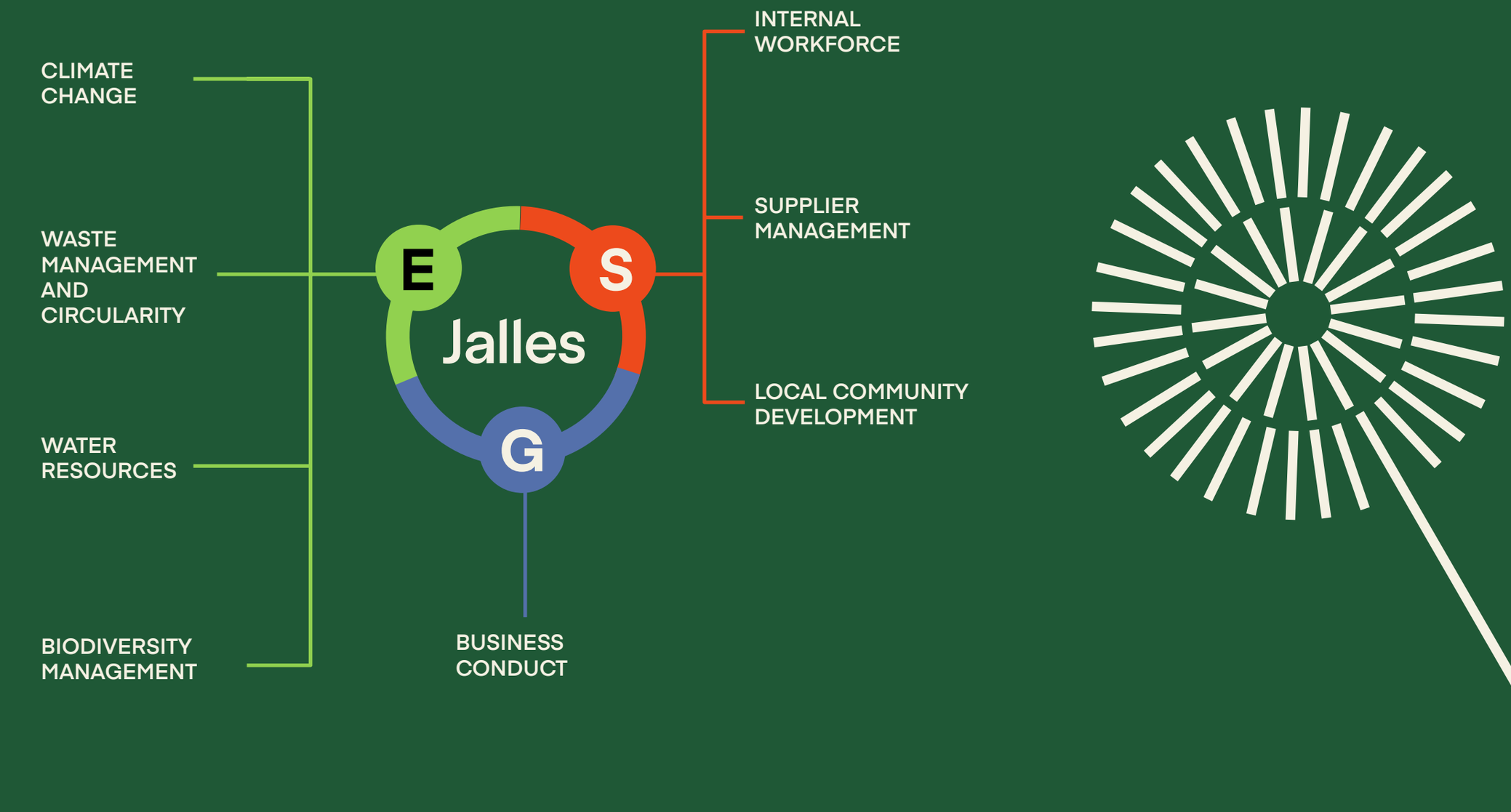
- Engagement and relationship with stakeholders;
- Organic production;
- Sustainable and healthy products;
- Risk management and business opportunities;
- Innovation, technology, and the digital revolution;
- Customer satisfaction;
- B2C relationship and brand strength;
- Transparency and governance;
- Economic performance;
- Social and environmental and product quality certifications;
- Food safety.

The review consisted of three main stages:



JALLES DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Hover over the pillars to learn more.



04

Creating shared value

Our vision is to be a reference in agribusiness, providing food and bioenergy, generating value for the whole of society.

Value generation through sustainable and innovative solutions is part of our vision and, therefore, a strategic driver. We believe that our business model and the way we seek to engage with our various stakeholders allow us to generate economic value while creating social and environmental value. This process includes our continuous efforts to prevent, mitigate, and offset the adverse impacts of our activities and to seek ways to enhance positive impacts, while responsibly managing external context risks to our business, aiming not only to mitigate them but also to turn them into opportunities for improvement and growth.

Using the framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) as reference, we highlight below the key elements of our value generation process.

Our business model

Our business model includes the following value propositions:

- Extract maximum value from sugarcane through intelligent use of resources and efficiency.
- Offer the market sustainable products that contribute to a cleaner energy matrix, essential for the decarbonization of the global economy, in a production process aligned with the concept of circular economy and regenerative agriculture.
- Produce sugar sustainably, helping meet the growing demand of a global population with limited resources, especially new arable land. Sugar is one of the main sources of fast energy, especially in developing countries, and a raw material for other important industries, such as food and pharmaceuticals.
- Produce organic sugar sustainably and market organic products that meet the growing demand from people with new behavioral habits seeking a more balanced lifestyle, especially in developed countries.
- Offer the market certified products that add value by ensuring the highest levels of safety, quality, and sustainability, including a positive social impact through fair trade in the case of organic sugar.
- Enable a more efficient cradle-to--grave lifecycle, capable of monetizing sustainable practices through the generation of credits, such as RenovaBio, a program in which Jalles holds the highest efficiency scores, allowing for a price 1.3% above the sector average.
- Serve as a lever for socioeconomic development in the communities where operations are located, through decent employment, income, and productive linkage. Of the 18,000 registered jobs in Goianésia, around 5,000 are at Jalles, not including outsourced workers. In Santa Vitória, Jalles employs almost 10% of the entire local population.

Hover over the capitals to learn more.

How we generate and share value

Capitals

Human
7,395 employees who contribute to our business and help us create and materialize value for society.

Manufactured
3 operational units and agricultural equipment with embedded technology.

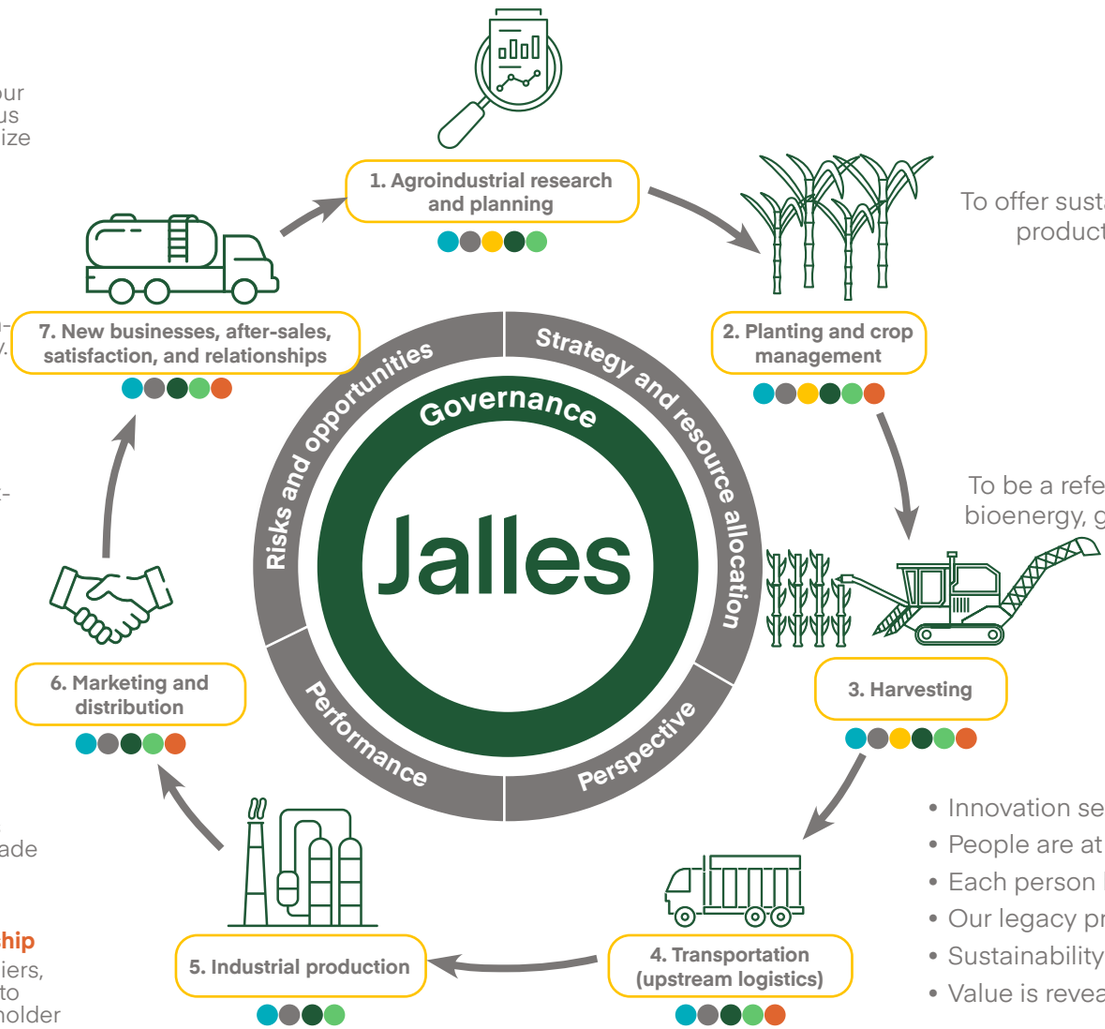
Intellectual
Board of directors, executive board, experienced leaders, and partnerships.

Natural
Natural resources essential to our business - water resources, soil, and biodiversity.

Financial
Financial resources and investments made and received.

Social and relationship
Around 5,000 suppliers, company's license to operate, and stakeholder engagement.

Value chain



Mission

To offer sustainable and innovative solutions through products that promote people's well-being.

Vision

To be a reference in agribusiness, offering food and bioenergy, generating value for the whole of society.

Values

- Innovation serves well-being;
- People are at the center of our decisions;
- Each person has the power to impact the whole;
- Our legacy propels us into the future;
- Sustainability is the essence of our being and doing;
- Value is revealed through the eyes of our customers.

Diversified portfolio with sustainable, high value-added products.

Food
White crystal sugar, VHP, organic sugar, and organic products (La Terre)

Biofuel
Anhydrous, hydrous, and organic ethanol

Renewable energy
Bioenergy and biogas

Hygiene
Sanitizers

Animal feed
Yeast

Strategy and resource allocation

With sustainability as a premise, our growth and consolidation plan was enabled by the IPO on the Stock Exchange, which took place in February 2021. Since then, the schedule has followed as shown below:

Brownfield investment

Industrial park:
R$ 231.2 million

Planting and agricultural machinery:
R$ 148.2 million

Cogeneration of energy:
R$ 93 million

Irrigation plan:
R$ 45 million

There are two strategic fronts:

Vertical growth

Increase in milling capacity through a low-risk organic growth strategy along with the acquisition of industrial assets to boost production.

+ 1 million
tons of additional milling capacity (300 thousand tons at UJM and 700 thousand tons at UOL).

+ 15 percentage points
increase in the mix capacity for sugar production at UOL, from 45% to 60%.

R$ 517.4 millions
of funds from the IPO carried out in 2021, of which R$ 424.1 million had been invested by March 31, 2024, in:

- New decanter and molecular sieve at UJM;
- Second high-pressure boiler at UOL;
- Expansion of sugar storage capacity at UOL;
- Structural expansions for sugarcane reception, warehouse and inventory;
- Expansion of 2,400 ha of irrigation, being 1,350 ha of pivot and 1,050 ha of salvage irrigation;
- Expansion of localized vinasse distribution capacity. Currently, 80% of the area is already nourished with enriched vinasse, replacing the use of Potassium Chloride (the “K” in NPK);
- Expansion of 20 million liters of ethanol storage at UOL;
- Increased efficiency and productivity through practices, processes, and technologies (Industry and Agriculture 4.0).

Horizontal growth

Expansion of activities through the acquisition of the Santa Vitória Unit and ERB MG Energias S.A. - renamed Jalles Bioenergia S.A., the cogeneration unit is attached to the Santa Vitória plant. The unit is located 840 km from the Port of Santos, in a region with high water availability (with 40% of the cultivated area having irrigation potential) and land for future expansion, in a multimodal environment with access to waterways, highways, and railways.

+ 2.7 million tons
of milling capacity
(with the acquisition of USV).

+31.2%
increase in energy generation capacity
(acquisition of Jalles Bioenergia).

Increase in the global
sugar mix from 37.5% to 55% with the installation of the sugar plant in Santa Vitória.

R$ 704.86 million
invested in the acquisition of the unit (2022).

R$ 173.7 million
invested in the sugar plant at USV (2023/24).

Sustainable growth
+ de R$ 1.3 billion
investment in the expansion plan.

Strategic sustainability, our intellectual capital

Regenerative agriculture, circular economy and strong social relations

As a producer of renewable energy and organic food, our strategy is firmly anchored in strengthening our ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) approach, which runs through all areas of the business and plays a key role in the energy transition, based on prioritizing a low-carbon economy.

This begins with our main products - ethanol, bioenergy, and biomethane - as presented in the section "Sustainable and high value-added products", but also in our business model itself, which is based on extracting maximum value from sugarcane through intelligent resource use and efficiency. This is only possible thanks to one of our most valuable assets - **our intellectual capital**. It is represented and driven by the performance and know-how of our leaders and teams, as well as by the investments we make in their development. It is the result of knowledge sharing and growth that guides our relationships, as in the partnerships we establish with academic institutions, consultancies, research and innovation centers, and startups, and in how we use technology from the field to the industry.

In the field, we adopt the principles of regenerative agriculture, which means producing while restoring the land and preserving the environment. By integrating our expertise, technology, and research, our sustainable agricultural practices (see "Natural capital" section) result in a high index of agricultural productivity measured in tons of sugarcane produced per hectare (TCH), which is 8.6% above the average productivity of mills in Brazil's Center-South region in the 2024/25 harvest. As a result of this high productivity and the low land lease costs in the region where we operate, we have maintained a competitive cash cost structure for production. These factors also contribute to minimizing externalities, mitigating risks, and enhancing our value creation.

Together, this high agricultural productivity, low--cost production structure, and portfolio of higher value-added products provide greater resilience in cash generation and operating margins in the face of commodity cycles, which we consider a key competitive advantage.

Organic production, which we pioneered in the state of Goiás, is another demonstration of how our intellectual capital adds value to our business and sets us apart in the market. It boosts our competitive advantage and shared value generation, with more resilient demand and higher prices than conventional sugar. In addition, it results in lower environmental impact, currently accounting for 40% of our production at UJM, a 6-percentage--point increase compared to the previous harvest.

We also ensure maximum resource use, following circularity principles. The filter cake (solid waste generated in the treatment of the juice), for example, is transformed into a compost used as an organic fertilizer which, in turn, reduces the need to use chemical fertilizers, minimizing negative impacts on the soil, water, air, and biodiversity.

Vinasse, a by-product of ethanol distillation, can be rationally used in fertigation and biogas generation. Bagasse is converted into bioenergy and, together with biogas, enables us to operate with an energy matrix that is 93% based on renewable sources, reinforcing

Brazil's leadership in having one of the world's cleanest electricity grids. We also have a surplus for export under long-term contracts with fixed prices through 2044.

The yeast cream, a by-product generated during fermentation, is dried and sold for animal feed, along with the residues from the reproduction of Cotesia wasps. In addition, the closed water circuit system in our industrial operations, combined with the reuse of water from sugarcane, enables smart use of water resources and reduces water consumption per ton of cane processed. These practices are aligned with strategic and sustainable management, where governance serves as a cross-cutting axis, guiding our decisions, actions, and relationships while ensuring business longevity, risk mitigation, opportunity identification, and minimization of externalities.

We have a solid, recognized structure, listed in B3's Novo Mercado, the highest level of corporate governance in the Brazilian stock exchange, a segment exclusive to companies that meet strict standards of transparency, sustainability, and governance, including mechanisms that protect shareholders, especially minority shareholders. The restructuring of the area, initiated in the 2023/24 harvest, demonstrates our commitment to continuous improvement (see "Corporate Governance" section).

As part of the organizational restructuring process, the former Integrated Management System (SGI) was renamed RAS - Environmental Responsibility and Sustainability. This new setting aims to enhan-

ce governance and process efficiency in sustainability and environmental matters through integrated management and the monitoring, recording, and reporting of ESG indicators.

In addition, we are in the process of implementing a structured ESG system, which includes the steps listed below and aims to strengthen the integration of environmental, social, and governance criteria into our corporate strategy.

Pursuit of full compliance is a key part of this process. Compliance with international norms, standards, and guidelines through important certifications (**click here**) is one of the strategies for doing so, in addition to adding value to our processes, products, image, and reputation, along with our documentation framework composed of several policies and rules (**see here**).

Mapping of our current situation to identify strengths and improvement areas.

Creation of a new process model with procedural flows and a focus on legal compliance.

Leadership and stakeholder training.

Review of the documentation framework and implementation of newly established processes.

Dissemination of new workflows and implementation tools.

Our commitments to the SDGs

As part of our commitment to accelerating sustainability actions, we contribute directly or indirectly to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as outlined below.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **CLIMATE CHANGE**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Renewable energy generation I 2. Decarbonization strategy I 3. Carbon credit generation**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
7	• 357.8 thousand m^3 of biofuel produced, which emits on average 90% less GHGs than fossil fuels. • 353.2 GWh of clean and renewable energy (from sugarcane bagasse) exported to the grid. Pioneer mill in Goiás (generation capacity of 1,776 MW/day). • 93% of our internal energy matrix is composed of renewable sources. • 40% of production is organic (a growing trend), which results in reduced environmental impact. • 534,138.00 Cbios registered, with the best emission factor in the South-Central Sugarcane Ethanol category, above the national average. • Studies on the feasibility of renewable fuel alternatives.
9	• The first biogas producer from sugarcane vinasse in the state of Goiás, and one of the largest in Brazil. • High agroindustrial efficiency and a closed-loop industrial model that allows for the reuse of 99.5% of generated waste and zero water discharge. • Gradual progress in consolidating the Industry 4.0 concept, with Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems, performance and safety indicator dashboards.
13	• Carbon inventory certified gold by the GHG Protocol (conducted for 7 consecutive years). • Identification of risks and opportunities based on Think Hazard's assessment and modeling framework. • Signatories of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

MATERIAL TOPIC: **WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULARITY**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Legal compliance management for waste disposal I 2. Circularity of packaging I 3. Waste Management Plans (WMPs) integrated with the Health and Safety Services Waste Management Plan (PGRSS).**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
12	• 99.5% of waste was reused, transformed into economic, natural, and social capital. • Use of vinasse for fertigation within legal limits, reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and, consequently, agriculture's carbon footprint, and for biogas production. • Use of filter cake as fertilizer. • Transformation of sugarcane bagasse into clean energy. • A structured Waste Management Program guided by reference standards, legislation, best practices, the PNRS (National Solid Waste Policy), and our own principles, with three updated Waste Management Plans (PGRs) in 2024. • Reverse logistics with compensation of approximately 345 thousand tons of packaging since 2020.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **WATER RESOURCES**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Legal compliance management I 2. Water management plan I 3. Water efficiency.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
12	• Closed-loop industrial model that enables the reuse of 99.5% of water. • Zero water intake in water-stressed areas. • Irrigation project 4.0 aimed at increasing water use efficiency through various technologies. • Fertigation and organic fertilization as part of our agricultural practices reduce water consumption by up to 25%. • Restoration of riparian forests. • Investment in efficient steam recovery systems.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Legal compliance management I 2. Forest restoration I 3. Biodiversity credits.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
15	• 36,604 native seedlings planted through our ongoing degraded area recovery program (own nursery with 100,000 native seedlings, including legally protected trees and species on the IUCN Red List). • 41,000 hectares of protected areas and a 16,374-hectare Natural Reserve of native Cerrado forest. • 25 km of ecological corridors. • Biological pest control integrated into precision agriculture, fostering the development of beneficial insects. • Fire prevention and control actions.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **INTERNAL WORKFORCE**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Health and safety I 2. Professional development I 3. Transparency and equal pay I 4. DE&I (Diversity, equity and inclusion)**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
3	• Occupational Health and Safety Management System certified by ISO 45001. • Quality of Life program (encouraging physical activity, monitoring occupational health exams, and offering complementary exams for individuals identified with health risk factors).
5	• The mill with the highest female employment rate in Brazil, with 25.4% female participation in the 2024/25 harvest. • 15% of leadership positions held by women, 2.88 percentage points higher than in the previous harvest.
8	• Respect for freedom of association and unions, ensuring a decent work environment in compliance with local laws, and requiring the same from suppliers.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Supplier development I 2. Responsible supply chain management**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
3	• Commitment to Human Rights through the responsible management of our supply chain, incorporating sustainability values and risk mitigation. • Establishment of policies and tools that define strict criteria for the selection, qualification, and monitoring of suppliers and partners, such as the Purchasing and Supplier Relations Policy and the Human Rights Policy, which sets out clear guidelines for promoting and protecting fundamental rights in all operations. • Transparent and accessible Integrity Channel, which allows the registration of reports and manifestations related to conducts incompatible with the company's values, including those involving third parties, guaranteeing confidentiality and proper case investigation.
8	• 100% of suppliers underwent social impact assessments, with no cases of significant negative impact identified. • More than 800 vetted suppliers, contracted based on strict compliance and sustainability criteria.
13	• 100% of suppliers underwent social impact assessments, with no cases of significant negative impact identified.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Foundation I 2. Social Committee I 3. Welfare projects I 4. Local community development strategy I 5. Job creation.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
7	• 353.2 GWh of clean energy exported to the grid.
8	• 7,395 permanent employees, most of whom are from the communities where we operate. • R$ 2.676.041 distributed among employees (in the form of salaries, benefits, and FGTS - Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees), government entities (in the form of taxes and fees), and the community (through social actions and sponsored projects). • Maintenance of Jalles Machado Foundation, in partnership with Otávio Lage Group, focused on social, educational, and environmental development in the communities where we operate. • Fair Trade certification (R$ 846.100 invested in the community through 16 projects, including education initiatives). • Internship, Trainee, and Young Apprentice programs.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **CONDUCTING BUSINESS**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Corporate policies I 2. Reporting and mitigation I 3. Governance forums I 4. Annual training sessions I 5. Certifications I 6. Brand and communication strategy I 7. ESG Governance.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
17	• Database for legal compliance control of partner properties. • Company with the highest number of certifications in the sector in Brazil - 36 national and international certifications that attest to the efficiency of our sustainable agricultural practices, the quality and safety of our products, and our socio-environmental commitment. • Commitments and policies that guide operations, practices, and relationships (see the "Communities" section). • Integrity Program with a channel managed by an independent company. • Governance structure based on the Code of Best Corporate Governance Practices, published by IBGC (Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance).

Sustainable, high value-added products in a diversified portfolio

SASB-RR-BI-000.A I 000.B

Through our agricultural DNA, the use of technology, science, and a highly skilled and committed team, we are able to extract maximum value from sugarcane. As pioneers in organic sugar production, we have become one of the world's largest exporters and the second-largest producer of organic sugar, and we have also consolidated our own B2C (business to consumer) brand, La Terre. This has positioned us as one of the most diversified companies in the Brazilian sugar-energy sector.

The presence of high-value-added products further reinforces this competitive edge, as it reduces our exposure to commodity market volatility and allows us to diversify our client portfolio.

Since 2019, we have gradually increased the share of non-commodity products in our revenue. In 2024, they represented 25% of total gross revenue.

Commercial Volume (thousand)	2024/25	2023/24	%
Commercialized TRS (Total Recoverable Sugars) (thousand tons)	**1,092.8**	**984.5**	**11.0%**
Ethanol (thousand m³)	**360.8**	**352.5**	**2.4%**
Anhydrous Ethanol (thousand m³)	106.4	79.1	34.5%
Hydrous/Organic Ethanol (thousand m³)	100.8	88.2	14.3%
Santa Vitória Hydrous Ethanol (thousand m³)	153.6	185.2	-17.1%
Sugar (thousand tons)	**458.1**	**369.6**	**23.9%**
VHP Sugar Sales (thousand tons)	143.9	26.3	447.6%
Granulated Sugar Sales (thousand tons)	243.0	267.1	-9.0%
Organic Sugar Sales (thousand tons)	71.2	76.2	-6.6%
CBIOS (thousand)	**369.3**	**580.8**	**-36.4%**
Sanitizing Products (thousand boxes)	**598.6**	**925.6**	**-35.3%**
Yeast (thousand tons)	**2.7**	**2.4**	**12.8%**
Exported Energy (GWh)*	**353.2**	**355.0**	**-0.5%**

The value of our products lies not only in how they positively impact our business, but also in how they meet societal demands and contribute to our positive environmental and social impact. To guarantee this value generation process, we have a dedicated Quality department that supervises production through to the finished product, aiming to meet the highest standards required by domestic and international consumers.

To guarantee safe products for human consumption, the process is mapped and monitored through periodic evaluations of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP). In this regard, we also hold the FSSC22000 certification, specific to food safety, food defense, and food fraud.

Sugar

White granulated sugar	VHP sugar	Organic sugar	Organic products (La Terre)
254.8 thousand tons produced, down 5.1%. **R$ 563.3 million** in revenue, 10.7% less.	**87.6 thousand tons produced**, an increase of 918.7%. **R$ 330.9 million**, an increase of 562%.	**105.8 thousand tons produced**, an increase of 8.5%. **R$167.3 million** in revenue, 3.6% more.	**R$ 568.9 thousand** in revenue, 72% more.
Markets served			
North, Northeast, and Mid-west regions of Brazil.	**More than 30 countries across Africa, Asia, America, and Europe.**	**85% abroad, to 20 countries across 4 continents (Asia, America, Europe, and Oceania).** **15% in the domestic market (São Paulo, Brasília, and Rio de Janeiro (major retailers).** **10% market share.**	Present in all Brazilian states except Amazonas and Rondônia.

Sugar (white granulated and VHP)

- Start of operations of the new sugar factory at USV in June 2024, with a capacity of 20,000 50kg sacks per day.
- As of May 20, UOL operates with a sugar production capacity of 225,800 tons per harvest, increasing its mix from 50% to 60%.
- Global sugar production capacity mix increased from 37.5% in the 2023/24 harvest to 50.6% in the 2024/25 harvest.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Essential product, present in about 80% of processed foods and over 100,000 different products (UN/FAO).
- Highly versatile, also used in other industrial processes.
- Increasing global consumption of 1.1% p.a. from 2010 to 2030, reaching 190 million tons consumed (UN/FAO).
- This growth is expected to continue due to population increase, despite efforts to reduce daily per capita sugar intake for a more balanced lifestyle.
- The global supply-demand gap, caused by poor harvests in the world's second and third-largest exporters - India and Thailand, is expected to further drive global demand.

Organic sugar

- Pioneering role in organic sugar production in Brazil.
- One of the largest exporters and the second-largest organic sugar producer in the world.
- Safe production combined with environmental preservation and social responsibility, backed by national and international certifications.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Reduced environmental impact due to the ma-nagement and cultivation methods of the raw material.
- Better social impacts - more food security and more job and income opportunities.
- Jalles' organic sugar is certified by fair trade, which guarantees financial resources to be invested in the community.
- Although there are challenges in production (labor-intensive costs, access to and/or manufacture of special inputs, and competition with products from conventional harvests), the price is higher.

- Market segment experiencing exponential growth due to increased consumer interest in food origins and health benefits.
- Regulatory concerns can increase costs and operational complexity.
- High volatility as it depends on a niche of consumers who may be sensitive to economic fluctuations and changes in consumption patterns.

Organic products

- Own brand, with a line of organic products produced by specialized third-party companies.
- Utilization of infrastructure and expertise to create a non-commoditized product with high added value.
- Portfolio diversification without the need for Capex investment.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- More than US$ 142.2 billion in retail sales volume of organic products worldwide (2022, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture - FiBL).
- Average growth of approximately 10.3% per year since 2003.
- High competitiveness in retail, in a segment of well-established brands.
- Greater dependence on and demand for governance.

Ethanol

Ethanol	Bioenergy	Biogas
Hydrous, anhydrous, and organic	**Produced from sugarcane bagasse**	**Produced from sugarcane vinasse**
357.8 thousand m³ of ethanol produced, a decrease of 7.5% compared to the previous harvest. **R$ 1,105.6 million** in revenue, 21.6% more than in the previous harvest.	**353.2 GWh of bioenergy** exported to the grid. **R$ 113 million** in revenue, 5.9% more than in the previous harvest.	**18,372,665.4 m³ produced**, used for own consumption.
Markets served		
Hydrous and anhydrous - Brazil (via major distributors)	Domestic consumption and distribution via SIN (National Interconnected System).	Domestic consumption

Ethanol

- Anhydrous ethanol, with a minimum concentration of 99.3° INPM, has higher added value and is used in gasoline blending;
- Hydrous ethanol, with an alcohol concentration between 92.5° INPM and 94.6° INPM, is used directly in ethanol or flex-fuel vehicles.
- Organic ethanol used in pharmaceutical, alcohol-chemical, beverage, cosmetics, and food industries.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- A natural, clean, renewable, sustainable, and more democratic energy source than fossil fuels, generating over 1 million jobs.
- A key element in the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy model with lower environmental impact, as it emits on average 90% less GHGs.
- Plays a prominent role in the broad context of renewable energies, since issues regarding costs, autonomy, resource use for production and disposal of electric car batteries, as well as infrastructure, remain challenges.
- Ethanol blends help reduce hydrocarbon emissions, one of the main contributors to ozone layer depletion.
- As an octane booster, it helps reduce carcinogenic emissions of benzene and butane.
- RenovaBio Program, which seeks to leverage the environmental, economic, and socially sustainable roles of biofuels but faces challenges due to lack of enforcement.
- Revenue generation through the commercialization of carbon credits. In the 2024/25 harvest, 369.3 thousand credits were traded, totaling R$ 32.1 million in revenue, a volume 54.6% lower than that traded in the previous harvest.
- Regulations and grants, which may be changed, generating price volatility and competition with fossil fuels. Currently, Jalles has the following grants: Fomentar, created by Law 9.489/84; Produzir, created by Law 13.591/00; and the Anhydrous Ethanol Granted Credit created by Law 13.246/9.
- Production exposed to climate risks, as it depends on agricultural raw materials.
- Exchange rate fluctuations and input costs are points of attention.

Bioenergy

- Generation capacity of 1,776 MW/day (984 MW/day at USV; JM 640 MW/day; UOL 648 MW/day).

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Clean energy from renewable sources.
- Cogeneration of clean and renewable energy from sugarcane bagasse in partnership with Albioma at UJM and UOL in Goiás, and by Jalles Bioenergia in Minas Gerais.
- Jalles' production exceeds its own needs. Thus, we generate revenue and contribute to a cleaner electric energy matrix: in 2023, 49.1% of the Brazilian energy matrix was composed of renewable sources, while the world average was 14.7% (Brazil Energy Efficiency Atlas 2024 published by the Energy Research Company - EPE). The cane's biomass has the largest share, with 15.4%.
- In light of the global debate on the urgency of decarbonization policies and actions, renewable energy is increasingly at the center of government and corporate strategies.
- Changes in climate patterns may affect raw material availability.

Biogas

- The first biogas generator from vinasse in the state of Goiás and one of the largest in Brazil.
- Through this production, in partnership with Albioma, we have improved processes such as the use of biomethane as fuel for boilers.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Increasing relevance due to the search for renewable energy sources and the need to reduce GHG emissions.
- National biogas production in Brazil reached 2.8 billion cubic meters (Nm^3) in 2022, representing a 21.3% increase compared to 2021, but still corresponds to only 3.3% of the estimated theoretical potential of 84.6 billion Nm3 per year, indicating vast room for expansion*.
- Biomethane production is an opportunity, with potential to supply about 20% of the pure diesel demand in the agricultural sector, contributing to the segment's energy self-sufficiency.
- Strategic investments, technological innovation, and a favorable regulatory environment are essential for sustainable expansion.

* Panorama do Biogás no Brasil 2022, elaborado pelo Centro Internacional de Energias Renováveis – CIBiogás

Other products

Sanitizers	Yeast
Allgel (retail, cosmetics area). Itajá (sanitizing market).	**Microorganisms that carry out alcoholic fermentation (for animal feed)**
469.6 thousand boxes produced, 35% less than in the previous harvest.	**2.7 thousand tons produced**, 3.3% less than in the previous harvest.
R$23.6 million in revenue, 35.2% less than in the previous harvest.	**R$6.7 million** in revenue, 16.8% less than in the 2023/24 harvest.

Markets served	
All states except Amazônia and Rondônia.	State of São Paulo.

Sanitizers

- Created to add value to the ethanol produced.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- The homecare products market recorded a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 14% from 2018 to 2023, according to the Brazilian Association of Hygiene, Cleaning and Sanitizing Products Industries (ABIPLA).
- The cleaning sector has shown a combination of resilience and growth above GDP levels from 2019 to 2024.
- Sanitizing product manufacturing is subject to strict regulations, which increase compliance costs and pose an operational risk.

Dried yeast

- Produced from the excess by-product of alcoholic fermentation.
- Marketed as a nutritive supplement for animal feed due to its high protein content, elevated concentration of B-complex vitamins, and balanced amino acid profile.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

- There is high demand for yeast, ensuring a diversified market.
- Sustainability and circular economy trends support the valorization of sugarcane production waste.
- There is competition with large consolidated global companies.
- Strict regulations also increase compliance costs.

Strategic location

The UOL and UJM mills - together with the corporate headquarters, are located in Goianésia, Goiás, only 40 km apart. This proximity allows for greater logistical efficiency and cost and sales optimization.

The sugarcane fields are located within an average radius of 21 km from the industrial plants, which significantly reduces Harvesting, Loading, and Transportation (HLT) costs, one of the main production costs in the sector.

In addition, UOL is located just 1 km from the North-South Railway. In June 2023, the new railway branches Porto Nacional/TO - Anápolis/GO and Ouro Verde/GO - Estrela D'Oeste/SP began operations. As a result, it became possible to utilize a new transportation mode, which we plan to use to ship organic products to global markets, aiming to reduce logistics costs and offer more competitive pricing compared to leading competitors.

Meanwhile, USV is located in the city of Santa Vitória/MG, in the Pontal do Triângulo Mineiro region. Located 840 km from the Port of Santos in São Paulo, the site is strategically positioned within a multimodal logistics hub (with access to waterways, highways, and railways) and offers available land for future expansions.

Its closer proximity to local consumers compared to other sugar and ethanol mills in the Central-South region also allows us to reduce freight costs.

High operational efficiency

Our **manufactured capital** consists primarily of our industrial park. One of the main profitability drivers of the mills is the efficient use of crushing capacity to maximize operational efficiency (a vertically integrated system with a low cost per ton of sugarcane processed). Currently, we have sufficient raw material volume to operate at 91% of our production capacity, and we are expanding operations to reach full capacity, optimizing the use of our industrial assets, in line with our growth plan supported by the IPO.

Such efficiency and productivity are enhanced by a continuous improvement process. This, in turn, also aims to use fewer resources more rationally, minimizing the adverse impacts of our activities and ensuring safety for people. The gradual implementation of 4.0 concepts is one example. We already have Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems that support the efficient control of all industrial processes, performance and safety dashboards, and visual management tools.

In the 2024/25 harvest, we processed 7.8 million tons of sugarcane, a 7.1% increase over the previous season, a historical record.

Another strategic differentiator in our industrial operations is the flexibility of our production, which allows us to shift between sugar and ethanol production and capitalize on the premiums paid for each product.

To improve the flexibility of our industrial facilities, we invested in building a new sugar plant with a capacity of 20,000 bags of 50 kg of VHP sugar per day (equivalent to 750 tons/day), a 33% increase over the initial announcement. With this investment, USV, which previously had 100% of its production mix focused on ethanol, now has 45% of its mix dedicated to VHP sugar production for export.

Similarly, we also increased the sugar production capacity at UOL. This change also serves as a risk mitigation strategy, as it diversifies the product mix and increases the share of revenue from the international market.

However, climatic conditions, which affected raw material quality throughout Brazil's Central-South region, resulted in lower TRS levels, which, combined with a slower-than-expected ramp-up of the VHP sugar plant, led to a lower sugar-focused mix than initially projected for the season.

Despite these challenges, we reached a historical record for sugar production in the harvest, totaling 448.2 thousand tons, compared to 374.5 thousand tons in the previous season. As a consequence of the more sugar-oriented mix, ethanol production volume during the same period was 7.5% lower.

We have also been able to capitalize on favorable market conditions thanks to our gradually

expanding storage capacity. In the 2024/25 harvest, we expanded the Sugar Storage and Distribution Center (CdA) at UOL.

Over the season, we recorded an increase in total TRS produced, from 1,048.1 thousand tons in the 2023/24 harvest to 1,090.7 thousand tons in 2024/25, representing growth of 5.8% at UJM and 7.5% at UOL, a result of higher crushing volumes throughout the season.

However, due to the high volume of rainfall in the Goianésia/GO region and the historic drought that affected the Santa Vitória/MG region, the average TRS across all units was lower than in the previous harvest: a reduction of 3.7% at UOL, 2.3% at UJM, and 5% at USV. Although the sugar factory at USV completed its first harvest, the production mix was below expectations due to the reduced quality of sugarcane caused by extreme weather conditions.

Industrial operational indicators	2024/25	2023/24	Variation %
Production Mix			
Ethanol (%)	55.7%	62.5%	-6.8 p.p.
Sugar (%)	44.3%	37.5%	6.8 p.p.
Production volume			
Ethanol (thousand m^3)	357.8	386.9	-7.5%
Sugar (thousand tons)	461.1	374.5	23.1%
Yeast (thousand tons)	2.7	2.8	-3.3%
Sanitizing Products (thousand boxes)	469.6	926.7	-49.3%

Corporate governance

GRI 3.3 - Material topic 8 - Conducting the business

Governance is a fundamental tool in conducting our business, supporting our value generation process in the short, medium, and long term, with ethics and transparency, while seeking to create mechanisms that help minimize adverse impacts and the risks to which we are exposed.

We are guided by the "Code of Best Corporate Governance Practices" published by the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC), the core principles of which are transparency, fairness, accountability, and corporate responsibility. The aims are to:

- Increase the company's value;
- Improve its performance;
- Facilitate access to capital at lower costs;
- Contribute to its long-term sustainability.

We remain committed to enhancing our practices, always seeking new ways to contribute positively to the world. In the previous harvest, we integrated the structures of Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC), Environmental Responsibility and Sustainability (RAS), and Agroindustrial Quality (QA), and we assessed the maturity level of our practices regarding Governance, Human Capital, Social Capital, Environment, and Innovation, based on the requirements of the B3 Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE B3) - an indicator of the average stock performance of companies selected for their recognized commitment to corporate sustainability. Through this restructuring, which reports directly to senior leadership, we conducted a diagnostic that provided data and strategic guidelines for the development of the 2024–2026 GRC and ESG multi-year plans.

Based on both the ISE B3 and our ESG Multi-Year Plan, we initiated several prioritized initiatives for 2024:

- Structuring the Compliance Program
- Updating and creating internal policies
- Making product information available through the company's communication channels
- Developing projects aimed at improving environmental performance
- Submitting to evaluation by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) — a nonprofit organization that plays a crucial role in promoting environmental transparency and accountability

To this end, we provided various environmental data such as carbon emissions, water use, and deforestation, enabling investors and consumers to make decisions based on our environmental performance and further motivating Jalles to measure, manage, and reduce its environmental impacts.

Extract

what we do best, enhancing results, removing distractions and barriers, to strengthen a culture of corporate responsibility.

Boost

actions and solutions that reinforce our commitment to sustainable practices throughout the entire value chain.

Bring to life

our sustainable practices and responsible behaviors that will strengthen our legacy for future generations.

We use recognized market-validated corporate governance and socio-environmental best practices, with actions that are part of the following theoretical portfolios:

- IBRA (Broad Brazil Index).
- ICON (Consumption Index).
- IGCT (Corporate Governance Trade Index).
- SMLL (Small Caps Index) .
- IGPTW (Great Place to Work Index): the world's first GPTW Index, introducing a new ESG perspective to the Brazilian market. It includes companies committed to an ongoing process of cultural transformation and workplace improvement, in which personal relationships and employee development are central, generating positive business impacts.

Audited since 1987 by one of the "Big Four" and publishing quarterly financial statements since 2016.

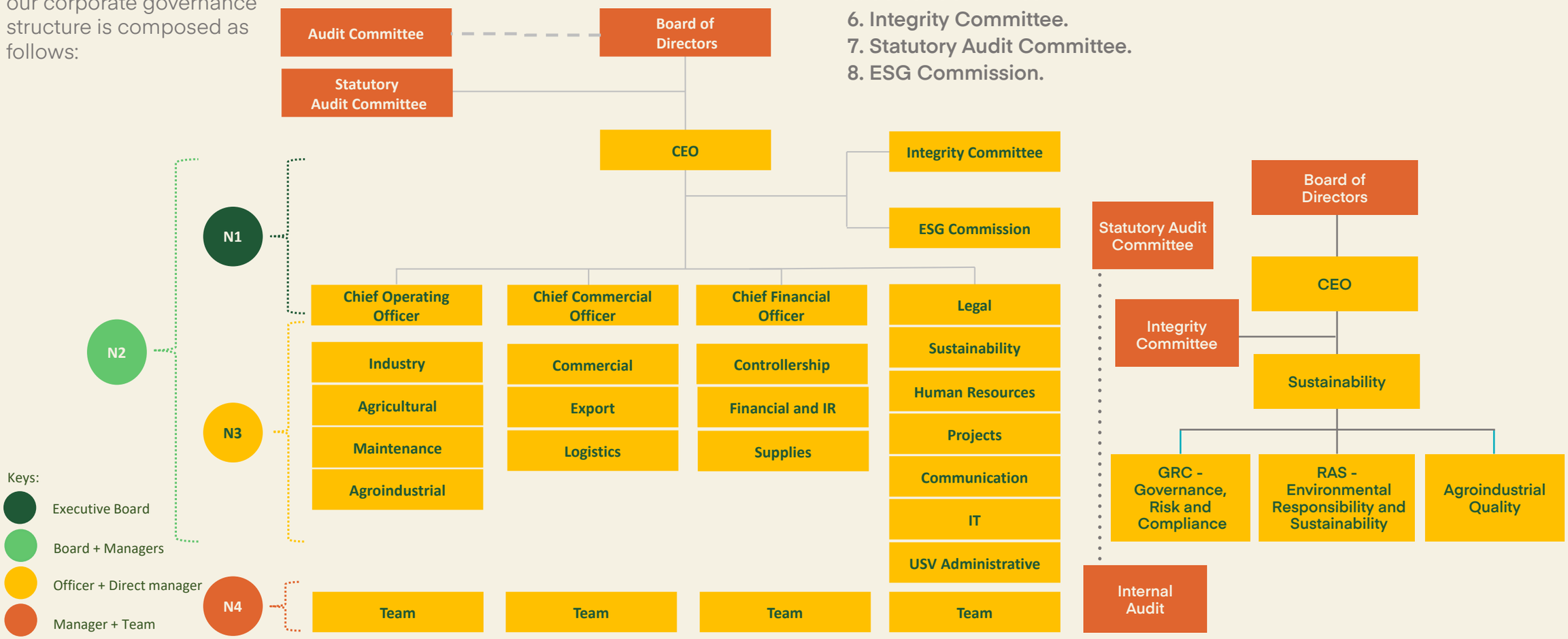
"AA+" risk rating by Moody's Local, with a stable outlook.

Governance structure and performance

GRI 2.9 - Governance structure and composition
GRI 2.10 - Nomination and selection of the highest governance body
GRI 2.14 - Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting
GRI 2.15 - Conflicts of interest

Hover over the items to le-arn more details.

As established in the Articles of Incorporation, our corporate governance structure is composed as follows:



Board of Directors, Executive Board, Audit Committee (installed as resolved in July/2024).

1. Board of Directors.
2. Executive Board.
3. Audit Committee.
4. Commercial and Financial Committee.
5. Social Committee.
6. Integrity Committee.
7. Statutory Audit Committee.
8. ESG Commission.

Board of Directors

GRI 2.11 - Chair of the highest governance body
GRI 2.12 - Role of the highest governance body in setting purpose, values, and strategy
GRI 2.17 - Collective knowledge of the highest governance body
GRI 2.18 - Performance evaluation of the highest governance body
GRI 405-1 Diversity in governance bodies and employees

Diverse composition: four majority shareholders (including one woman); two independent members of significant market reputation - one of whom serves as chairperson; and one external member, in line with best practices and CVM guidelines.

Election of members: in accordance with the Policy for the Nomination of Directors. As a general guideline, the nomination process should aim for diversity in knowledge, experience, behavior, cultural background, age group, and gender, as well as ensuring time availability for the performance of duties.

Competências principais:

- Setting the general direction of business;
- Determine the creation and extinction of advisory committees, made up of members of the Board of Directors, defining their respective composition and specific duties;
- Setting up committees or working groups with defined objectives to improve the performance of the duties carried out by the Board of Directors;
- Managing conflicts of interest, including prevention and mitigation aspects;
- Evaluating compensation and nominations of directors;
- Reviewing the Management report, the Executive Board's accounts, and the financial statements, and deliberating on their submission to the General Meeting.

Meetings: 15 meetings held during the 2024/25 harvest year, with an average participation rate of 97.14% among members. In this way, we ensure on-going alignment and effective oversight of our practices and goals.

Evaluation: the Board and its committees are evaluated annually as a collective body by their own members through a self-assessment form provided by the Chairperson of the Board. The latter, in turn, consolidates the assessments and presents the result to the collegiate body in question, along with a suggested action plan for possible improvements. This process was developed by the Board of Directors itself, its committees, and the Executive Board, aiming for continuous improvement and renewal toward achieving established goals and delivering increasingly efficient and effective future business results.

Click here to view the profile of the Board members.

Click here to view the other requirements set out in the Board of Directors' Bylaws.

Executive Board

Composition: four members compensated in accordance with our strategic objectives, focusing on long-term value creation and business continuity.

Click here to view the profiles of the Executive Board members.

Key responsibilities:

- To develop plans, projects, and operational and financial performance, as well as to execute the strategies defined by the Board of Directors;
- To implement the risk management policy and, whenever necessary, propose any revisions to this policy to the Board, in response to changes in the risks to which we are exposed;
- To implement and maintain effective mechanisms, processes, and programs for monitoring and disclosing financial and operational performance, as well as the impacts of our activities on society and the environment.

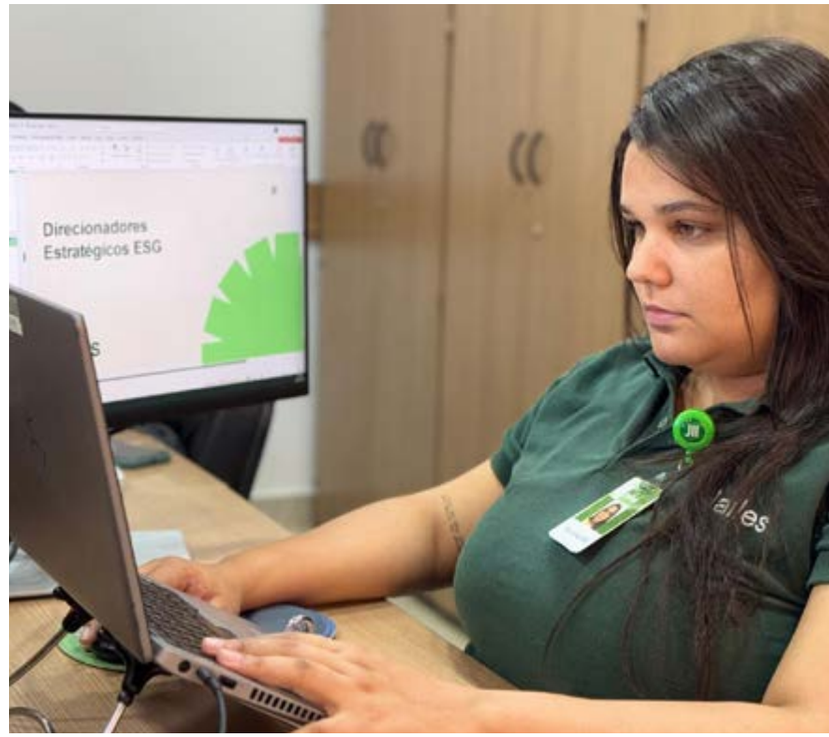
Evaluation: The CEO is responsible for conducting the evaluation process of the Executive Board, and the use of specialized external advisors is optional. This process must be conducted at least annually and follow a structured methodology that considers the main responsibilities of the body, including aspects such as performance, structure, strategic direction, quality of interaction among members, development of innovation, strengthening of values and ethical conduct, among others.

Audit committee

Composition: chairperson, vice-chairperson, one full member, and three alternate members, all independent and with diverse profiles and experience.

Main responsibility:

- Work jointly with the Audit and Finance Committees to ensure transparency and accountability in financial management.



Compensation policy

GRI 2.19 - Compensation policies
GRI 2.20 - Process to determine compensation

The goal is to ensure that the compensation of Directors serves as an effective tool to attract, motivate, and retain the best professionals in the market, aligned with our strategic objectives, with a focus on business continuity and long-term value creation. The goal is to compensate our directors in recognition of their responsibilities, time dedication, professional competence, and reputation.

The compensation of the Executive Board is approved by the Board of Directors through a formal and transparent process. The incentive structure for statutory and non-statutory Officers must be aligned with the risk limits defined by the Board of Directors, and no individual may control both the decision-making and the oversight processes.

The compensation of the Board of Directors' members is defined in accordance with the Policy and guided, among other factors, by salary surveys conducted in companies in our industry and/or of similar size. It is composed of a fixed monthly salary, paid as prolabore, and does not include variable compensation.

Both compensation packages (Board of Directors and Executive Board) are reviewed annually by the Board of Directors based on market practices and individual performance, which, in accordance with its responsibilities, the Board submits the proposed total compensation amount to the Company's General Shareholders' Meeting.

In the reporting harvest, there were no directors eligible for severance payments in case of removal or retirement. However, we maintain a Directors & Officers (D&O) Liability Insurance policy covering members of the Board of Directors and any statutory committees. The policy includes an unlimited extended reporting period for insured individuals who voluntarily step down during the policy term.

Click here to access the Directors' Compensation Policy.

Sustainability, environment, and climate change

Sustainability matters are part of the Board's agenda and are supervised by the following roles and committees:

- **Chief Executive Officer (CEO):** responsible for environmental issues related to water usage, biodiversity, and climate change. Responsibilities include scenario analysis, goal setting, and monitoring of environmental risks and impacts.
- **ESG Committee:** proposes strategic guidelines to support the development and implementation of ESG drivers. It promotes an ESG-oriented business culture by analyzing current and future impacts and consequences, creating environmental risk mitigation strategies, and establishing objectives for sustainable development, social responsibility, and diversity inclusion, as well as applying best practices in corporate governance.
- **Audit, governance, compliance, and sustainability committee:** works together to manage environmental and governance practices, ensuring that actions align with the SDGs and the company's risk management policy.

Environmental issues are integrated into the following governance mechanisms:

- Analysis and guidance of annual budgets.
- Supervision of reporting, audit, and verification processes.
- Definition of corporate goals.
- Scenario analysis and guidance on acquisitions, mergers, and divestments.
- Supervision of engagement with public policies.

As part of our ongoing commitment to ESG governance, we continuously invest in training the Board of Directors on environmental issues, ensuring that our leaders are equipped to make sustainable and informed decisions. This knowledge is incorporated into the Board of Directors' nomination process, ensuring alignment with our sustainability goals. We are supported by renowned and specialized technical consultancies to stay updated and aligned with industry best practices.

In addition, we adopt long-term incentive plans that integrate sustainability into the continuous development of our leaders. These incentives combine collective and individual goals with specific ESG targets to encourage practices that generate positive environmental impact aligned with our performance.

38.3% of executive variable compensation is directly linked to achieving environmental goals.

Integrity Program

GRI 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures
GRI 206-1 Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, antitrust, and monopoly practices
GRI 2-16 Communication of critical concerns
GRI 2.26 - Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns
GRI 2.27 - Compliance with laws and regulations

Our Integrity Program is built on people and for people, with human interactions and the consistent promotion of a culture of integrity being its corner-stones.

It promotes the expectation that all our employees act with transparency and integrity, in compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and that all interactions with Public Administration are formal, documented, and based on the following guidelines:

- Adherence to the Code of Conduct and internal policies;
- Compliance Program;
- Compliance Training (100% of Board of Directors' members and employees informed about anti-corruption policies and procedures);
- Knowledge of and unrestricted compliance with internal policies, regulations, applicable legislation, and regulatory frameworks; and
- Efforts to mitigate any risks that could expose employees and the company to judicial or administrative investigations.

In order to prevent, detect, correct, and remedy misconduct, fraud, irregularities, and unlawful acts, we rely on the Integrity Committee - the guardian of our Code of Conduct, which must suggest updates to the Code whenever necessary to ensure alignment with applicable laws and regulations. Impartial and independent, the committee reports directly to senior management.

We also have an Integrity Hotline, whose management process was reviewed during the last harvest year, resulting in structural changes aimed at greater effectiveness. Since then, the hotline has been managed by an independent and specialized external company, ensuring impartiality in the reporting, investigation, and resolution of complaints and minimizing the risk of conflicts of interest. Through this channel, it is possible to anonymously report violations of the Code of Conduct, internal policies, or current legislation.

Integrity Channel

0800 591 4168 (toll-free)
Monday to Saturday, 7 AM to 7 PM.

https://canaldeintegridade.com.br/jalles/

jalles@canaldeintegridade.com.br

05

Risks and opportunities

The strength of ethical conduct grounded in beliefs and values grants us the resilience to participate consistently in the global market, including the recurring adaptation to both global and local regulations. Just as one must "govern" the economic-financial agenda, it is increasingly necessary to integrate ESG variables into this same logic, whether due to risk or opportunity. The governance of our social and environmental impact on stakeholders and their impact on our business requires a disciplined and consistent approach to this agenda.

Risk management

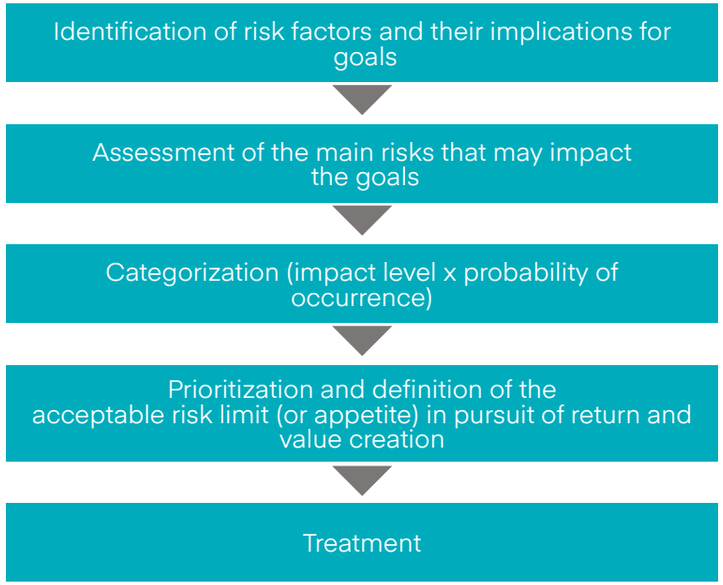
With a structure integrated into corporate governance and all organizational activities, including decision-making, risk management is a living process of continuous improvement for us. Fundamental and strategic for our structured and sustainable evolution, it is aligned with our strategic and financial planning, with the goal of preserving and developing our values, assets, reputation, competitiveness, and long-term business sustainability, thereby creating value for our stakeholders over time.

The pursuit of our goals involves exposure to risks arising from the performance of our activities, the impact of external changes, and the need for compliance with current legislation and regulatory frameworks. Our approach is to integrate risk management into the daily conduct of business and the achievement of objectives through a structured and ongoing process that contributes to the detection and treatment of new risks, as well as to the monitoring of previously mapped risks. The risk management process is materialized through adherence to good Corporate Governance practices, with the assignment of roles and responsibilities and a structure that enables effective risk management, ensuring that those responsible have timely access to sufficient information about the risks to which they are exposed.

It is based on the mapping and monitoring of operational and strategic risks and all efforts to mitigate them, with the Risk Management Policy serving as its primary formal foundation. Its application is monitored by governance bodies, managers, and directly responsible parties, following the "Three Lines of Defense" model to strengthen governance, promote effective risk management, and ensure the integrity of controls. In summary:

- **First line:** composed of business and support area managers, responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing the risks related to their activities, ensuring compliance and the effectiveness of controls within their direct responsibilities.
- **Second line**: represented by specialized and advisory areas that support the first line by providing guidance and monitoring the effectiveness of controls and risk treatment.
- **Third line:** carried out by Internal Audit, which operates independently and objectively to assess the adequacy of governance, risk management, and internal control processes. Its opinions are reported to the Statutory Audit Committee, supporting the Board of Directors in supervising the Company's control practices.

Risk management includes the following stages, with clearly defined time horizons for the short (1 to 3 years), medium (5 to 10 years), and long term (over 10 years):



Based on this methodology, our risk matrix has been restructured. Broader in scope, it already incorporates the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) Resolution 193, published on October 20, 2023, which requires the preparation and disclosure of sustainability-related financial information reports in accordance with international standards IFRS S1 and S2, issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). Thus, it comprehensively addresses climate change and ESG aspects, always linked to financial issues.

The Risk Management Policy is based on the following references:

- Corporate Governance Rules from our Certificate of Incorporation.
- Brazilian Corporate Governance Code - Publicly Held Companies ("CBGC");
- B3 S.A. Novo Mercado Regulations ("Novo Mercado Regulations").
- COSO - Corporate Risk Management - Integrated Framework.
- ABNT NBR ISO 31000:2018 - Risk Management
- IEC/FDIS 31.010 - Risk management - Risk assessment techniques - ISO.

Specifically, climate risk assessment is conducted using the following tools:

- Jalles' risk assessment methodology;
- World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR);
- Index of Vulnerability to Natural Disasters related to droughts - MMA and WWF;
- Overall Water Risk - Aqueduct - water risk atlas;
- Extreme Temperatures - MCTI and INPE - Climate Projections for Brazil;
- Extreme Precipitation - MCTI and INPE - Climate Projections for Brazil;
- History of Extreme Weather Events of Jalles.

Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

To assess interconnections, we follow a systematic process that involves the following steps:

1. Identification of environmental dependencies based on mapping the natural resources and ecosystem services our operations rely on, such as water, energy, and raw materials.
2. Mapping how our activities impact the environment, for example: GHG emissions, water consumption, waste generation, among others.
3. Assessment of the risks associated with these interconnections. For example, the scarcity of essential resources or environmental regulatory changes that could affect operations.
4. Identification of opportunities arising from environmental interconnections, including more sustainable technologies, improved resource efficiency, or new markets for sustainable products.
5. Analysis of how environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities interrelate. For example, water dependency may represent a risk but also an opportunity for innovation in water efficiency.
6. Analysis of these interconnections integrated to strategic planning and risk management processes. This ensures that decisions consider them to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities.
7. Monitoring interconnections to ensure we respond adequately to changes in internal and external environments.

Integration and continuous monitoring

This continuous analysis and evaluation process is conducted by the Risk Management and Internal Controls team, following the stages of assessment, treatment, communication, and monitoring, aiming to mitigate risks that could impact operations. It also helps to identify new emerging risks and encompasses ongoing reviews of existing action plans, proposing adjustments when necessary in response to a shifting threat landscape.

The team meets periodically with the Statutory Audit Committee to discuss and share information about the main risks identified and the action plans underway. This process aligns strategies and ensures that everyone is aware of the measures being implemented.

Click here to access our Risk Management Policy.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities

GRI 2.13 - Delegation of responsibilities for impact management
GRI 2.25 - Remediation of Negative Impacts

In addition to our risk matrix, the review process of our materiality also assesses the impacts, risks, and opportunities arising from our business model, including our value chain, across each ESG dimension.

Impacts

The compass guiding economic development is increasingly being steered by the integration of financial results with the creation of ecosystemic value, driven by pressure from investors, regulatory agencies, and society. On this route, we have the opportunity to strengthen our ESG management by fully integrating it into our business strategy as a lever for competitive advantage.

Identified environmental impacts

GRI 201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities arising from climate change

- Sugarcane production directly affected by climate and rainfall pattern changes.
- Agriculture as one of the largest users of water resources - 49% of withdrawals and 68% of consumption for irrigation, according to the 2024 Annual Report on the State of Brazil's Water Resources, published by the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) - amid water scarcity.
- Agribusiness as a major GHG emitter, accounting for around 72% of national emissions (Observatório do Clima, 2019) and 20% of global emissions (IPCC, 2021).
- Fires, caused either accidentally or naturally.
- Indirect impacts (positive or negative) on the commercialization of B2B and B2C food chain-related products.
- Links between operations and parts of the production chain that significantly impact biodiversity, such as deforestation drivers.
- Generation of significant waste volumes from necessary operational inputs, as well as product packaging.
- Adverse impacts from the use of agrochemicals in conventional sugarcane fields.

Mapped social impacts

- Health and safety impacts on workers may vary in intensity depending on local regulations, especially in indoor environments (e.g., air quality) and occupational diseases.
- Human rights aspects related to working conditions, fair wages, and prevention of abuse between leaders and subordinates.
- Management of outsourced and subcontracted labor, especially in logistics within the production chain (risk of long working hours, child labor, and sexual exploitation of minors).
- Community impact, with social investment insufficiently aimed at productive inclusion, measured via Social Return on Investment (SROI).
- Rise in labor complaints.
- Shortage of qualified labor.
- Challenges arising from intergenerational workforce dynamics.
- Association of conventional sugar with obesity.

Mapped Governance impacts

- Imbalance in relationships with suppliers and stakeholders due to the absence of engagement and stakeholder management processes.
- Commercial imbalance risk between suppliers x clients.
- Payment practices involving business partners in contexts of potential private corruption and conflicts of interest.
- Questionable behavior from stakeholders that could expose the company to corruption or conflict of interest incidents, among others.

Risks

Our business model carries intrinsic physical risks that are amplified by climate change, for instance, increased fire risks or crop losses from emerging pests.

We must manage risks related to the sustainable use of natural resources, including land use, water, biodiversity, and GHG emissions.

Our distribution business model is based on outsourced transportation, making health, safety, and human rights key risk factors.

Internal pressure due to growth driven by IPO and M&A also poses risks, requiring efforts in leadership development and structuring, as well as the implementation of a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DE&I) plan.

Mapped environmental risks

- Fluctuations in the availability of inputs, which can cause price increases and a lack of availability.
- Physical risks related to extreme weather events can disrupt harvests and affect storage and distribution.
- Difficulties in obtaining water use permits.
- Transition risks related to market disruptions and new regulations.
- Logistics aspects can also be affected by service supply disruptions and emerging regulations on carbon taxation, given the high GHG emissions from transportation (e.g., rising fossil fuel costs).
- CO_2 emissions from outsourced and subcontracted logistics fleets.
- Fines and penalties for improper or irregular actions, including excessive transport volumes.
- Disposal and treatment of solid waste and product loss;
- Political and legal uncertainties (Renovabio) due to the Brazilian government's lack of enforcement capacity.
- Compliance with reverse logistics of solid waste throughout the value chain.

Mapped government risks

GRI 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption

- Data security and cyberattacks - lack of structured procedures and deficient data management may result in leaks and privacy breaches, leading to lawsuits and financial costs.
- ESG governance appears to be centralized in a single executive board, handling market standards and certifications operationally rather than strategically.
- Deficient conduct in environmental and social aspects within the production chain, creating civil and criminal liability risks.
- Unethical conduct, corruption, bribery, political influence, and inappropriate lobbying by representatives. In the 2024/25 harvest, ten operations were assessed for corruption-related risks (100%), and all risk factors were considered significant.
- Unfair competition or imbalanced supplier x customer relationships.

Opportunities

Operational efficiency aligned with our long-term strategy contributes to strong positioning under the new global sustainability standards - IFRS S1 and S2 - developed by the ISSB, which underpin the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) regulations (CVM Resolutions 59/2021 and 80/2022). The challenge lies in achieving integrated and cross-functional sustainability management.

Our pioneering efforts in organic sugar production, combined with certification compliance and a solid governance structure, have laid the foundation for value creation opportunities.

Significant gains in efficiency and cost reduction in agroindustrial activities, through interventions in crop management and technology use that reduce chemical input and cut costs, also represent opportunities.

Mapped environmental opportunities

Decarbonization

- Search for the replacement of fossil fuels with renewable alternatives in both owned and outsourced fleets, resulting in increased demand for ethanol.
- Biomethane (biogas), supplying nearby industries for energy generation.
- Ethanol being incorporated into Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF).
- Bioplastics with the potential to become raw materials for the petrochemical industry (transitioning toward an alcohol-based chemical industry) and expanding into new markets, such as packaging and straws in the United States.
- Ethanol as a source for transformation into hydrogen for electric drive.
- Ethanol as a fuel for agricultural machinery.
- Subsidized lines of financing (BNDES and FINEP).
- CBios increasing ethanol's price competitiveness.
- Blended Finance (investments from the private sector, philanthropy, and government - incentives, special financing lines, and subsidies).

Circular economy

- Structuring a packaging circularity program for paper and plastic, considering cost reduction and preventive action for non-compliance with the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS).
- Development or adoption of biodegradable packaging made from sugarcane.
- Synergies with B2B and B2C clients to jointly create circular packaging solutions and other types of waste as inputs for other value chains.
- Strengthening the competitive edge of organic and high value-added products for potential growth in the European and American markets.
- Improving Water and Biodiversity Management within the company.
- Enhancing tree planting to maintain, restore, and increase local biodiversity.
- Strengthening the organizational culture by systematically developing a regenerative culture integrated into the management of direct and indirect environmental impacts.

Water treatment and/or reuse

- Partnership with the Watershed Management Committee to systematically create new ways to "manufacture" more water.
- Conducting an indepth study on the water cycle within agribusiness activities.
- Use of biodigested vinasse (organic residue) as fertilizer to increase productivity and cash flow, offsetting production costs in the field.
- Maintaining the highest renewability rating for sugarcane production cycles by reducing the use of nitrogen-based fertilizers in organic areas.
- Creating or restoring natural resources by integrating ecological and financial benefits (monetization of natural capital).

Mapped social opportunities

- Structuring a DE&I program to strengthen productive inclusion.
- Salary gap analysis based on the concept of a living wage.
- Social impact analysis regarding local income generation and for truck drivers.
- Institutionalization of donations, including compliance processes, as impact investments for productive inclusion.
- Being recognized as a company that values diversity can attract talent and enhance reputation while fostering innovation through diverse perspectives and experiences, increasing efficiency, and mitigating risks.
- Ensuring that the supply chain is responsible and open to new forms of operational financing.
- Strengthening the regenerative culture.
- Increased B2B and B2C consumption of organic sugar, especially in Europe.

Mapped government opportunities

- Structuring ESG governance, integrating it with economic and financial governance;
- Integration of ESG metrics into the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) dashboard.

Impact of risks on business strategy

We closely monitor risks, including environmental ones, that influence the sustainability of our operations and products, prioritizing actions aligned with the Paris Agreement commitments and the growing demands of consumers and investors for socio-environmental responsibility. The main points mapped out are listed below:

Products and services: we have identified a reputational transition risk related to the potential loss of brand value if our goals and actions regarding the Paris Agreement are not clearly communicated. Our impact matrix includes the “image and reputation” factor as essential to customer loyalty, investor attraction, and maintaining the social license to operate. This risk of brand value loss directly impacts revenue, mainly by influencing clients and markets that are sensitive to climate change and sustainable business practices. To mitigate this, we are committed to developing a strategy that strengthens brand positioning and ensures business continuity responsibly, aligned with global environmental standards. Maintaining various certifications, investing in sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices, and adopting more efficient and cleaner equipment are some of the ongoing actions.

Sustainable and regenerative practices: we explore environmental opportunities by investing in organic,

sustainable, and healthy products, such as organic sugar, which has a high likelihood of generating a positive financial impact in the short term. Focusing on the development of these products aims to meet the growing consumer market demand for sustainable foods, for which consumers are willing to pay a premium price. Incorporated into strategic planning, this approach includes initiatives across various sectors, including commercial, agricultural, and logistics areas, to maximize financial and market opportunities.

Operations: due to climate change, we have identified an increase in the frequency of water crises, which directly affect profit margins and operational costs. These risks are addressed in our Risk Matrix, ensuring ongoing assessment and the implementation of water resilience strategies, especially in agricultural operations.

Transforming risks into opportunities

Our strategic focus on sustainable growth also influences risk management, aiming to turn risks into opportunities. We define the effects of significant opportunities based on a methodology that prioritizes the positive impact of these opportunities on business value. The potential business impact is measured in terms of increased revenue, cost reduction, innovation, operational improvements, or progress in sustainability.

Last harvest, examples included the assertive strategy of prioritizing sugar production due to favorable market dynamics, the decision to build a new sugar plant at USV, which began operations on June 20, 2024, and the expansion of sugar production and storage capacity at UOL, as well as the production of biogas for boiler supply. Such achievements are also made possible by our culture of pioneering, flexibility, and swift decision-making, which leads to better outcomes even in the face of adversity.

Below we list the main opportunities identified, which are integrated into our planning because they align with our strategy and values. These are opportunities already incorporated into our business, which we aim to strengthen, as well as those being developed for future implementation.

Climate change: it brings both risks and opportunities. In the opportunity analysis, we highlight the potential expansion of the sustainable products market, improvements in energy efficiency, and innovation in the use of biofuels, areas in which we actively invest.

Sustainable product market: growing consumer concerns about climate change are driving demand for more eco-friendly products. We have strategically positioned ourselves to meet this demand by offering organic products and employing production practices that aim to minimize environmental impact. For example, our organic sugar holds a differentiated position in the market due to its sustainable processes, aligned with global climate concerns and social issues, as it is also part of fair trade.

Energy efficiency and transition: adapting to climate change also presents an opportunity to enhance energy efficiency, which results in cost reductions, and to promote the transition to renewable energy sources. We have a partnership with Albioma to produce bioenergy generated from sugarcane bagasse. We are expanding our electricity generation operations using biomass and biogas, contributing to the supply of renewable energy in Brazil and positioning ourselves as a key player in reducing GHG emissions.

Biogas: on September 20, 2024, we completed an alternative biogas generation project using sugarcane processing residues, aligned with our strategy to generate value throughout the sugar and ethanol production chain. The project has a storage capacity of 150,000 m3, a biogas production rate of 6,000 m3/h, and an energy generation capacity of 22 GWh, reinforcing the environmental alignment embedded in our daily operations.

Innovation in biofuels: the growing pressure to reduce carbon emissions represents a significant opportunity to expand the biofuels sector. With our ethanol production, we benefit from public policies that promote renewable fuels, such as RenovaBio, which encourages the decarbonization of the transportation sector, and the Future Fuel Law, which introduces several initiatives to promote low-carbon sustainable mobility and reinforce Brazil's role as a global leader in the energy transition.

Sustainable use of water: water is a vital resource and a major challenge for our business due to its high dependency, but it also presents a strategic opportunity. In 2023, we demonstrated how efficient water management can improve productivity, reduce environmental impact, and optimize operational costs. The successfully implemented Irrigation 4.0 project enables more efficient irrigation without the need for area expansion, using automation to optimize water usage. In addition, drip irrigation can surpass 30 tons of sugarcane per hectare in a single crop year, equivalent to 35% of the expected productivity of a rainfed area without irrigation. The development of more responsive species and regenerative farming practices also contributes to these results.

Expansion and innovation in organic farming: sustainability in water use is also reflected in the expansion of organic cultivation areas. Currently, 40% of the sugarcane fields at UJM are dedicated to organic farming, representing a strategic opportunity for market differentiation. The higher profit margin resulting from the premium price of organic sugar has been an important factor in offsetting the higher initial production costs, which also reflects water use efficiency, since sustainable practices demand more care but deliver consistent financial returns. The La Terre line of organic products has the potential to expand the company's presence in the B2C market.

Corn ethanol: out of the 33.6 billion liters of ethanol produced in Brazil, 8.25 billion liters came from corn in the 2024/25 harvest, a 31% increase over the previous cycle, according to the National Union of Corn Ethanol (Unem). Besides being a risk mitigation strategy by diversifying raw materials, it represents a production growth opportunity to meet the expected market expansion with the approval of the Future Fuel Law. Moreover, indicators suggest a higher return rate compared to sugarcane ethanol production.

Liquid ammonia: obtained by condensing ammonia gas (NH3) through cooling and pressurization, it is widely used as an input for nitrogen fertilizer production due to its high nitrogen content, essential for agriculture.

In addition, it is gaining relevance as an energy carrier, being used as a clean fuel or for hydrogen storage and transportation. In September 2024, we met with representatives from the Chinese multinational Xamano Group and the government of Goiás to discuss the potential production of liquid ammonia in the state using green technology. Jalles participated in the meeting as a potential future consumer of liquid ammonia, which may be used as fertilizer in our agricultural operations. The mills can integrate industrial processes to capture CO_2 generated from ethanol production and use it in ammonia synthesis, sustainably adding value. Additionally, it is possible to produce green hydrogen, essential for manufacturing renewable ammonia by leveraging our capacity to generate bioenergy from sugarcane bagasse and other residues

Carbon dioxide: biogenic CO_2 is a co-product from the fermentation of sugarcane juice in ethanol production and from bagasse combustion for energy generation. In the context of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, it can be used to produce methanol and green ammonia, generate biofuels such as biomethane and biogas, and be sold to the food, beverage, and agricultural industries. In addition, captured CO_2 can generate carbon credits and strengthen the sector's sustainable image, contributing to decarbonization. With the global CO_2 reuse market expanding, Brazil, already capturing millions of tons of CO_2 annually, is well positioned to lead, economically and environmentally enhancing sector operations. Although we face the challenge of operating in harvest cycles, we are evaluating the commercial potential of this co-product as a refrigerant gas for sodium bicarbonate producers.

Future Fuel, opportunities in the low-carbon economy

The Future Fuel Law, enacted in October 2024, marks a significant milestone for the Brazilian sugar-energy industry, offering various opportunities for growth and innovation.

Increased ethanol blending in gasoline

The legislation establishes the gradual increase of the mandatory ethanol blend in gasoline from 27% to 30% by 2030. There are also studies underway to assess the feasibility and development of technologies to raise this percentage to 35%. This measure will boost ethanol demand, directly benefiting our business.

National biofuel programs

The law establishes programs such as the National Green Diesel Program and the National Biomethane Program, encouraging the diversification of biofuel production.

Incentives for biomethane

Derived from organic waste such as vinasse and sugarcane bagasse, biomethane is one of the cornerstones in the diversification of Brazil's energy matrix. The law provides fiscal and regulatory incentives to expand the production and use of biomethane, particularly as a substitute for fossil-based natural gas in sectors such as transportation and industry.

One of the key goals, for example, is to increase biomethane's share in the energy matrix to 10% by 2030. In addition, the law mandates the blending of biomethane into fossil-based natural gas, starting at 1% in 2025 and reaching 6% by 2030.

We are currently discussing and evaluating the possibility of producing biomethane at the biogas plant in partnership with Albioma and assessing the feasibility of producing biomethane at other facilities, considering different conceptual engineering alternatives.

Incentives for biodiesel

The increase in the mandatory blending of biodiesel into fossil diesel represents another key achievement. Currently, Brazil requires a 12% biodiesel blend (B12) in fossil diesel. The law provides for a gradual increase in this blend to 15% (B15) by 2026 and to 20% (B20) by 2030, depending on technical studies and logistical impacts.

Generating energy from sugarcane bagasse

Sugarcane bagasse, a residue from sugar and ethanol production, has high energy potential. Studies show that, with advanced technologies, the annual bagasse produced in Brazil could supply up to 20% of the country's total energy demand by 2030, according to the 2030 Ten-Year Energy Expansion Plan (PDE 2030), developed by EPE.

Incentives for innovation and sustainability

The legislation promotes investment in research and development of new technologies aimed at increasing efficiency and sustainability in biofuel production. Companies that adopt sustainable practices may benefit from tax incentives and government support programs.

Job creation and economic development

The expansion of biofuel production and the implementation of new technologies can generate both direct and indirect jobs, boosting economic development in sugarcane-producing regions. This also means making these interior regions more attractive for development, helping to prevent the migration of the population to major urban centers.

Change in the calculation of emissions

The new law also brings a significant shift in the approach to calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by adopting the cradle-to-grave analysis as the standard method for assessing the environmental impact of fuels and energy sources, replacing the traditional well-to-wheel model. As a result, the life cycle of sugarcane ethanol, already considered more sustainable, will be even more highly valued, highlighting the competitive advantage of our business model, which already prioritizes waste reuse. In the new model, in addition to carbon capture, factors such as waste reuse for clean energy and avoided emissions from by-products (e.g., biomethane) are included in the calculation.

Specific SAF mandate

Focused on decarbonizing the aviation sector, the law sets a mandatory blend of 1% SAF in aviation kerosene (Jet A-1) starting in 2027, with gradual increases in subsequent years. SAF is expected to meet about 10% of aviation fuel demand by 2035. By 2050, the projection is that 65% of aviation fuel will come from renewable sources, totaling approximately 450 billion liters of SAF needed to reach net-zero carbon emissions in the global aviation sector.

Brazil has both main SAF production pathways: HEFA, which uses vegetable oils such as soybean oil, and ATJ (Alcohol-to-Jet), which uses ethanol. In the ATJ route, it takes 1.8 liters of ethanol to produce 1 liter of SAF, highlighting the enormous potential for market expansion in Brazil, the world's largest ethanol producer. To illustrate, just a 1% increase in global SAF consumption would require an additional 80 billion liters, while current global production is only 11 billion liters. In addition, SAF reduces carbon emissions by up to 80% compared to fossil jet fuel, aligning with global decarbonization targets. The transition to SAF could drive trillions of dollars in investments by 2050, and Brazil, thanks to its natural resources, biofuel expertise, and production capacity, is well positioned to emerge as a key global player, further reinforcing the strategic importance of ethanol in this process.

Improvements, continuity and expansion

To support decision-making by the Board of Directors and Executive Board, opportunity development projects are assessed based on maturity and feasibility and classified into three major pillars, all of which integrate sustainability as a core strategic component:

Improvement projects: these aim to improve processes and achieve financial gains through increased productivity (cost reduction or increased availability of resources) or enhanced capacity and availability of products, inputs, or raw materials.

Continuity projects: these aim to prevent disruption of expected production, ensure supply security, reduce risk scenarios, comply with food safety, occupational health and safety, and environmental standards, meet legal requirements, or replace parts and equipment.

Expansion projects: these aim to support our growth and are therefore directly linked to our strategic planning.

The mapped opportunities are classified into three time horizons:

Current scenario

Broad product portfolio 91% of production capacity

Short term (1 to 3 years)

- M&A USV;
- Brownfield;
- 100% of production capacity;
- 9 million tons.

Medium term (5 to 10 years)

- Corn ethanol;
- Biomethane;
- Marginal investments to increase milling and mix.

Long term (over 10 years)

- M&A;
- Geographical diversification.

PROJECT

Nexus

Connections that drive our future!

The Nexus Project aims to unify processes and promote efficient integration between areas through the implementation of SAP S/4HANA. This platform will integrate all corporate processes into a single system, optimizing our IT infrastructure and providing information for decision-making online.

The name “Nexus”, which means “connection” in Latin, symbolizes our core proposal: to create bridges between business units, departments, and processes, enabling operational synergy and a holistic vision. Our aim is to guarantee that the Jalles and Santa Vitória units operate with integrated and standardized systems. The project has an estimated term of 16 months, with completion expected in January 2026.

Program

Key User

Key Users and Fit to Standard Approach

To ensure the success of the implementation, we selected and qualified Key Users from each department, chosen for their technical and business knowledge. They validate scenarios and system configurations through process design workshops and will act as players for change in their teams until the project is fully settled as a new system in the company.

We have adopted the “Fit to Standard” methodology, adapting our processes to the best market practices of SAP S/4HANA. This approach reduces unnecessary customizations, speeds up implementation, and minimizes risks and costs. Key Users identify gaps between current processes and the SAP standard, contributing to decisions on essential adaptations.

Nexus is part of our broader digital transformation, which comprises the Genesys Program, an Information Technology initiative that began in December 2022, to direct and create strategies for the technological unification of Jalles Machado S.A., with the acquired company, Santa Vitória Açúcar e Álcool. This project will not only modernize our systems, but will also prepare us for future challenges by creating connections, process standardization and synergy between company departments.

GENESYS PROGRAM

We mapped 38 activities in order to consolidate and organize the various work fronts of Jalles and Santa Vitória into specific and standardized projects, controls, routines, and processes, focused on technological unification.

Status of these projects

In progress:	08
Planned:	10
Completed:	18
Planned but not started:	0

06

Human capital

GRI 3.3 - Material topic 5: Internal workforce
GRI 2.7 - Employees
GRI 101-3 Access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits (a/b)
GRI 2.30- Collective bargaining agreements
GRI 405-1 Diversity in governance bodies and employees

7,395 permanent employees

71.66% Central-west	**28.34%** Southeast
71.59% Men	**25.41%** Women

19.70% Temporary

See here the benefits offered to all our employees.

"**People are the heart of our decisions,**" and "**everyone has the power to impact the whole**". The phrases, which represent two of our values, also summarize the significance of our human capital. After all, our 7,395 employees, all of whom are covered by collective bargaining agreements, make our business tangible, being the main materialization of our intellectual capital.

*There is no difference in benefits between permanent and temporary employees, nor is there a difference in working hours. It was only possible to extract the information from UJM and UOL.

From the plant to the boardroom, anyone has the ability to positively influence the business. Therefore, we encourage autonomy and individual development while at the same time celebrating collaboration and integration between areas, aiming for better performance in the company's results and personal and professional growth. By them and for them, we create and share value through relationships that are ethical, transparent, and aimed at the safety of everyone involved. With empathy, we guide fairer business decisions that generate mutual value.

At a time of growth, such as the one we are experiencing, human capital takes on even greater strategic relevance, especially in the face of the country's market scenario, marked by a shortage of qualified labor, which is even more acute in interior regions, such as the municipalities where our operations are concentrated. On the other hand, human capital management has a direct impact on our intellectual capital, adding an important competitive edge to our business, contributing to greater productivity and a strong brand. In this sense, our people management strategy is fundamentally based on four pillars:

According to the GPTW methodology, 70% of our employees are proud to say that they work at Jalles.

Culture

Last season, we structured the "Nossas Raízes" Program, which aims to strengthen the Jalles culture and our pride in belonging. Various workshops were held, totaling more than 4,000 hours of training with leaders, to connect them to the essence and roots of the Company.

The actions were aimed at the leadership, as we believe it has the role of ambassador and sponsor of our culture, facilitating the unfolding to all employees. After all, a strong brand begins internally.

372 leaders impacted

Attraction

In order to mitigate the risk of labor shortages and maximize the generation of value for communities, contributing to socio-economic development, our strategy is to invest in the training of internal and external professionals. In addition to the entry-level programs, such as Young Apprentice, Internship, and Trainee, we have expanded our hiring radius, opening up new fronts with opportunities for people living in the municipalities surrounding the cities of Goianésia/GO and Santa Vitória/MG. We have also consolidated relations with universities in the regions, strengthening our employer brand and training students and the community through lectures.

2,407 people hired in the 2024/25 harvest.

Development

GRI404-1 Average hours of training per year, per employee
GRI404-2 Programs for improving employee skills and career transition assistance
GRI 404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development appraisals

In order to encourage employees to take a leading role in their careers, we have an Individual Development Plan (IDP), prepared based on periodic performance appraisals.

To improve skills, we have implemented programs aimed at professional development in specific operational and technical areas, as well as specialized initiatives for leadership training.

Our main development program is "Líder Inova", which was reorganized in the previous harvest and is in a continuous process of updating according to the people strategy and the themes raised by various fronts, focusing on increasing our leadership. This harvest, in addition to reformulating the themes, we have included, for example, building an emotionally healthy environment, working on management tools for high performance, protagonism, self-responsibility, as well as the culture of continuous learning, fostering self-directed professionals.

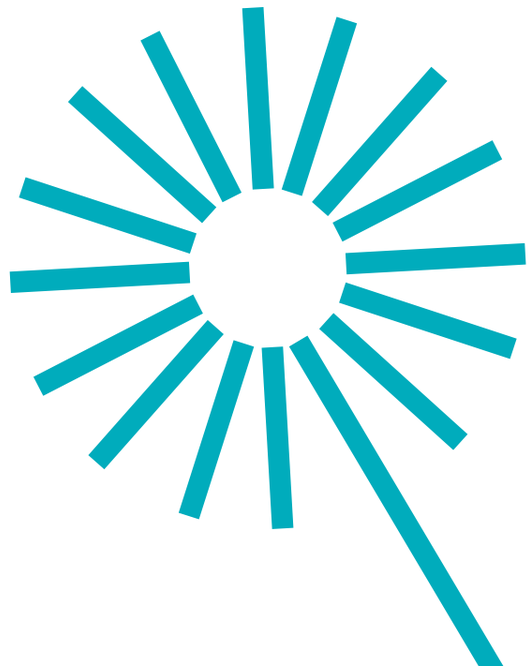
We also have specific programs for career transition, such as the Trainee Program, which identifies and prepares young talents for future strategic positions, and the Succession Program, aimed at preparing and developing managers to ensure continuity and excellence in organizational leadership, as well as grants of 50% to 70% of the cost of technical, higher education, and graduate courses, distributed among 20 employees (at the start of the harvest).

Training	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Average training hours per employee/year - GRI 404-1	167.65	361.60	30.45
Average training hours per employee/year - Man GRI 404-1	107.79	167.60	31.56
Average training hours per employee/year - Woman GRI 404-1	66.38	196.60	27.75
% of employees receiving performance appraisals Man - GRI 404-3	100	73	24,93
% of employees receiving performance appraisals Woman - GRI 404-3	100	75	23,42

Loyalty

Performance appraisals are also tools for promotion and recognition. In addition, we are working to demystify the concept of feedback, translating it as a direct and genuine conversation with a focus on improvement, which can be given at any time, regardless of the formal process. In this way, we aim to make it more effective.

- **546 employees honored for their years of service.**



Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I)

GRI405-1 Diversity in governance bodies and employees
GRI405-2 Ratio of base salary and compensation received by women to that received by men
GRI 406-1 Cases of discrimination and corrective measures taken

"Gender inequality is the greatest human rights challenge facing the world today, with enormous economic and social consequences for the whole of society. On the other hand, with the full parti--cipation of women in the economy comes job creation, innovation, productivity, and sustainable economic growth".

Statement by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, then Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN Women, in the third edition of the Women's Empowerment Principles, 2021 booket.

Gender diversity

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion is an important tripod for adding value to our business through productive inclusion. Achieving recognition as a company that values diversity can bring talent and reputation gains, strengthening our strategy for attracting and retaining talent, while at the same time creating spaces for innovation given the plurality of perspectives and experiences, increased efficiency, and risk mitigation.

Although the challenges are significant, reflecting the cultural history of our society, especially in our segment of operation, we are on a growth trend in terms of gender diversity. In the 2024/25 harvest, the number of women in our workforce is 25.4%, 2.7 percentage points higher than in the previous harvest, which was already greater than in the previous harvest.

We are one of the mills in the sugar-energy sector with the most female employees, including in leadership positions, where they represent 16.17%, 4.05 percentage points more than in the previous harvest.

This increase is the result of the actions we have been carrying out year after year, focusing on the development and training of our employees and the women in the communities where we operate, as well as an ongoing process of engaging our leaders in the signi-ficance of supporting the assessment and ability of women to perform certain functions without preconceived ideas, and the importance of diversity as a whole, including as a strategic tool for our competitiveness.

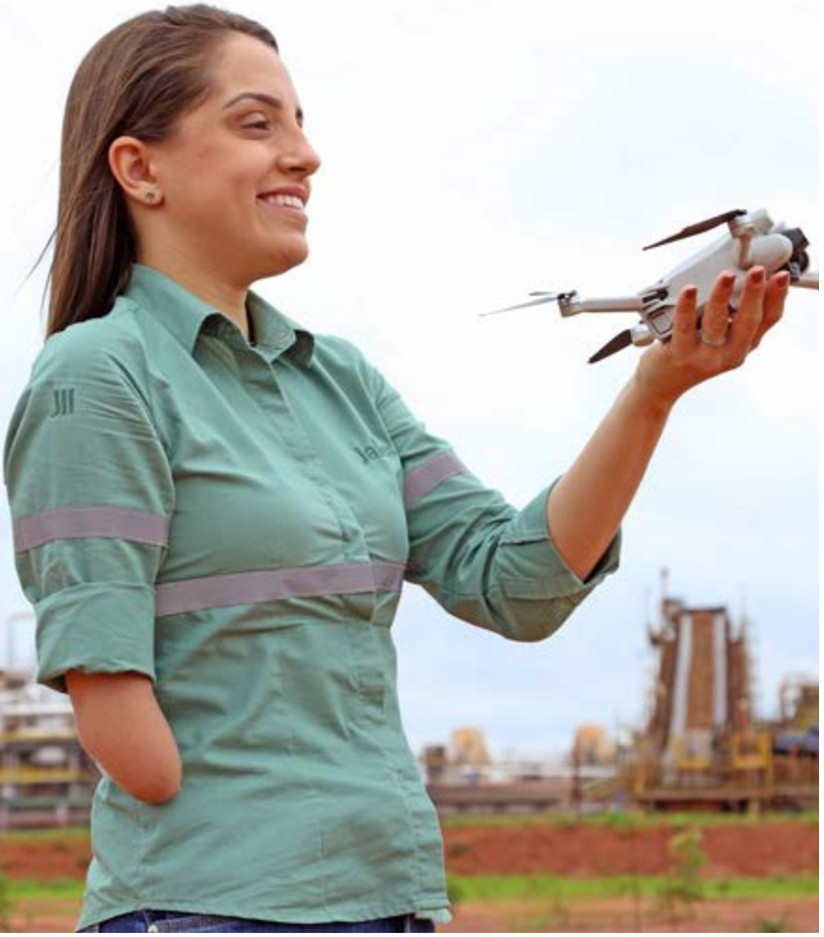
The current challenge lies in pay inequality at all hierarchical levels. In the 2024/25 harvest, the ratio between the base salary and compensation received by women and those received by men was: 0.73 (operational); 0.75 (technical-administrative); 0.80 (other leadership positions); and 0.84 (management).

In the 2024/25 harvest, we received seven reports of alleged discrimination. Of these, four were closed due to a lack of sufficient information to properly investigate and three were investigated, confirmed and had disciplinary measures app-lied. The number shows a downward trend.

GRI 405-2 Ratio of base salary and compensation received by women to those received by men

Diversity	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Average women/men salary ratio Board GRI 405-2	-	-
Average women/men salary ratio Management GRI 405-2	0.93	0.84
Average women/men salary ratio Leadership GRI 405-2	0.81	0.80
Average women/men salary ratio Technical GRI 405-2	0.74	0.75
Average women/men salary ratio Operational level GRI 405-2	0.71	0.73

Click here to access the transparency and equal pay reports, in compliance with Law No. 14,611 of July 4, 2023, MTE Ordinance No. 3,714 and Decree No. 11,795/2023.



PwD

In the case of the inclusion of People with Disabilities, the challenge is still great, especially as we are in cities in the interior, where the population density is lower. In order to mitigate this scenario, we have:

- Agreements with institutions that serve this public in Goianésia;
- Permanent advertising of vacancies for people with disabilities;
- Offering professional qualification courses for people with disabilities, including allowance during classes and employment upon completion.

Ageism

On the other hand, 15.58% of our employees are over the age of 50, compared to a global average of 3% to 5%, according to the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) Survey 2023, GPTW 2022, and the Ministry of Labor. This age diversity, however, reflects in the company the intergenerational challenges we face in society, which we have been working on through the "Líder Inova" program, valuing sincere and genuine conversations as a way of sharing knowledge and experiences, getting the most value out of respectful and empathetic exchanges.

Gender identity and sexual orientation

The first step is to get to know our employees from this point of view, to try to understand the level of maturity of our public in relation to the theme and even the extent to which people feel able to declare their gender identity and sexual orientation. To do this, we carried out an initial survey using a self-declaration questionnaire with informational-pedagogical support to help people fill in the information correctly according to how they self-identify and feel.

"Jalles values diversity in its working relationships. No practice of discrimination or prejudice, whether of sex, race, origin, religion, age, or any other prejudiced manifestation, will be tolerated in our work environment."

Jalles Code of Conduct

Health and safety

GRI403-1 Occupational health and safety management system
GRI403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation
GRI 403-3 Occupational health services
GRI 403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety
GRI 403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly connected by business relationships

Management system

GRI 403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system

Growth brings challenges to the management of human capital from different angles. In the case of an acquisition process, the onboarding period is one of them, either because of the physical and mental effort it demands of the teams, or because of the standardization of processes and cultural and behavioral alignments, which represent risks in terms of safety, health, well-being, and compliance. On the other hand, it is an opportunity to review Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) management as a whole, based on the intellectual capital acquired.

Last year, we mapped out all the processes, procedures and tools related to occupational health and safety, including a review of our forms of registration, controls and analysis at UJM, which resulted in us achieving ISO 45001:2018 certification (UOL had already been certified since 2023). The requirements of the standard aim to contribute to the prevention of work-related injuries and illnesses and the constant improvement of the management system.

Specialized Occupational Health and Safety Services (SESMT) registered in accordance with NR 4, covering 100% of workers, activities, and work environments and 100% of the 1,352 outsourced workers.

ISO 45001:2018 certification at the UJM (2024) and UOL (2023) units.

In this way, we seek to mitigate risks of compliance with local regulations, especially related to aspects of indoor environments, such as indoor air quality and the most common occupational diseases and injuries related to our business, such as those derived from repetitive strain (carpal tunnel syndrome, tendonitis, ganglion cysts, and tenosynovitis), although none of these cases have been recorded in our units.

The evolution of our occupational safety and health (OSH) management system is structured around four main pillars:

1. Behavioral change

- More than 526,000 hours of training in 2024/25, focusing on health, safety, and mandatory standards.
- Safety culture reinforced with the motto "If it's not safe, don't do it", promoting risk assessment and the right to refuse.
- Adoption of golden rules, disciplinary sanctions, and frequent audits to strengthen the preventive culture.

2. Identification of risks

- A specialized consultancy mapped out the main risks, which were monitored with action plans and monthly meetings.
- Tools such as CIPA (Commission for the Prevention of Accidents and Harassment) Signal and the Integrity Channel allow unsafe conditions to be reported safely.
- Incidents are investigated using a structured methodology (e.g., "5 whys") for corrective and preventive actions.

3. Infrastructure improvements

- Continuous investment in machinery, equipment, and systems to improve the working environment.

4. Implementation of tools

- The "Ver com os pés" program promotes leadership visits to operations, increasing integration and agility in decision-making.
- "Adherence Index," which assesses physical conditions, training, and occupational health between units.

Results and metrics (GRI 403-9):

- Significant reduction in accidents over the years.
- Severity rate: 0.11 (0.18 for third parties).
- Rate of accidents subject to mandatory reporting: 0.31.
- Key factors: engaged leadership, safe behavior, preventive culture, and investments in training and infrastructure.

Occupational accidents with third-party employees	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Har-vest
Deaths (Number) GRI 403-9	1	0	0
Deaths resulting from work-related accidents (Index) GRI 403-9	0.21	0.00	0.00
Work-related accidents with serious consequences (excluding deaths) (Number) GRI 403-9	11	9	6
Rate of serious work-related accidents (excluding deaths) (Index) GRI 403-9	1.38	0.25	0.11
Notifiable accidents at work (Number) GRI 403-9	55	35	17
Mandatory reportable accidents - Frequency Rate (Index) GRI 403-9	3.20	0.68	0.31
Man-Hours Worked - MHW (Hours) GRI 403-9	7,060,772	7,228,579	10,976,946
If the indices were calculated based on 200,000 or 1,000,000 hours worked. GRI 403-9	1,000,000	200,000	200,000

Health and well-being

GRI 403-6 Promotion of worker health

Promoting the health and well-being of employees is an essential part of our prevention culture and is treated as a strategic value for mitigating risks that could impact the operation, reputation, and performance of the business.

The topic is managed by a department specializing in occupational health, which is in charge of providing emergency assistance and health promotion campaigns, based on the Occupational Health Medical Control Program (PCMSO). Each operational unit has a 24-hour outpatient department. The main instrument for promoting well-being is the Quality of Life Program, which includes physical activities, workplace exercise, checking examinations, and specific actions for people with risk factors.

One of the highlights is the “Ganha quem perde” project, aimed at reducing obesity and associated risks, with multidisciplinary support and gamified dynamics. Employees also have access to health insurance, psychological support, social assistance, and discounts on medicines.

07

Natural capital

GRI 3.3 - Material topic 5: Internal workforce
GRI 2.7 - Employees
GRI 101-3 Access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits (a/b)
GRI 2.30- Collective bargaining agreements
GRI 405-1 Diversity in governance bodies and employees

Our natural capital is managed strategically, integrating actions aimed at productivity, cost reduction, and sustainability, in line with the efficient management of agricultural resources. In this way, we aim to transform environmental and climate challenges into opportunities to improve competitiveness, preserve natural capital, and strengthen our position as a benchmark in sustainable management in the sugar and energy sector.

With a harvesting area of 92,500 hectares of 100% owned sugarcane plantations, we ensure self-sufficiency in the production of raw materials for the industrial units, which mitigates supply risks, guarantees above-average productivity and reduces operating costs, considering that approximately 73% of production costs are related to the agricultural area. Currently, the volume of sugarcane is sufficient for a 91% use of our capacity, thus optimizing the use of assets. However, to further our expansion plan, we will also need to expand our agricultural area, which is being done with the same principles of sustainability and compliance.

With our expertise, technology, and science, we seek to extract the maximum value from natural resources, with balance, enhancing the positive effects of this use and minimizing the adverse effects. Therefore, producing efficiently while recovering the soil is part of our business, which has enabled us to maintain the regenerative organic certification (ROC) at UJM.

In planning, we have a differentiated approach marked by precision, customization according to each area, species, soil, and climate conditions, and assertiveness associated with the use of advanced monitoring and control technology via sensors, satellites, and drones combined with AI resources.

The algorithm determines the distance between sugarcane rows, the best route for harvesting, alignment for autopilot and appropriate management for soil conservation and preservation, fully aligned with the concept of agriculture 4.0, thanks to the coverage of 90% of the agricultural area by 4G internet. From the connectivity between the systems and devices, we monitor

agricultural operations in real time, especially cultivation practices and irrigation.

By cross-referencing information captured by weather stations, the project's technical sheet, sensors, planting/harvest dates, soil types, installed varieties, and improved satellite monitoring (NDVI imagery), as well as the use of drones for

for high-quality spot images, monitoring and tracking of equipment, we have comparative analyses and increasingly accurate diagnoses, refining our environmental management system. In a visual management format, we monitor various indicators through a Business Intelligence (BI) platform, which also allows us to make significant progress in process management.

Agriculture 4.0

Harvest

- Active management of equipment allocation in the field;
- Obtaining productivity maps, allowing the identification of spatial variability;
- Identification of varietal performance, the productive potential of the blocks and the need for reform;
- Use of autopilot, minimizing trampling, and increasing the longevity of the sugarcane plantation.

Soil preparation

- Variable rate soil correction;
- Optimizing the use of inputs;
- Technology for mapping and defining the planialtimetric model;
- Conservation soil management.

Planting

- Automated planters with flow controllers;
- Use of UAVs to measure georeferenced orthomosaics;
- Failure index monitor.

Cultivation Practices

- Real-time fault monitoring;
- Mapping invasive plants in sugarcane plantation;
- Reduced product costs due to localized spraying via drones, allowing spraying in rainy seasons;
- Recommending inputs (NPK/vinasse) rationally, at a varied rate based on productivity maps, guaranteeing efficient use of the inputs (effective utilization);
- Variable rate spraying of herbicides and correctives.

Irrigation

- Management of irrigation fronts and projects;
- Sprinkler quality control;
- More efficient use of water resources;
- Highly assertive management plans tailored to each stage of the crop.

Irrigação 4.0

The irrigation project is part of our growth plan as a strategy to increase our agricultural efficiency and productivity and mitigate risks by reducing our exposure to climatic variations and the risk of water shortages. That's why every year we increase investment in irrigation equipment/automation and the construction of reservoirs. Currently, 100% of the critical areas are irrigated, with 15,558 ha receiving full irrigation (pivot and drip) - around 22% of the total area.

At USV, approximately 18,445 hectares were irrigated via a reel in order to save the sprouting of sugarcane plantation.

We have started rescue activities using embedded technology and have installed 700 hectares of fixed pivots, with full irrigation, to start operating in 2025, when we will expand the structure for rescue irrigation by 4.3 thousand hectares. This will include the acquisition of motor pumps, reels, portable water mains, and automation to guarantee greater efficiency and quality in operations.

As the following graph shows, the productivity of an irrigated area (pivot or drip irrigation) can exceed, in a single harvest year, more than 30 tons of sugarcane per hectare, or 35% of the productivity expected from a rainfed area, where there is no irrigation. It also increases the productivity and longevity of the sugarcane plantation, diluting the cost of planting over a longer period.

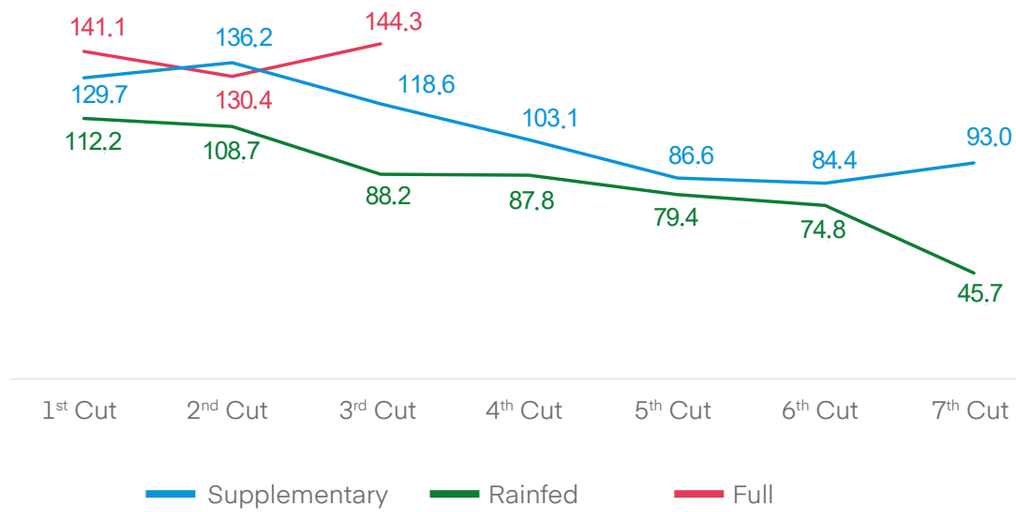
During the dry/critical period, when the sugarcane is harvested in the months when there is not enough rainfall for the ratoon to regrow (from May to September), irrigation is used in management as a way of saving the crop, with reel equipment, and increasing productivity, with pivot and drip irrigation. The strategy is to have a diversity of irrigation equipment techniques/models, all managed via a control tower.

Reel irrigation (rescue): around 50% of our sugarcane plantations are irrigated using rescue reels, which have a uniformity coefficient of 75% to 80%.

Pivot irrigation: we have the two largest central irrigation pivots in Latin America, covering an area of 428 hectares each. In the 2024/25 harvest, 22% of our sugarcane plantation is irrigated via center pivot, towable and linear, with an uniformity coefficient of over 85%.

Drip irrigation: with a uniformity coefficient above 85%.

Comparison of productivity per cut (TCH): Irrigation vs. Conventional



Sustainable agricultural practices

Organic production

Organic production enhances the value of our sustainable agricultural practices since it allows us to reduce the use of chemical inputs, replacing them with other techniques such as no-till farming, crop rotation, and biological control. This reduces the carbon footprint of agricultural activities.

However, not all cultivated food without the use of pesticides is organic. In order to obtain this classification, it is necessary to follow strict quality rules and standards and to ensure that cultivation respects environmental, social, cultural, and economic aspects, guaranteeing a sustainable agricultural system.

Organic fertilization

We have adopted two types of organic fertilizer. One of them is composting, which turns filter cake (solid waste) and ash from the industrial sugarcane process into organic fertilizer. The other is fertigation, perfomed with vinasse – the final liquid waste from alcohol production – which, as it is rich in potassium, is an important factor in improving the chemical, physical and biological characteristics of the soil.

Environmental impacts

Fewer nitrogen fertilizers
Fewer GHG emissions, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and, above all, nitrous oxide (N_2O).

Greater use of the no-till farming
Less need for soil plowing = less emission of particulate matter (NOx).

Biological pest control.
Less soil, water and air pollution = preservation of biodiversity.

Social impacts

Healthier and safer product
Less use of manure and non-organic fertilizers.

Greater employability
Greater need for human activities.

Greater social impact
Financial resources from fair trade certification invested in social actions and projects for the benefit of communities.

Regenerative agriculture

We use biological control with Cotesia flavipes, which is a biological agent that controls the borer, the main pest of sugarcane. This way, we use a natural predator instead of agrochemicals.

For all its advantages, we are gradually expanding biological control, with a significant advance in results due to the use of drones to release the borer more precisely, in locations mapped assertively by our monitoring and analysis technology.

In addition, we have adopted crop rotation, alternating the planting of sugarcane at the time of reform with crotalaria (a legume that is incorporated into the soil) or soybeans, to maintain plant cover during the fallow period (interruption of the crop to rest the soil) and the rainy season. The practice promotes the maintenance/increase of the soil's organic matter content, improving its chemical, physical, and biological characteristics. In addition to these aspects, we can mention humidity conservation, nematode control, and weed suppression. All these factors contribute to increasing the productivity and longevity of sugarcane plantations.

No-till Farming System (DPS)

In the reform area, we adopted the semi-no-till farming, with minimal cultivation and localized preparation, only in the sugarcane row. In addition to improving the quality of the soil, water, and air, SPD makes financial gains possible.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Since 1992, we have adopted IPM, a strategy based on cost-benefit analysis, which considers the impact on producers, society, and the environment. The practice consists of studying the population dynamics of insects in sugarcane crop fields to find out which of these species can cause damage to the sugarcane plantation.

Based on this monitoring, we rationalize the use of insecticides, applying them only to control the insects that actually harm the crop fields. For example, of the 15 termite species detected in the region, only three can cause damage to sugarcane and soybean crop fields. In the 2024/25 harvest, we monitored 2,216 hectares, where only 498 ha needed to be sprayed, meaning that with management it was possible to avoid spraying on almost 77.5% of the sugarcane plantation, 1,718 ha.

Considering the cumulative monitoring from 2015 to 2024 covered 38,577 hectares, where there was a need for spraying in only 2,116 hectares. In this way, we avoided spraying 36,460 hectares (94.5%), minimizing the use of insecticide and generating savings of R$ 3,013,682.

Varietal management

We have partnerships with the Agronomic Institute of Campinas (IAC), the Sugarcane Technology Center (CTC), and Ridesa, which aim to identify sugarcane varieties that are better adapted to the soil and climate conditions of our units. This work also avoids the concentration of cultivation of a few varieties of sugarcane, thus limiting biological risks. Another positive impact is the gains from replacing varieties with those with greater biological potential.

Agricultural operational indicators

In the 2024/25 harvest, we had a harvested area of 92,500 hectares, 6% more than in the previous harvest. The volume of sugarcane processed was 7.1% higher, with a total of 7,868.50 thousand tons - a record for our operation.

In terms of agricultural productivity (TCH), the UJM stood out, ending the harvest with 97.5 t./ha, 8.3% higher than the indicator recorded in the previous harvest, the best performance since the unit was founded. UOL faced challenges in its productivity due to expansion in rainfed areas and soils in the process of improvement, which influenced the results, closing the cycle with a TCH of 90 t./ha, 3.5% lower than last harvest. The harvest was also marked by significant climatic challenges in the USV. The high temperatures throughout 2024 and the prolonged drought in Santa Vitória/MG had a negative impact on the formation of the sugarcane plantation. In addition, planting was delayed in both expansion and renovation of the sugarcane plantation, due to the lack of rainfall during the harvest and the excess precipitation at the end of the harvest, resulting in a productivity below the potential in the USV, of 65.4 t./ha, 6.4% lower than that achieved in the 2023/24 harvest. Despite this scenario, the Jalles group improved productivity by 0.4% compared to the previous harvest, totaling 84.5 t./ha, while the Center-South recorded a drop of 10.8%.

Climate change

GRI 3.3 - Material topic 1 - Climate change
GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization
GRI 302-2 Energy consumption outside the organization
GRI 302-3 Energy consumption outside the organization
GRI-305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions
GRI 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions
GRI 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions
GRI 201-2 Financial Implications and other risks and opportunities arising from climate change
SASB-FB-AG-110a.1 I 110a.3 I 130a.1 I 440a.1 I 440a.2 I 410a.1 I 430a.1 I 430a.2
SASB RR-BI-410a.1t RR-BI-430a.2

Climate change and its adverse impacts, driven by GHG emissions, represent one of today's greatest global risks. The decarbonization process, which seeks to reduce dependence on fossil fuels such as oil and coal, accelerates the migration to renewable sources, including bioenergy and ethanol — products that are at the heart of our operations. This is because sugarcane cultivation is responsible for removing carbon from the atmosphere.

However, due to the intensification of operations, with the entry of the USV, GHG emissions were higher than in the previous harvest in all three scopes. With regard to scope 3, the challenge is to understand the impact of logistics on issues related to emissions in our value chain.

GHG emissions GRI 305-1, 305-2 and 305-3 - t CO_2e

Scope	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Scope 1	158,086.77	153,964.42	211,415.91
Scope 2	598.82	650	5,178.76
Scope 3	59,580.44	57,027.82	92,669.91

Metrics	Unit of measurement	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by type of biofuel - Hydrous Ethanol - SASB RR-BI- -410a.1	Grams of CO_2e per megajoule (MJ)	JM	72.26	72.26	72.26
		UOL	72.62	70.36	68.98
		USV	-	-	61.81
Life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by type of biofuel - Anhydrous ethanol - SASB RR-BI-410a.1	Grams of CO_2e per megajoule (MJ)	JM	70.36	72.62	72.62
% of biofuel production certified by a third party to an environmental sustainability standard (in % of liters) - SASB RR-BI-430a.2	%	JM Anhydrous			99.88%
		JM Hydrous			99.88%
		UOL			82.41%
		USV	100.00%	100.00%	98.29%

Ethanol's contribution is not limited to the stage of cultivating its raw material, but extends to its use, as shown in the "Sustainable products" section.

Management of GHG emissions

We have been performing carbon inventories for 7 years, which allows us to monitor the scope 1, 2, and 3 categories. The document is developed in accordance with the criteria of NBR ISO 14064-1, using IPCC intergovernmental reference methods and data from specific literature. The edition for the 2024/25 harvest, including the three industrial units, will be the first to be submitted to the GHG Protocol, which assesses the quality of the information provided.

Our leading role in transitioning to a cleaner and more resilient economy is evidenced by sustainable practices such as replacing chemical fertilizers with green manure, using biological pest control, prioritizing manual activities to reduce diesel consumption, and generating energy from sugarcane bagasse.

These actions help the Company achieve energy efficiency scores and CBio emission factors above the national average in the RenovaBio program, strengthening ethanol's competitiveness and generating financial gains.

In the 2024/25 harvest, 534,138 CBios were booked, with 369,300 marketed, generating R$32.1 million in revenue—a 54.6% reduction from the previous period, influenced by regulatory uncertainties and a drop in prices.

According to the ANP (National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Biofuels), we are leaders in emission factors in the Center-South Sugarcane Ethanol category, with scores above the national average:

72.62 gCO_2eq/MJ (anhydrous ethanol - UJM).
72.26 gCO_2eq/MJ (hydrous ethanol - UJM).
68.98 gCO_2eq/MJ (hydrous ethanol - UOL).
61.81 gCO_2eq/MJ (hydrous ethanol - USV).

GHG control is reduced by washing boilers and chimneys, constant maintenance of the fleet of diesel-powered equipment and vehicles such as tractors, trucks, and harvesters to prevent the injector pump from maladjustment operation.

As an adaptation and resilience action, we have invested in building and improving water storage infrastructure and optimizing the management of water resources with a focus on efficiency (see "Water resources" section).

As we showed in the "Biodiversity management" section, we also work on compensation with the Reforestation Program since trees act as natural filters.

Our Reforestation Program is responsible for an estimated carbon storage of 6,632,980.37 t CO_2.

Energy

Specifically, regarding energy consumption, the data reflects the increase in consumption as a whole from 11 million to 17.7 million GJ—an increase of more than 60% in the 2024/25 harvest compared to the previous harvest due to the full operation of the USV. Although there has been a significant increase in the use of non-renewable fuels, which have gone from 615,000 to 995,000 GJ, mainly due to diesel consumption (10,148.93 fleet fuel consumed, of which 2.73% is renewable), the use of renewable fuels continues to be predominant, accounting for around 93% of our energy matrix, with sugarcane bagasse as the main source.

Energy GRI 302-1 - in GJ	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Subtotal non-renewable fuels	**6,793,134**	**615,914**	**995,559**
Diesel / Brazil	0	611,501	990,887
Diesel-b10	676,154	0	0
Diesel-b11	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	2,077	3,559	3,811
Gasoline / Brazil	308	219	271
Aviation kerosene	774	636	589
Subtotal renewable fuels	**11,023,457**	**11,374,100**	**17,860,615**
Sugarcane bagasse	10,977,014	11,347,667	17,832,934
Hydrous ethanol	46,275	26433	27,681
Straw	168	0	0
Buying electricity	**50,604**	**60,764**	**342,083**
Electricity exports	**-1,036,118**	**-1,001,028**	**-1,431,280**
Total energy consumption within the organization	**9,731,743**	**11,049,751**	**17,766,977**
Total energy consumption outside the organization - GRI 302-2 (GJ)	**852,082**	**939,322**	**1,254,206**
Total energy intensity - Within the Organization - GRI 302-3 (GJ/t sugarcane)	**2.15**	**2.1**	**2.26**

Climate risks

As presented in the “risks and opportunities” section, climate risks are included in our strategic risk matrix, which covers themes related to risks in the category of climate change and the natural resources category, highlighting existing risks, factors, and mitigating actions so that the owners of the risks can follow up with action plans to mitigate the risks captured with the monitoring of the GRC team.

These include the risk of wildfires, which can be intensified by prolonged periods of drought and high temperatures. Goianésia/GO, where two industrial units operate, is a region classified as high risk for wildfires, according to the Think Hazard do Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) tool — an initiative of the World Bank Group that promotes international collaboration to help countries become more resilient to natural disasters. This scenario also aggravates the risk of fire in the sugarcane plantation due to the storage of straw in the mill and accidental factors.

In compliance with current environmental laws and rules, such as Law No. 12.651/2012 (Forest Code), which in its article 38 deals with the control of the use of fire in agricultural practices, we have strict measures for preventing, controlling, and responding to fires.

As part of our risk mitigation strategies, we have created a Fire Prevention and Control Plan, which includes remote monitoring of atmospheric conditions and an agile response in emergency situations. We have also adopted practices that minimize the risk of fires in operations, such as the complete mechanization of planting and harvesting, using automated planters, which, in addition to reduced environmental impacts, minimize costs.

In agricultural production, we have made substantial investments to minimize the impacts of the climate, such as sponsoring the development of genetic materials that are more resistant to the region’s soil and climate conditions, irrigation, operational techniques, and new agricultural techniques.

At the same time, we have insurance for the industrial plants:

- R$ 2.2 million for fires or explosions caused by rural burning;
- R$ 10 million for sugarcane bagasse, covering various risks such as spontaneous combustion and aircraft crashes and;
- R$ 564 million for loss of profit due to similar damage, with coverage of up to 12 months.

To analyze the scenarios for the Climate Change issue, we used three scenarios:

- **Pessimistic:** scenario in which there will be a lack of rain and productivity will be lower than planned.
- **Likely:** scenario in which the rain will occur as expected, and productivity will be as planned.
- **Optimistic:** scenario that the rain will be higher than expected and productivity will be higher than planned.

Subsequently, we defined the risks and opportunities according to **Think Hazard's** assessment/modeling references. However, we don't have a standardized procedure for analyzing Climate Change scenarios, such as the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (EA NZE 2050), prepared by the International Energy Agency (IEA) or the Scenario Framework of the Network for Greening the Financial System, which we intend to adopt over the next two years.

Currently, we don't have a formalized climate transition plan either, but we are implementing various actions that contribute to the climate transition, as shown in the "Natural capital" section.

Public commitment

Reinforcing our commitment to transparency and climate risk management, we were signatories to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), a global initiative aimed at increasing companies' transparency regarding climate-related impacts and risks. The ISSB is now leading this task. Through this membership, we have committed to performing regular climate risk assessments and developing mitigation strategies to ensure that our operation remains resilient in the face of climate change. In addition, we are deeply engaged with national sustainability policies, such as RenovaBio.

Each cycle, we have increased our maturity with climate-related topics. The latest initiative that proves this evolution is the submission for assessment by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) - a non-profit organization that plays a critical role in promoting transparency and environmental responsibility.

Water resources

GRI 3.3 - Material theme 3 - Water resources
GRI 303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource
GRI 303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts
GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal
GRI 303-4 Water discharge
GRI 303-5 Water consumption
SASB-FB-AG-140a.1-1 | 140a.1- 2 | 140a.1- 3 | 140a.2 | 140a.3
SASB RR-BI-140a.1 | 140a.2 | 140a.3

Mainly due to agricultural practices, we are major consumers of water. However, 70% of the raw material is water, and there is also the steam generated in the industrial process. So, optimizing the use of this resource is also an opportunity. Our strategy continues to aim to reduce the amount of water consumed through direct abstraction from river beds (rivers, streams, creeks, etc.) and preserve its quality through systematic monitoring.

In the 2024/25 harvest, all the water collected was surface water and was out of reach of areas located in critical basins with water stress.

Although the total volume of water collected was 41% higher in the 2024/25 harvest than in the 2023/24 harvest, due to the full operation of the USV, totaling 88,173.97 megaliters, our closed--circuit industrial model allows for 99.5% reuse of water. The wastewater from the cooling, sanitizing and cleaning processes is directed to the Wastewater Treatment System, while domestic effluent is sent to the Sewage Treatment Plant. After treatment, the water is used for fertigation through the Landfarming process. The next step is to give a noble destination to an ever-increasing volume of water. At USV we have already made progress in this direction. With an equipment improvement project, we expanded water use for the cooling tower, which enabled us to save 150m3/h of water.

On UOL, the highlight was the implementation of an efficient heating and heat regeneration system resulting from the heating of the juice in the sugar production process through different steam levels. In addition to these factors, which are UOL's differentiators, we have the flash steam regeneration system, which is also already adopted at UJM. It is a technique that captures the steam generated by the difference in pressure and temperature during the evaporation of liquids in the industrial process to be reused in other stages, such as heating or concentrating the juice, optimizing the mill's energy efficiency and reducing the consumption of fresh steam.

As a result, we were able to achieve a steam consumption index per ton of sugarcane processed of 380k/t, which is considered a significant number in the sector.

To calculate the water environmental performance data, we adopted a methodology that accounts for the environmental impacts of all the operations we manage directly, with the following approach:

Monitoring and measurement
Water collection, consumption, reuse, and recycling.

Water quality
Effluent treatment and impact on local water quality.

Water efficiency
Technology implementation and loss reduction.

Factors that contribute to high performance

Qualitative monitoring

It considers the legal limits for contaminants. Results are critically assessed at an established frequency. Potential pollutants are vinasse and wastewater.

Legal compliance

Identification and classification of potential pollutants that could harm aquatic ecosystems or human health. Parameters established by CONAMA (National Environment Council) Resolution No. 430/2011, on conditions and standards for the discharge of effluents and complements Resolution No. 357. CETESB (Environmental Company of the State of São Paulo) Resolution 4321/2015 - Application of Manure in Agricultural Soils.

Smart irrigation

The Irrigation 4.0 Project seeks to minimize the increase in resource use due to growth. It integrates different technologies that add efficiency, such as data-driven strategic use, automation and state-of-the-art equipment.

Fertigation and organic fertilization

As part of sustainable agricultural practices, they reduce the need for irrigation, saving up to 25% of water. Opportunity to increase productivity vertically. Organic fertilization also mitigates the risk of water contamination.

Planting riparian forests

Restoring the riparian forest on the banks of the dams. Maintenance of Permanent Preservation Area (APP).

Efficient systems for using steam

Reuse of steam from the industrial process at different levels

Risks related to water resources

Among the risks mapped, we highlight two related to water resources: prolonged droughts, exacerbated by changes in pluviometric patterns, which increase the frequency of water crises. Reduced precipitation will result in less water being available for industrial processes. Such crises can lead to a squeeze on profit margins, suspension of investments and passing on high costs to customers. Among the impacts are the loss of productivity of biological assets, increased water supply costs, and, in serious cases, the stoppage of activities and the consequent loss of revenue.

Biodiversity management

GRI 3.3 - Material theme 4 - Biodiversity management
GR1101-1 Policies to halt and reverse biodiversity loss (a/b/c)
GR1101-2 Management of impacts on biodiversity (a - f)
GRI 101-4 Identification of impacts on biodiversity
GR1101-5 Sites with impacts on biodiversity
GR1101-6 Direct factors of biodiversity loss
GRI 101-7 Changes in the state of biodiversity
GR1101-8 Ecosystem services

Biodiversity depends on climate regulation and the availability of water, which are fundamental to our business and can impact it. Based on the Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Impact Report (EIA/RIMA), we mapped the direct and indirect impacts in terms of species affected, extent, and duration of impacted areas.

The main impacts are associated with the preparation of areas for expansion, which can affect local ecosystems and compromise natural habitats for fauna and flora. Based on this knowledge, we seek to mitigate adverse impacts through a series of actions focused on preservation, conservation, and recovery. These include prioritizing the use of anthropized areas, fauna rescue, monitoring, displacement, and forest compensation in degraded areas. Our operation therefore, seeks integrated solutions that reconcile the preservation of biodiversity and the fight against climate change, such as agroforestry systems and ecosystem restoration, which also contribute to carbon sequestration:

Recovery of degraded areas: an ongoing program using native Cerrado seedlings from its own nurseries, with an annual capacity of 100,000 seedlings, including trees protected by law and species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list. We also plant fruit seedlings that attract the fauna and enrich the local flora. Since 1986, there have been more than 5 million trees. In the 2024/25 harvest, more than 65,000 native seedlings were planted, an increase of 77.8% on the previous harvest, which represents the recovery of 194.84 hectares, almost 200% more than the previous harvest. In the Santa Vitória region, the expectation is to include approximately 700 hectares of recovered areas with more than 1 million seedlings planted over the next 10 years.

Considered natural filters, trees also help to recovery springs, attract the fauna and enrich the flora. To make the initiative a success, we monitor the reforested areas for three years, sampling plots to understand the development of the plantation and the need for maintenance or replanting of the seedlings. Each reforested area has an indicator that shows the success rate of the planting.

Reforestation is a forest compensation measure based on environmental legislation, such as Federal Law 12.651/2012 and State Laws 18.104/2013 and 21.231/2022, which establish parameters for forest compensation due to the suppression of native vegetation.

Environmental reserves and protected areas: In compliance with legislation, in the 2024/25 harvest, we had 35,324 hectares protected, 48,721 hectares of Legal Reserve. The watercourses in the Reserve are part of the Tocantins River Basin, the same that the municipality of Goianésia is part of.

Ecological corridors: created based on studies into the movement of species, their home range (the area required to meet their vital and reproductive needs), and the distribution of their populations. They aim to mitigate the effects of ecosystem fragmentation by promoting connections between different areas in order to create a favorable habitat for animal movement, seed dispersal, and increased vegetation cover.

Sustainable agricultural practices: biological pest control, integrated with precision agriculture, favors the development of benign insects, which contribute to pollination—an ally to preserving local fauna. For conventional sugarcane cultivation, we use chemical treatment only, where and as much as necessary, through spraying at varying rates. In addition, when it is necessary to cut down trees for sugarcane cultivation, only with the authorization of the competent environmental agency, we adopt fauna displacement techniques to guarantee the protection of the species and minimize the impacts caused during the activities.

Legal compliance management: database to control the legal compliance of partner properties. In the region of influence of Santa Vitória Mill, all fauna groups are monitored every six months in order to obtain data on the local fauna. Monitoring contributes to the enrichment of fauna studies and increases understanding of the balance of the region's ecosystem.

Fire prevention and fighting actions: as shown in the "Climate change" section.

Biodiversity management is carried out by a specialized sector, structured around projects aimed at mitigating impacts. Among them, the Biodiversity Management Plan stands out, currently under development, covering the three industrial units.

Impact study

GRI 101-5 Sites with impacts on biodiversity (a-d)
GRI 101-6 Direct factors of biodiversity loss (a-f)

The biodiversity impact study was based on the Santa Vitória unit, covering areas of the Cerrado and Atlantic Forest biomes, where the Area Directly Affected (ADA) by industrial operations is 228 hectares, while the Area of Direct Influence (AID) totals 10,728 hectares. Although it is not in ecologically sensitive areas, part of the unit is under the enforcement of the Atlantic Forest Law (Law No. 11.428/2006) and close to restricted use zones, such as the Biosphere Reserve (11.2 km away) and airport security areas (around 3 km away). The analysis considered current environmental rules, technical methodologies, and the unit's operational records, ensuring the identification of actual and potential impacts on biodiversity, focusing on guiding mitigation and compensation actions.

Industrial activities in the ADA include sugarcane milling and bagasse burning. In the Area of Indirect Influence, agricultural operations occur, such as suppression of native vegetation, soil preparation, pesticide spraying, irrigation, planting, and harvesting. These practices result in impacts such as the conversion of soil use to monoculture, morphological and physiological changes of the soil, erosion, compaction, and intensive consumption of natural resources such as water, soil, and electricity. The activities also generate air pollutants and particulate matter from burning biomass and using machinery, whose emissions are monitored regularly. Liquid effluents containing organic matter, suspended solids, oils, and grease are treated before disposal, and solid waste such as sugarcane bagasse, cake, and ash is reused to generate energy or fertilize the soil.

Although sugarcane cultivation is not directly responsible for introducing invasive exotic species, the exposed soil environment favors the growth of species such as guinea grass (Panicum maximum). It also attracts insects such as the sugarcane leafhopper and fruit flies, which can behave as invaders in certain agricultural regions.

Circularity of waste and materials

GRI 3.3 - Material topic 2 - Waste management and circularity
GRI 301-1 Materials used, by weight or volume
GRI 306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts
GRI 306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts
GRI 306-3 Waste generated
GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal
GRI 306-5 Waste directed to disposal

The circular economy offers an efficient strategy for transforming industrial waste into opportunities, reducing environmental risks, and promoting sustainability by maximizing the efficiency of our production chain and minimizing the use of natural resources by consolidating the culture of not wasting financial, environmental, and human resources. On the other hand, non-circularity can lead to unwanted costs in terms of fines and obligations imposed by the Government.

The basis of our production model is fully aligned with this concept, since 99.98% of the waste generated in the sugarcane industrial process is reused, transformed into economic, natural, and social capital.

In 2024, for example, the volume of waste reused was 99.5%. In other words, despite the 78.4% increase in waste generation (from 4,276,584 tons in 2023/24 to 7,629,677 tons in 2024/25) due to the intensification of production activities, practically 100% was reused. Similarly, although waste sent for disposal also increased by 34.8%, it represents a tiny fraction (less than 0.01%) of the total generated.

Waste - In tons	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Waste generated - GRI 306-3	4,177,136.01	4,276,583.70	6,984,335.63
Waste not destined for final disposal - GRI 306-4	4,176,347.90	4,275,868.04	6,958,161.33
Waste destined for final disposal - GRI 306-5	788.11	715.66	26.174.30

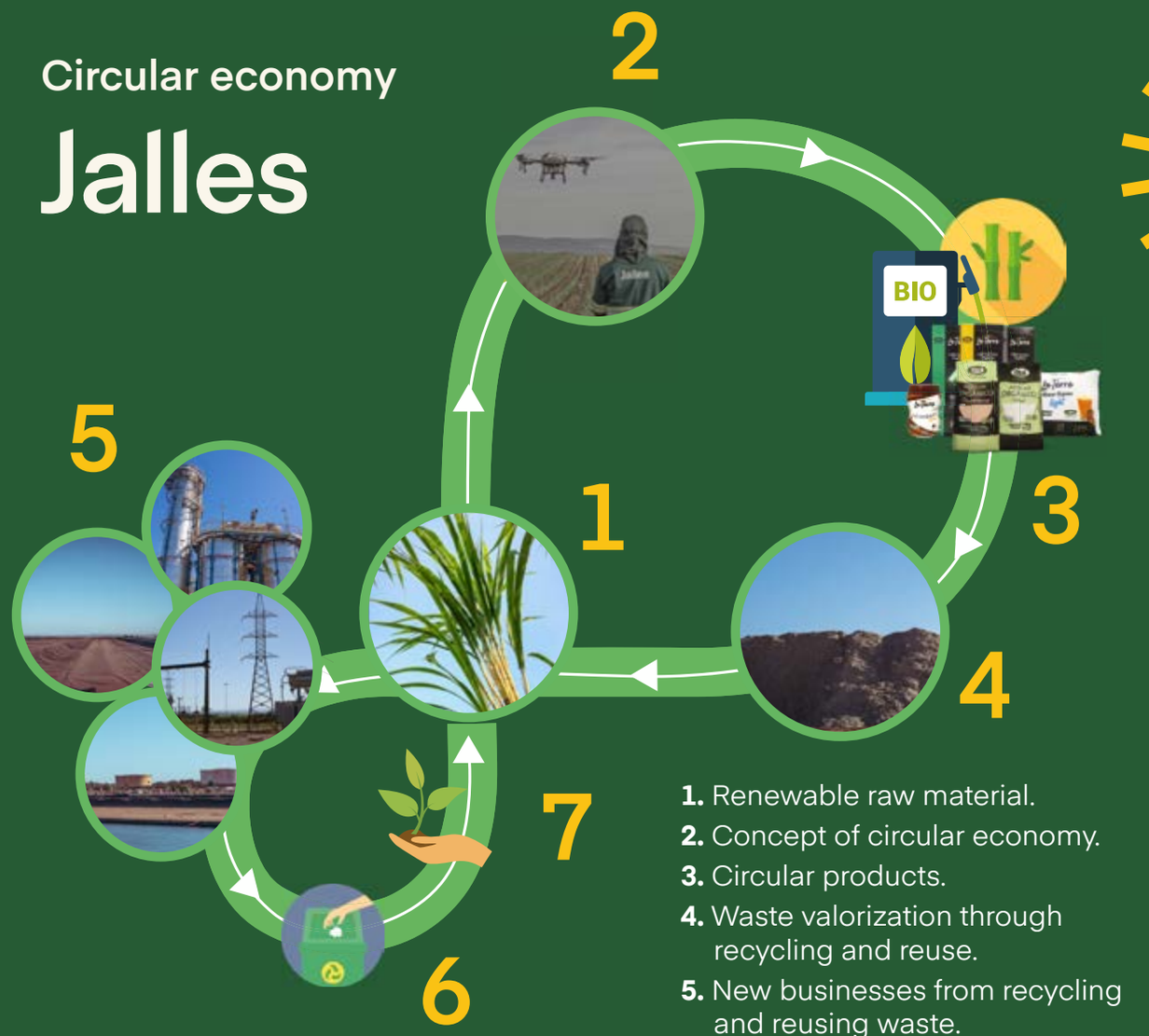
Among the main waste products reused is vinasse. For every liter of ethanol produced, around 13 liters of vinasse are generated. Rich in minerals, organic matter, and water, it is used to fertigate sugarcane plantations, enriching the soil with potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, nitrogen, and sulfur.

Recently, we identified a new opportunity for this waste: biogas production. By biodigesting the organic components of vinasse, we transform an environmental liability into a renewable source of energy, further contributing to the sustainability of the production process and the decarbonization of the energy matrix.

Other by-products, such as filter cake, also play an important role. Rich in phosphorus, this substance is generated when sugarcane juice is filtered and, when mixed with ashes, is used as fertilizer in the fields. Sugarcane bagasse is converted into clean energy, reducing the carbon footprint and generating an additional source of revenue, making it a strategic asset for the business.

Even the laboratory waste from the Cotesia reproduction process follows the circular economy concept. These materials are used for animal nutrition, benefiting regional producers and creating value for the local community.

Strategic waste management turns risks into opportunities, reinforcing our commitment to creating value at every stage of the production process.



Since 2020, we have had advanced reverse logistics practices, focusing on the recovery and reintegration of packaging into the production cycle, and since 2022, we have been making national compensations. The environmental compensation of the packaging complies with current legislation and is in line with the principles of the circular economy. Since 2022, we have already compensated approximately 345,000 tons of packaging through this practice, reducing environmental impacts and reinforcing our commitment to sustainability throughout the production chain.

However, due to the intensification in operations, reflected in the proportional increase in the use of inputs, in the 2024/25 harvest, the total use of materials increased by 48.7% compared to 2023/24, going from 5.389,078 to 8,014,678 tons, while maintaining a significant predominance of renewable materials - more than 98% of the total - which went from 5,257,998 to 7,869,683 tons (+49.7%). However, non-renewable materials also showed growth (+10.6%), especially dolomitic limestone, sulfuric acid, fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphorus), and the resumption of the use of diesel, which was absent in previous years. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the use of agricultural gypsum and urea.

Our Waste Management Program is guided by reference rules, legislation, good practices, the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS), and our principles.

There are three Waste Management Plans (PGRs), all integrated with the Health and Safety Services Waste Management Plan (PGRsS). In 2024, these plans underwent a thorough technical review and were updated based on a detailed survey performed at each of the company's units.

08

Social and relationship capital

Communities

GRI 3.3 - Material topic 7 - Local community development
GRI 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments and development programs
GRI 203-1 Investments in infrastructure and supported services

Understanding the territories in which we operate enhances the company's health in many ways, from the license to operate to attracting and retaining a workforce during harvest periods. For this reason, we have a policy for managing socio-environmental projects and programs, which includes a needs assessment, internal controls for assessing the cash flow of the resources invested and monitoring the rendering of accounts to validate the investments made in accordance with the project described in the donation instrument.

The composition of our executive board includes professionals with strong ties to the local community, reflecting our commitment to valuing regional talent. This is one of the pillars of our sustainable development and growth strategy

Although there are no indicators for evaluating satisfaction, which is left to the beneficiary institutions, the social committee plays a strategic role in the listening process. Formed by employees from all company areas, it is the direct touchpoint with the community.

The way we manage our social and relationship capital also aims to generate and share value, which has translated into the generation of employment, income and labor qualification, investments in infrastructure, and the productive chain—a strategy that aims to promote the development and integration of micro, small, and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs) in our production chain and contribute to regional socio-economic development.

In addition, our investments in infrastructure and support services seek to develop people so that they can seek a better quality of life, treat drug addictions, and promote improvements in the health, education, and housing systems together with municipal bodies.

Social committee, our people and the power to impact the whole

The Social committee is the embodiment of our values, our people, and the power to impact the whole. In charge of managing the funds from the sale of organic sugar on the international market due to fair trade certification, it has allocated R$846,100 to the community through 16 projects.

From 2018 to 2024, the marketing of organic sugar generated R$4,523,069 in fair trade resources to be invested in the community, of which R$3,723,875 has already been invested, leaving R$799,194 in cash. All the projects are directly connected to the development of the community through education, health recovery, and reintegration into family and social life.

In addition to the resources from fair trade, we allocated R$ 1,549,990 to the Jalles Machado Foundation.

Jalles Machado Foundation

A public interest entity created by State Law No. 12.883/96, which we maintain together with the Otávio Lage Group. The initiative is aimed at social, educational, and environmental development in the communities where we operate. The actions cover social inclusion projects, professional training, education promotion, and environmental preservation, which contribute directly to improving local quality of life.

One of its projects is the Luiz Cesar de Siqueira Melo School, which offers elementary school places to 602 students, with scholarships ranging from 20% to 80% for employees' children, according to a scale based on job titles. The goal is to provide a good standard of education for employees, their families, and other children in the community, as well as to integrate them into society by disseminating knowledge and citizenship through educational and cultural activities. Main impacts:

Environmental	Social	Economic
It develops environmental preservation and recovery actions in line with the company's sustainability strategy.	It promotes inclusion and equity, with projects focused on education and health, positively impacting families and communities.	It generates a positive impact on its surroundings, strengthening ties with the community and contributing to build a stable and collaborative social environment, which is essential for the sustainable growth of the business.
It supports initiatives aimed at protecting the Cerrado and conserving natural resources.	It trains young people and adults, creating job opportunities and strengthening the local economy.	

Commitments and policies

GRI 2.23- Commitments and Policies
GRI 2.24- Embedding Policy and Commitments
GRI 2.28- Membership in associations

Our operations are guided by a robust set of corporate policies that reflect our commitment to sustainability, ethics, and social responsibility. Among the main guidelines are the Environmental Policy, which guides the responsible management of natural resources and the mitigation of impacts; the Social Responsibility Policy, which reinforces our role in the development of the communities where we operate; and the Occupational Health and Safety Policy.

Complementing this framework are the Corporate Governance Policy, which defines the structure and functioning of the management bodies; the Product Quality and Safety Policy, aimed at delivering safe, high-quality products; and the Risk Management Policy, which promotes an organizational culture aimed at preventing and managing uncertainties.

In addition to these, we have complementary policies that strengthen our governance and risk management, such as the Code of Business Conduct, the Donations and Sponsorship Policy, the Foreign Exchange, Commodities and Liquidity Risk Management Policy, the Related-Party Transactions Policy, and the Audit Committee's Internal Regulations.

Our commitment to sustainable development is also expressed in our active involvement in the sector's representative entities. We are members of the Brazilian Association for Sustainable Regional Development (ADIAL), with a seat on the board of directors; the Federation of Industries of the State of Goiás (FIEG), whose Audit Committee is chaired by our CEO; and the Ethanol Manufacturing Industry Union of the State of Goiás, where he also serves as vice-chairman of the Advisory Committee.

Click here to access our internal policies and regulations for our bodies and departments.

Suppliers

GRI 3.3 - Material topic 6 - Supplier management
GRI 408-1 Operations and suppliers with significant risk of child labor cases
GRI 409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor

The management of our supply chain integrates values of sustainability, risk mitigation, and seizing opportunities. We align this relationship with our principles through our Purchasing and Supplier Relations Policy, which defines strict criteria for selection, ratification, qualification, and monitoring. The Human Rights Policy establishes clear guidelines on the promotion and protection of fundamental rights in all operations. These processes not only ensure compliance and ethics, but also promote the development of long-term partnerships based on the concept of a win-win economy.

Our strategic approach considers suppliers to be an extension of our values. For this reason, we do not tolerate practices such as compulsory labor, child labor, human trafficking, or any labor abuses, and we demand that our partners respect free membership and unions, ensuring a decent working environment and in compliance with local legislation. This requirement is based on our Code of Conduct, which guides social, environmental, and compliance criteria in the value chain. In the 2024/25 harvest, a case of risk of child labor was identified in a third-party company, which led to its removal from the company. There were no cases of risk of forced or compulsory labor identified in the same period.

In practice, supplier management includes specific assessments for critical suppliers, performed by systems such as Qualyteam Buy and GCertifica, which analyze risks associated with corruption, negative media, harassment, and illegal practices. This harvest, 24.71% of the approximately 5,000 registered suppliers were subjected to socio-environmental impact analyses, with no cases of significant negative impact identified. By establishing relationships based on ethical and socio-environmental criteria, we increase operational efficiency, mitigate reputational and socio-economic risks, and drive regional development, reinforcing our commitment to responsible and sustainable supply chain management.

09

Financial capital

GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed

We increased our added value by 29.10% compared to the previous harvest, totaling R$ 2,676,041, distributed among employees (in the form of salaries, benefits and FGTS), government bodies (in the form of taxes, fees and contributions), third parties (in the form of dividends and interest) and shareholders (in the form of dividends and retained earnings in the Group).

GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed

DVA - Years ended March 31, 2025, and 2024 - (In thousands of Reais) - Consolidated	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
Revenue	**3,663,400**	**3,212,689**
Sales of goods, products and services	2,636,185	2,200,103
Revenue from the construction of own assets	872,937	940,579
Other Revenues	160,483	79,431
Sales Returns	(6,177)	(5,423)
Net reversal (provision) for expected credit losses	(28)	(2,001)
Input acquired from third parties	**(1,584,299)**	**(1,312,808)**
Cost of goods, merchandise, and services sold	(618,588)	(511,201)
Materials, energy, third party services and others	(973,427)	(974,175)
Net gain from changes in fair value and realization of surplus or depreciation of biological assets	-	(18,228)
Fair value recognition of CBIOS (Decarbonization Credit Certificates)	10,608	(16,592)
Loss/recovery of assets	(2,892)	207,388
Gross value added	**2,079,101**	**1,899,881**
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	**(1,062,082)**	**(1,026,422)**
Net added value produced by the entity	**1,017,019**	**873,459**
Value added received on transfer	**1,659,022**	**1,199,249**
Income Using the Equity Method	8,325	13,146
Financial revenues	151,557	119,413
Gain on exchange rate variations	42,591	29,137
Gain on derivative transactions	1,456,549	1,037,553
Total value added distributable	**2,676,041**	**2,072,708**
Value added distribution	**2,676,041**	**2,072,708**
Personnel	**369,996**	**352,306**
Direct compensation (cost)	330,748	330,373
Benefits	26,554	18,832
F.G.T.S. (Severance Pay Indemnity Fund)	12,694	3,101
Taxes, fees and contributions	**93,139**	**112,149**
Federal	(80,233)	(63,173)
State	173,365	175,312
Municipal	7	10
Remuneration of Third Party Capital	**2,268,856**	**1,523,135**
Interest on loans and financing	345,109	262,956
Losses on exchange rate variations	59,472	25,906
Loss on derivative transactions	1,708,381	1,141,463
Accrued interest on leasing contracts and agricultural partnerships	111,700	73,745
Other Financial Expenses	44,194	19,065
Remuneration of Equity	**(55,950)**	**85,118**
Retained earnings	(55,950)	80,343

For more information, access the financial statements and earnings release available on the website.

10

Annexes

GRI Summary

Declaration of use	The content of the Jalles report was prepared in accordance with GRI Standards 2021 for the period from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.
GRI1 used	GRI 1: 2021 Fundamentals
Applicable GRI Sector Standard	GRI 13: Agriculture, aquaculture, and fishing sectors

GRI Standard/other source	Content	Location	Omission			Industry benchmark No.
			Requirement omitted	Reason	Explanation	
GRI 2 GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2021	2.1. Organization Details	Page 7				
	2.2. Entities included in the organization's sustainability report	Page 10				
	2.3. Reporting period, frequency, and contact	Page 4				
	2.4. Restatements of information	Page 4				
	2.5. External verification	Page 4				
	2.6. Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Page 7				
	2.7. Employees	Page 67 and indicator booklet				
	2.8. Workers who are not employees	Unpublished information	Not applicable			
	2.9. Governance structure and composition	Page 44				
	2.10. Selection and appointment to the highest governance body	Page 44				
	2.11. Chair of the highest governance body	Page 45				
	2.12. Role of the highest governance body in setting purpose, values, and strategy	Page 45				
	2.13. Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Page 54				

GRI Standard/other source	Content	Location	Omission			Industry benchmark No.
			Requirement omitted	Reason	Explanation	
GRI 2 GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2021	2.14. Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Page 44				
	2.15. Conflicts of Interest	Page 44				
	2.16. Communication of critical concerns	Page 49				
	2.17. Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Page 45				
	2.18. Assessment of the performance of the highest governance body	Page 45				
	2.19. Compensation policies	Page 47				
	2.20. Process to determine compensation	Page 47				
	2.21. Proportion of total annual compensation	Unpublished information	Information not available			
	2.22. Statement on sustainable development strategy	Pages 5 and 6				
	2.23. Commitments and Policies	Page 100				
	2.24. Embedding Policy and Commitments	Page 100				
	2.25. Remediation of Negative Impacts	Page 54				
	2.26. Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Page 49				
	2.27. Compliance with laws and regulations	Page 49				
	2.28. Membership associations	Page 100 and indicator booklet				
	2.29. Stakeholder engagement approach	Page 14				
	2.30. Collective bargaining agreements	Page 67 and indicator booklet				

GRI Standard/other source	Content	Location	Omission			Industry benchmark No.
			Requirement omitted	Reason	Explanation	
MATERIAL TOPICS						
GRI 3 MATERIAL TOPICS 2021	3-1- Process for determining material topics	Page 14				
	3-2- List of material topics	Page 14				
MATERIAL TOPIC 1: CLIMATE CHANGE						
GRI 302: Energy 2016	GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	Page 84 and indicator booklet				
	GRI 302-2 Total energy consumption outside the organization	Indicator Booklet				
	GRI 302-3 Total Energy Intensity - Within the Organization	Indicator Booklet				
GRI 305: 2016 Emissions	GRI-305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Page 84 and indicator booklet				13.1.2
	GRI 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Page 84 and indicator booklet				13.1.3
	GRI 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Page 84 and indicator booklet				13.1.4
	GRI 305-4 Intensity of GHG emissions	Page 84				13.1.5
GRI 201: 2016 Economic performance	GRI 201-2 Financial Implications and other risks and opportunities arising from climate change	Page 84				13.2.2
MATERIAL TOPIC 2: WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULARITY						
GRI 301: Materials 2016	GRI 301-1 Materials used, by weight or volume	Page 94 and indicator booklet				
GRI 306- Waste 2020	GRI 306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Page 94				13.8.2
	GRI 306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	Page 94				13.8.3
	GRI 306-3 Waste generated	Page 94 and indicator booklet				13.8.4
	GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	Page 94				13.8.5
	GRI 306-5 Waste directed to disposal	Page 94 and indicator booklet				13.8.6

GRI Standard/other source	Content	Location	Omission			Industry benchmark No.
			Requirement omitted	Reason	Explanation	
MATERIAL TOPIC 3: WATER RESOURCES						
GRI 303 Water 2018	GRI 303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	Page 89				13.7.2
	GRI 303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	Page 89				13.7.3
	GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal	Page 89 and indicator booklet				13.7.4
	GRI 303-4 Water discharge	Page 89				13.7.5
	GRI 303-5 Water consumption	Page 89				13.7.6
MATERIAL TOPIC 4: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT						
GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024	GRI 101-1 Policies to halt and reverse biodiversity loss	Page 91				
	GRI 101-2 Management of impacts on biodiversity	Page 91				
	GRI 101-4 Identification of impacts on biodiversity	Page 91				
	GRI 101-5 Sites with impacts on biodiversity	Page 91				
	GRI 101-6 Direct factors of biodiversity loss	Page 91				
	GRI 101-7 Changes in the state of biodiversity	Page 91				
	GRI 101-8 Ecosystem services	Page 91				
MATERIAL TOPIC 5: INTERNAL WORKFORCE						
GRI 403 Occupational Health and Safety 2018	GRI 403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Page 73				13.19.2
	GRI 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Page 73				13.19.3
	GRI 403-3 Occupational health services	Page 73				13.19.4
	GRI 403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety	Page 73				13.19.5
	GRI 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	Page 74 and indicator booklet				13.19.6

GRI Standard/other source	Content	Location	Omission			Industry benchmark No.
			Requirement omitted	Reason	Explanation	
GRI 403 Occupational Health and Safety 2018	GRI 403-6 Promotion of worker health	Page 76				13.19.7
	GRI 403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly connected by business relationships	Page 73				13.19.8
	GRI 403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Page 73 and indicator booklet				13.19.9
	GRI 403-9 Work-related injuries	Page 75 and indicator booklet				13.19.10
	GRI 403-10 Work-related ill health	Unpublished information	Information not available			13.19.11
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year, per employee	Page 69 and indicator booklet				
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Page 69				
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development appraisals	Page 69 and indicator booklet				
GRI 405 Diversity and equal opportunities 2016	405-1 Diversity in governance bodies and employees	Page 70 and indicator booklet				13.15.2
	405-2 Ratio of base salary and compensation received by women to those received by men	Page 70 and indicator booklet				13.15.3
	GRI 406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Page 70 and indicator booklet				13.15.4
MATERIAL TOPIC 6: SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT						
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	GRI 408-1 Operations and suppliers with significant risk of child labor cases	Page 101 and indicator booklet				13.17.1 e 13.17.2
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	GRI 409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	Page 101 and indicator booklet				13.16.1 and 13.16.2

GRI Standard/other source	Content	Location	Omission			Industry benchmark No.
			Requirement omitted	Reason	Explanation	
MATERIAL TOPIC 7: LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
GRI 201: 2016 Economic performance	GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	Page 102 and indicator booklet				13.22.2
GRI 413 - Local Communities 2016	GRI 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments and development programs	Page 98 and indicator booklet				13.12.2
GRI 203 Indirect Economic Impact	GRI 203-1 Investments in infrastructure and supported services	Page 98 and indicator booklet				13.22.3
MATERIAL THEME 8: CONDUCTING BUSINESS						
GRI 205 2016 Anti-corruption	GRI 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Page 56 and indicator booklet				13.26.2
	GRI 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Page 49 and indicator booklet				13.26.3
	GRI 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Unpublished information	Information not available			13.26.4

SASB Agricultural Products-IFRS S2

Topic	Metrics	Location
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	SASB-FB-AG-110a.1- Scope 1 gross global emissions (Metric tons (t) of CO2-e)	Page 84 and indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-110a.2- Discussion of the long- and short-term strategy or plan for managing scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and analysis of performance against these targets (Discussion and analysis)	Page 84
	SASB-FB-AG-110a.3- Fleet fuel consumed (in Gigajoules (GJ))	Page 84 and indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-110a.3- Fleet fuel consumed (in % renewable)	Page 84
Energy Management	SASB-FB-AG-130a.1- Operational energy consumption (in Gigajoules (GJ))	Page 84 and indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-130a.1- Energy consumed - percentage electricity (in %)	Page 84 and indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-130a.1- Energy consumed - percentage renewable (in %)	Page 84 and indicator booklet
Water Management	SASB-FB-AG-140a.1- 1: Total water collected (in 1,000 m3= ML (Megaliters))	Page 89 and indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.1- 2: Total water consumed (in 1,000 m3= ML (Megaliters))	Page 89 and indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.1- 3: % of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Page 89 and indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.2- Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate these risks (discussion and analysis)	Page 89
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.3- Number of non-compliance incidents associated with water quality licenses, standards, and regulations (in number)	Page 89 and indicator booklet
Supply of Ingredients	SASB-FB-AG-440a.1- Identification of the main crops and description of the risks and opportunities presented by climate change (discussion and analysis)	Page 84
	SASB-FB-AG-440a.2- Percentage of agricultural products from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (% per cost)	Page 84
Activity metrics	SASB- FB-AG-000.A- Main crop production (in t)	Page 10 and Indicator Booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-000.B- Number of processing facilities (in number)	Page 10 and Indicator Booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-000.C- Total area of land under active production (in hectares)	Page 10 and Indicator Booklet

SASB Biofuels-IFRS S2

Topic	Metrics	Location
Water Management in Manufacturing	SASB- RR-BI-140a.1- 1: Total water collected (in 1,000 m3 = ML (megaliters))	Page 89 and indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.1- 2: Total water consumed (in 1,000 m3= ML (Megaliters))	Page 89 and indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.1- 3: % of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (in %)	Page 89 and indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.2- Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate these risks (Discussion and analysis)	Page 89 and indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.3- Number of non-compliance incidents associated with water quality licenses, standards, and regulations (number)	Page 89 and indicator booklet
Life Cycle Emissions Balance	SASB- RR-BI-410a.1- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - life cycle analysis by type of biofuel) (in g CO2eq/MJ) - Hydrous Ethanol	Indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-410a.2- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - life cycle analysis by type of biofuel) (in g CO2eq/MJ) - Anhydrous Ethanol	Indicator booklet
Supply and Environmental Impacts of Raw Material Production	SASB- RR-BI-430a.1- Discussion of the strategy for managing the risks associated with the environmental impacts of raw material production (discussion and analysis)	Page 94
	SASB-RR-BI-430a.2- Percentage of biofuel production certified by third parties according to an environmental sustainability standard (%) of liters	Indicator booklet
Management of the Legal and Regulatory Environment	SASB- RR-BI-530a.1- Amount of grants received through government programs (in Reais)	Data not available
	SASB- RR-BI-530a.2- Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the sector (discussion and analysis)	Data not available
Activity metrics	SASB-RR-BI-000.A- Biofuel production capacity in Millions of liters (ML)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-RR-BI-000.B- Renewable fuel production in Millions of liters (ML)	Page 30 and Indicator booklet
	SASB-RR-BI-000.C- Amount of raw material consumed in production in metric tons (t)	Indicator booklet

Assurance letter

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Bureau Veritas Certification Brazil (Bureau Veritas) was hired by Jalles Machado S.A. (JALLES) to conduct an independent assurance of its Sustainability Report for the 2024/2025 harvest year (hereinafter referred to as the Report).

The information published in the Report is the sole liability of JALLES management. Our responsibility is defined according to the scope below.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of this verification was based on the analysis of compliance with the GRI Standards for Sustainability Reporting (GRI Standards), including the Principles[1] of the Global Reporting Initiative™ (GRI) and specific indicators of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and refers to the rendering of accounts for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

In geographical terms, we would like to clarify that we verified data and information from JALLES Machado, considering the industrial unit, located in Goianésia, in the state of Goiás, as its main scope. Information on the Otávio Lage and Santa Vitória units is incorporated in a complementary manner to highlight JALLES Machado's social, economic, and environmental contribution to the development of the region in which it operates.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF JALLES AND BUREAU VERITAS

The preparation, presentation, and content of the Report are the sole liability of JALLES management. Bureau Veritas is responsible for providing an independent opinion to Stakeholders in accordance with the scope of work defined in this statement.

METHODOLOGY

The assurance included the following activities:

1. Interviews with those in charge of the material topics and the content of the Report;
2. Remote verification of the corporate and operational systems and processes used to generate the consolidated data and information presented in the Report;
3. Verification of the presentation of information in accordance with the Principles[1] that ensure the quality of the Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards;
4. Analysis of documentary proof provided by JALLES for the period covered by the Report (2024/2025);
5. Analysis of the *stakeholder* engagement activities carried out by JALLES;
6. Assessment of the system used to define the material topics included in the Report, considering the context of sustainability and the comprehensiveness of the information published;

The verification level adopted was Reasonable, in accordance with the requirements of the ISAE 3000[2] standard, incorporated into Bureau Veritas' internal verification protocols.

LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Any information related to the following was excluded from this verification:

- Activities outside the reported period;
- Position statements (expressions of opinion, belief, purposes, or future intentions) by JALLES;
- Accuracy of economic and financial data contained in this Report, extracted from financial statements, verified by independent auditors;
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory, including energy data, verified by independent auditors;
- Data and information from affiliated companies or outsourced employees over which JALLES has no operational control.

The following limitations were applied to this verification:

- The principles of Accuracy and Verifiability were analyzed on a sample basis, exclusively in the light of the information and data related to the material topics presented in the Report;
- The economic information presented in the Report was specifically verified against the GRI principles of Balance and Completeness.

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[1] Accuracy, Balance, Clarity, Comparability, Completeness, Sustainability Context, Timeliness, and Verifiability.

[2] International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 - Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

OPINION ON THE REPORT AND THE ASSURANCE PROCESS

- JALLES presents its Report based on eight material topics defined in a dual materiality study performed in 2024. In our understanding, the review of the topics provides an up-to-date perspective on the impacts of the company's activities. We would point out that there were no new material topics, but rather the removal of topics that did not make sense for financial materiality in the assessment of impacts, risks, and opportunities for sustainability.
- Still on the analysis of Materiality, we would emphasize the importance of achieving a balance in the stakeholder engagement process when performing the materiality process. We are of the opinion that, of the total number of responses received, there was little participation from external stakeholders, such as members of communities, as well as internal stakeholders, with regard to consultation only with employees who are members of the executive board and the chairmanship;
- It is our understanding that the JALLES Report presents the impacts of the company's activities in a balanced way;
- We verified that JALLES performs social interaction and support activities for the community, and has a defined strategy for engaging with communities in a structured way, based on surveys and studies according to the needs of the community.
- We saw progress in developing a safety culture, resulting in a 33% reduction in the number of occupational accidents.
- Through its circular economy, JALLES has seen a 93% increase in its energy matrix derived from the bioenergy generated by sugarcane bagasse and the biogas derived from vinasse.
- The report is clear and balanced in terms of the information provided on the topic of climate change;
- The data presented to meet the GHG emissions indicators is part of JALLES' GHG emissions inventory. This inventory has been independently verified by a specialist company. We found that the presentation of the data on the inventory followed the GRI Standards;
- The inconsistencies found in the Report were adjusted during the verification process and corrected satisfactorily.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Seek a better balance in stakeholder engagement with regard to the proportion of responses obtained on material topics, as well as expanding the sample universe of stakeholders consulted and the representativeness of the public already approached;

CONCLUSION

Based on the verification work conducted, the proof presented to us and in accordance with the scope of work defined in this statement, we are of the opinion that:

- The information provided in the Report is balanced, consistent, and reliable, is free from material misstatement and is presented fairly in all material respects;
- JALLES has established appropriate systems for collecting, compiling, and analyzing the quantitative and qualitative data used in the report;
- The Report complies with the GRI Standards and Principles.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY

Bureau Veritas Certification is an independent professional services company specializing in Quality, Health, Safety, Social, and Environmental management with over 195 years' experience in independent assessment services.

Bureau Veritas has implemented *and* enforces a Code of Ethics throughout its business to guarantee that its employees maintain the highest standards in their day-to-day activities. We are particularly careful to avoid conflicts of interest.

The verification team has no other connection with JALLES other than the independent verification of the Sustainability Report. We understand that there is no conflict between other services performed by Bureau Veritas and this verification performed by our team.

The team that conducted this verification for JALLES has extensive knowledge of verifying information and systems involving environmental, social, health, safety and ethical themes. This, combined with their experience in these areas, gives us a clear understanding of the presentation and verification of good corporate responsibility practices.

CONTACT

https://www.bureauveritas.com.br/pt-br/fale-com-gente

São Paulo, May 2025.

Érika Novack Giffoni Fagundes
Head Auditor Assurance Sustainability Reports (ASR)
Bureau Veritas Certification - Brazil

Camila Pavão Chabar
Executive Sustainability Manager
Bureau Veritas Certification - Brazil

BUREAU VERITAS Certification

Verification Statement
Nº 064/2025

This Verification Statement documents that **BVQI DO BRASIL SOCIEDADE CERTIFICADORA LTDA** performed verification activities in accordance with the Verification Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2024 standard.

Reporting Organization:	Jalles Machado S.A.
VAT No:	02.635.522/0001-95
Address:	Faz São Pedro, GO-080 S/N, Km 185 -Goianésia/GO CEP 76388-899
Responsible:	Rogério Alexandre Javaroni
Email:	Rogerio.javaroni@jalles.com

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reported by the Reporting Organization in its emissions inventory, from January 1st to December 31st of 2024, are verifiable and comply with the requirements of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, detailed in the Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program for Accounting, Quantification, and Publication of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (EPB).

Confidence Level

The Verification Body (VB) has assigned the following confidence level to the verification process:

☒	Verification with a **Reasonable Assurance**

"The greenhouse gas inventory of the Reporting Organization for the year 2024 is materially correct, represents a fair representation of GHG data and information, and has been prepared in accordance with the EPB."

Verification Scope

The inventory for the year 2024 of the Reporting Organization was verified within the following scope:

Organizational Boundaries	Operational Boundaries
☒ Operational control ☐ Equity share	☒ Scope 1 ☒ Scope 2 – Location-based approach ☐ Scope 2 – Market-based approach ☒ Scope 3
☐ Excluded from verification: N/A	

BUREAU VERITAS Certification

Visited Facilities

Facility	Relationship with the Holding	Address	Date of Visit
Head office	Corporate - Jalles Machado	Faz São Pedro, GO-080 S/N, Km 185 - Goianésia/GO CEP 76388-899	03/04/2025
Operation	Unit - Unidade Otavio Lage (UOL)	ROD GO 338, KM 33, A ESQUERDA, KM 3 - CEP 76.388-899 Zona Rural de Goianésia	04/04/2025

Total Verified Emissions across the entire Organization - Operational Control approach

Greenhouse Gas emissions in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e)				
GHG	**Scope 1**	**Scope 2** Location-based Approach	**Scope 2** Market-based Approach	**Scope 3** (if applicable)
CO_2	113.117,334	5.178,756	-	91.327,356
CH_4	15.839,616	-	-	821,740
N_2O	68.810,981	-	-	520,794
HFCs	13.666,535	-	-	-
PFCs	-	-	-	-
SF_6	-	-	-	-
NF_3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**211.434,466**	**5.178,756**	-	**92.669,232**
Biogenic CO_2	-	-	-	-

Total Verified Removals across the entire Organization - Operational Control approach

Biogenic CO_2 Removal (tCO_2e)				
GHG	**Scope 1**	**Scope 2** Location-based Approach	**Scope 2** Market-based Approach	**Scope 3** (if applicable)
Biogenic CO_2	45.251,211	-	-	-

Other Greenhouse Gases Not Covered by the Kyoto Protocol (tCO_2e)

GHG	Emission (tCO_2e)
HCFC-141b	2.302,959

BUREAU VERITAS Certification

Conflict of Interest (COI)

I, Emmanuel Marinho de Queiroz Filho, certify that no conflict of interest exists between the Reporting Organization and **BVQI DO BRASIL SOCIEDADE CERTIFICADORA LTDA**, or any individuals on the verification team involved in the verification of the inventory, as defined in chapter 3.2.1 of the Verification Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

Emmanuel Marinho de Queiroz Filho, Lead Verifier Date: 17/04/2025

Conclusion

As those responsible for the verification activities of the GHG inventory of the Reporting Organization, we certify that the information contained in this document is true.

Emmanuel Marinho de Queiroz Filho, Lead Verifier Date: 17/04/2025

Mariana de Oliveira Klein, Independent Reviewer Date: 17/04/2025

Review (if applicable)

Version:	01
Date:	02/05/2025
Review:	Issue

Camila Chabar

Camila Pavão Chabar
Executive Manager of Sustainability

Local Office: Escritório Local: Alameda Xingu, nº 350, I-Tower, 3º andar, CEP: 06455-911, Barueri - São Paulo

OVV 0017

BUREAU VERITAS

Credits

Jalles

Karina Rabelo Fonseca
Keila Gabriela da Silva Alves
Paula Riselly Candida de Oliveira
Wanessa Dina Dutra da Silva Fantini

Project management and GRI indicators, SASB
Combustech Tecnologia da Combustão LTDA
Patrícia Monteiro Montenegro
Pricila Ader Escher Farinha

Content
Paula Caires Comunicação

Graphic design and layout
Rener Cançado

Assurance
Bureau Veritas

The Combustech system was used to collect and validate ESG indicators and the GHG inventory.

We would like to thank the support and dedication of Jalles' corporate and operational areas, in particular, the Jalles Machado and Otávio Lage units, which were part of the assurance process, collection and verification of the information that comprise this document.

Jalles

Indicator booklet

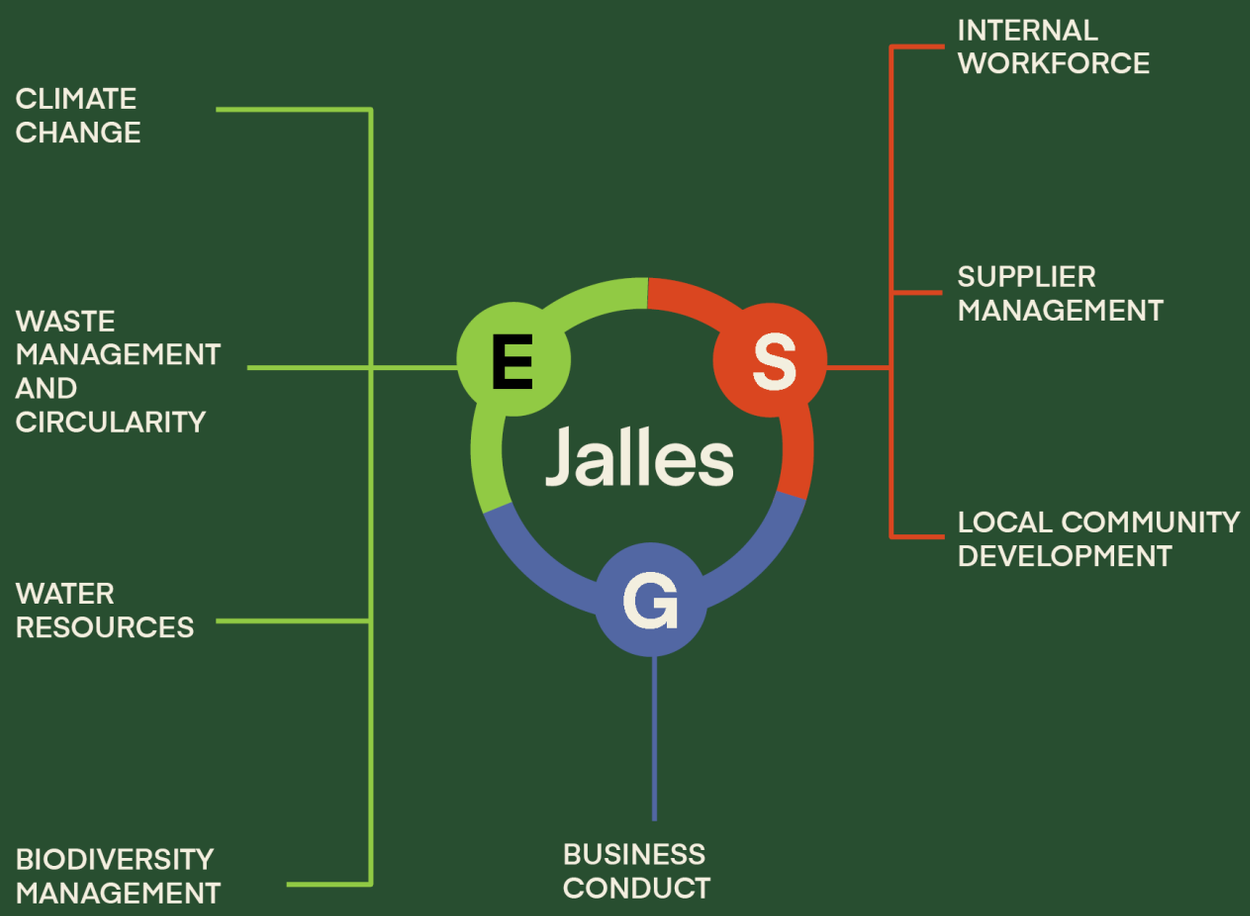
2024/2025 Harvest

Contents

01

Material topics

Our Material Topics



02

Commitments

Our commitments to the SDGs

MATERIAL TOPIC: **CLIMATE CHANGE**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Renewable energy generation I 2. Decarbonization strategy I 3. Carbon credit generation**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
7	• 357.8 thousand m^3 of biofuel produced, which emits on average 90% less GHGs than fossil fuels. • 353.2 GWh of clean and renewable energy (from sugarcane bagasse) exported to the grid. Pioneer mill in Goiás (generation capacity of 1,776 MW/day). • 93% of our internal energy matrix is composed of renewable sources. • 40% of production is organic (a growing trend), which results in reduced environmental impact. • 534,138.00 Cbios registered, with the best emission factor in the South-Central Sugarcane Ethanol category, above the national average. • Studies on the feasibility of renewable fuel alternatives.
9	• The first biogas producer from sugarcane vinasse in the state of Goiás, and one of the largest in Brazil. • High agroindustrial efficiency and a closed-loop industrial model that allows for the reuse of 99.5% of generated waste and zero water discharge. • Gradual progress in consolidating the Industry 4.0 concept, with Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems, performance and safety indicator dashboards.
13	• Carbon inventory certified gold by the GHG Protocol (conducted for 7 consecutive years). • Identification of risks and opportunities based on Think Hazard's assessment and modeling framework. • Signatories of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

MATERIAL TOPIC: **WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULARITY**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Legal compliance management for waste disposal I 2. Circularity of packaging I 3. Waste Management Plans (WMPs) integrated with the Health and Safety Services Waste Management Plan (PGRSS).**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
12	• 99.5% of waste was reused, transformed into economic, natural, and social capital. • Use of vinasse for fertigation within legal limits, reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and, consequently, agriculture's carbon footprint, and for biogas production. • Use of filter cake as fertilizer. • Transformation of sugarcane bagasse into clean energy. • A structured Waste Management Program guided by reference standards, legislation, best practices, the PNRS (National Solid Waste Policy), and our own principles, with three updated Waste Management Plans (PGRs) in 2024. • Reverse logistics with compensation of approximately 345 thousand tons of packaging since 2020.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **WATER RESOURCES**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Legal compliance management I 2. Water management plan I 3. Water efficiency.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
12	• Closed-loop industrial model that enables the reuse of 99.5% of water. • Zero water intake in water-stressed areas. • Irrigation project 4.0 aimed at increasing water use efficiency through various technologies. • Fertigation and organic fertilization as part of our agricultural practices reduce water consumption by up to 25%. • Restoration of riparian forests. • Investment in efficient steam recovery systems.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Legal compliance management I 2. Forest restoration I 3. Biodiversity credits.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
15	• 36,604 native seedlings planted through our ongoing degraded area recovery program (own nursery with 100,000 native seedlings, including legally protected trees and species on the IUCN Red List). • 41,000 hectares of protected areas and a 16,374-hectare Natural Reserve of native Cerrado forest. • 25 km of ecological corridors. • Biological pest control integrated into precision agriculture, fostering the development of beneficial insects. • Fire prevention and control actions.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **INTERNAL WORKFORCE**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Health and safety I 2. Professional development I 3. Transparency and equal pay I 4. DE&I (Diversity, equity and inclusion)**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
3	• Occupational Health and Safety Management System certified by ISO 45001. • Quality of Life program (encouraging physical activity, monitoring occupational health exams, and offering complementary exams for individuals identified with health risk factors).
5	• The mill with the highest female employment rate in Brazil, with 25.4% female participation in the 2024/25 harvest. • 15% of leadership positions held by women, 2.88 percentage points higher than in the previous harvest.
8	• Respect for freedom of association and unions, ensuring a decent work environment in compliance with local laws, and requiring the same from suppliers.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Supplier development I 2. Responsible supply chain management**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
3	• Commitment to Human Rights through the responsible management of our supply chain, incorporating sustainability values and risk mitigation. • Establishment of policies and tools that define strict criteria for the selection, qualification, and monitoring of suppliers and partners, such as the Purchasing and Supplier Relations Policy and the Human Rights Policy, which sets out clear guidelines for promoting and protecting fundamental rights in all operations. • Transparent and accessible Integrity Channel, which allows the registration of reports and manifestations related to conducts incompatible with the company's values, including those involving third parties, guaranteeing confidentiality and proper case investigation.
8	• 100% of suppliers underwent social impact assessments, with no cases of significant negative impact identified. • More than 800 vetted suppliers, contracted based on strict compliance and sustainability criteria.
13	• 100% of suppliers underwent social impact assessments, with no cases of significant negative impact identified.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Foundation I 2. Social Committee I 3. Welfare projects I 4. Local community development strategy I 5. Job creation.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
7	• 353.2 GWh of clean energy exported to the grid.
8	• 7,395 permanent employees, most of whom are from the communities where we operate. • R$ 2.676.041 distributed among employees (in the form of salaries, benefits, and FGTS - Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees), government entities (in the form of taxes and fees), and the community (through social actions and sponsored projects). • Maintenance of Jalles Machado Foundation, in partnership with Otávio Lage Group, focused on social, educational, and environmental development in the communities where we operate. • Fair Trade certification (R$ 846.100 invested in the community through 16 projects, including education initiatives). • Internship, Trainee, and Young Apprentice programs.

MATERIAL TOPIC: **CONDUCTING BUSINESS**

MATERIAL SUBTOPICS: **1. Corporate policies I 2. Reporting and mitigation I 3. Governance forums I 4. Annual training sessions I 5. Certifications I 6. Brand and communication strategy I 7. ESG Governance.**

SDGs	HOW WE CONTRIBUTE
17	• Database for legal compliance control of partner properties. • Company with the highest number of certifications in the sector in Brazil - 36 national and international certifications that attest to the efficiency of our sustainable agricultural practices, the quality and safety of our products, and our socio-environmental commitment. • Commitments and policies that guide operations, practices, and relationships (see the "Communities" section). • Integrity Program with a channel managed by an independent company. • Governance structure based on the Code of Best Corporate Governance Practices, published by IBGC (Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance).

03

Human capital

Performance - Human Capital Indicators

Employees GRI 2-7	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Total employees GRI 2-7	**5,413**	**7,234**	**7,395**
% of employees (total) - Midwest Region GRI 2-7	100	73.61	71.66
% of employees (total) - Southeast Region GRI 2-7	0	26.06	28.34
% of temporary employees (total) GRI 2-7	28.71	22.82	**19.70**
% of employees covered by collective agreements GRI 2-30	100	100	100

Occupational health and safety	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Occupational health and safety training (annual hours) GRI 403-5	86,544	86,544	131,613
NR (Occupational Safety Regulations) trainings - Occupational Safety (annual hours) GRI	76,002	76,002	112,460
NR trainings - Health (annual hours) GRI 403-5	75,613	75,613	111,863
SIPATMA (Internal Week for the Prevention of Accidents and the Environment) (annual	4,925	4,925	8,888
Occupational Safety - DSSTMA (Occupational Health, Safety and Environment	198,477	198,477	161,299
% of (1) internal and (2) third-party employees covered by an occupational health and	(1) 100	(1) 100	(1) 100%
safety management system GRI 403-8	(2) NA	(2) NA	(2) 100%
% of internal and third-party employees covered by such a system that has been audited	(1) 80	(1) 80	(1) 100%
or certified by an external party GRI 403-8 GRI 403-8	(2) NA	(2) NA	(2) 100%

Workplace Accidents with direct employees	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Deaths (Number) GRI 403-9	1	0	0
Deaths resulting from work-related accidents (Index) GRI 403-9	0.21	0	0
Work-related accidents with serious consequences (excluding deaths) (Number) GRI 403-	11	9	6.00
Rate of serious work-related accidents (excluding deaths) (Index) GRI 403-9	1.38	0.25	0.11
Mandatory reportable work-related accidents (Number) GRI 403-9	55	35	17.00
Mandatory reportable accidents - Frequency Rate (Index) GRI 403-9	3.2	0.97	0.31
Man-Hours Worked - MHW (Hours) GRI 403-9	7,060,772	7228579.4	10,976,946.33
Whether indexes were calculated based on 200,000 or 1,000,000 hours worked. GRI 403-9	1,000,000	200,000	200,000

Workplace Accidents with third-party employees	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Deaths (Number) GRI 403-9	NA	0	0
Deaths resulting from work-related accidents (Index) GRI 403-9	NA	0	0
Work-related accidents with serious consequences (excluding deaths) (Number) GRI 403-	NA	2	3
Rate of serious work-related accidents (excluding deaths) (Index) GRI 403-9	NA	0.18	0.18
Mandatory reportable work-related accidents (Number) GRI 403-9	NA	11	5
Mandatory reportable accidents - Frequency Rate (Index) GRI 403-9	NA	1.0	0.30
Man-Hours Worked - MHW (Hours) GRI 403-9	NA	2,196,399.8	3,325,070
Whether indexes were calculated based on 200,000 or 1,000,000 hours worked. GRI 403-9	NA	200,000	200,000

Training	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Average training hours per employee/year - GRI 404-1	167.65	361.60	30.45
Average training hours per employee/year - Male GRI 404-1	107.79	167.60	31.56
Average training hours per employee/year - Female GRI 404-1	66.38	196.60	27.75
% of male employees receiving performance evaluations - GRI 404-3	100	73	24.93%
% of female employees receiving performance evaluations - GRI 404-3	100	75	23.42%

Diversity	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
% of female employees GRI 405-1	28.56	22.68	25.41
% of women in leadership positions GRI 405-1	23.53	12.12	16.17
% of black employees GRI 405-1		72.92	9.68
% of black employees in leadership positions - GRI 405-1		36.36	4.41
% of employees aged up to 30 GRI 405-1		34.74	33.45
% of employees aged 30 to 50 GRI 405-1		51.05	50.97
% of employees over 50 years old GRI 405-1		15.06	15.58
Average women/men salary ratio Board GRI 405-2	-	-	-
Average women/men salary ratio Management GRI 405-2	0.8356	0.93	0.84
Average women/men salary ratio Leadership GRI 405-2	0.8488	0.81	0.80
Average women/men salary ratio Technical level GRI 405-2	0.7032	0.74	0.75
Average women/men salary ratio Operational level GRI 405-2	0.6083	0.71	0.73

04

Social and relationship capital

Performance - Social and Relationship Capital indicators

Non-discrimination	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Total number of discrimination cases during the reporting period GRI 406-1	1		7
% of cases reviewed by the organization GRI 406-1	100		100
Number of remediation plans implemented GRI 406-1	NA		3
Remediation plans implemented and monitored through internal management review processes GRI 406-1	NA		3

Suppliers	2024/2025 Harvest
Operations and suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor GRI 408-1	The risks of operations and suppliers determined as at significant risk for incidents of child labor are low due to the following factors: • 100% of the raw materials used in Jalles' production come from its own sources • Implementation of policies and internal controls, as well as area inspections, to mitigate such risks. For example : Procedure "CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT", topic 7.15 - Child/adult/human trafficking labor exploitation.
Forced or Compulsory Labor GRI 409-1	The risks of operations and suppliers determined as at significant risk of incidents of forced and/or compulsory labor are low due to the following factors: • 100% of the raw materials used in Jalles' production come from its own sources • Implementation of internal policies and controls, as well as inspections of areas to mitigate these risks. Examples include Analysis of documentation from all suppliers using Rainbowtenc. We have the procedure code of business conduct - PG-37.

Local communities	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Total number of units GRI 413-1	1	2	2
Impact assessments and development programs GRI 413-1	--	2	2
Units with local engagement programs GRI 413-1	1	2	2
Units with volunteer programs GRI 413-1	1	2	2
Participants in volunteer programs GRI 413-1	--	0	0
No. of complaints from local communities GRI 413-1	0	0	0
% of operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs GRI 413-1	100	100	100
% of units with Local Engagement Programs GRI 413-1	50	100	100
% of units with Local Development Programs based on the needs of local communities GRI 413-1	100	100	100
% of units with social impact assessments GRI 413-1	50	100	100
% of units that publicly disclosed the results of social impact assessments GRI 413-1	--	100	100

GRI-203-1- Community investment	2023/24 Harvest				2024/25 Harvest			
Investment name	**Investment (R$)**	**Investment Term (months)**	**Number of people impacted by the investment**	**Local communities or economies impacted**	**Investment (R$)**	**Investment Term (months)**	**Number of people impacted by the investment**	**Local communities or economies impacted**
Casa da sopa fraterna	48,000.00	12	100 families	Goianésia	R$ 50,400	12 months	100 families	Goianésia
Comunidade Terapêutica Jesus Misericórdia	54,000.00	12	25 interns	Goianésia	R$ 54,000	12 months	20 interns	Goianésia
Donation - Associação Renal Cronico - RIM VIVER	87,600.00	12	100 patients	Goianésia, Barro Alto, Santa Rita, Vila Propicio, Cafelândia, Juscelândia	R$ 75,600	12 months	100 patients	Goianésia, Barro Alto, Santa Rita, Vila Propicio, Cafelândia, Juscelândia
Parabéns Solidário	30,000.00	12	80 children	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Vila	R$ 36,000	12 months	30 children	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Vila
CAEGO - Centro de Atividades Equestres de Goianésia	80,000.00	12	120 patients	Propicio, Cafelândia, Juscelândia	R$ 96,000	12 months	120 children/adults	Propicio, Cafelândia, Juscelândia
Bombeiro Mirim	12,600.00	7	25 children	Goianésia	R$ 24,400	12 months	25 students	Goianésia
Projeto Catarata Zero	148,000.00	2	80 patients	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Cafelândia and Juscelândia, Barro Alto	R$ 74,000	12 months	150 people	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Cafelândia and Juscelândia, Barro Alto
Nursery School - Movimento Pró Infância / Maria Joana	7,500.00	1	30 children	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Cafelândia and Juscelândia, Barro Alto	R$ 48,000	12 months	96 Children	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Cafelândia and Juscelândia, Barro Alto
ASPAGO - Associação de Proteção aos Animais de Goianésia	20,000.00	10	30 animals with rotation	Goianésia	R$ 30,000	12 months	25 animals	Goianésia
Sociedade São Vicente de Paulo / Francisco Quagliato	302,750.00	12	104 patients	Goianésia, Vila Propício, Cafelândia, Juscelândia	R$ 120,000	12 months	37 elderly	Goianésia, Vila Propício, Cafelândia, Juscelândia
Projeto Mães do Coração de Goianésia	66,000.00	12	50 families with rotation	Goianésia	R$ 20,500	12 months	15 families	Goianésia
SOMAR (Cancer treatment)	64,500.00	12	100 patients with rotation	Goianésia	R$ 73,200	12 months	149 women 96 men	Goianésia
APAE-Associação de Pais e Alunos Especiais	22,000.00	12	25 children	Goianésia	R$ 48,000	12 months	25 students	Goianésia
Projeto Canta Coração	96,000.00	12	80 children and 25 adults	Goianésia	R$ 96,000	12 months	80 children and adults	Goianésia

GRI-2-28-Membership in associations

ADIAL (Association for the Industrial Development of the State of Goiás) - member of the board of directors, financial contribution, participation of the CEO

FIEG (Federation of Industries of the State of Goiás)- chair of the fiscal council, participation of the CEO

SIFAEG (Union of the Ethanol Manufacturing Industry of the State of Goiás)- vice-chair of the deliberative council and delegate

05

Natural capital

Performance - Natural Capital Indicators

Materials used GRI 301-1	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Non-renewable materials	**t**	**123,816.4**	**131,079.58**	**144,995.13**
Sulfuric Acid	t	1207.04	1,318.33	2,400.06
Synthetic Nitrogen Fertilizer	t	412.08	616.99	1,252.56
Antifoaming agent	t	214.38	128.24	157.76
Calcitic limestone	t	0	0	1,291.13
Dolomitic limestone	t	65,082.45	70,238.48	76,883.86
CO2	t	0.44	0.48	0.46
Diesel-B10	t	16,132.27	14,589.71	0
Diesel / Brazil	t	0	0	23,641.45
Dispersant agent	t	97.36	97.99	107.95
Plastic packaging	t	0	0	0
Phosphorus	t	1,980.55	1,182.82	2,158.02
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	t	0	26.88	26.7
Gasoline / Brazil	t	7.82	5.56	6.9
Agricultural gypsum	t	32,144.98	37,282.71	27,796.81
HCFC-22	t	0	0	0
Herbicides	t	135.07	156.55	414.94
HFC-134a	t	0.95	1.37	9.54
Insecticides	t	5.24	5.18	22.03
Potassium	t	2,462.54	2,111.49	4911
R-410A	t	0	0.35	0.66
Caustic soda (NAOH)	t	1,273.48	1,747.59	2,479.16
Urea	t	2,659.76	1,568.84	1,434.17
Renewable materials	**t**	**4,983,589.31**	**5,257,998.07**	**7,869,683.29**
Sugarcane	t	4,981,534.45	5,256,832.61	7,868,462.8
Wood Chips	t	0	0	0
Hydrous ethanol	t	2,040.34	1165.46	1,220.49
Straw	t	14.51	0	0
Paper/Cardboard	t	0	0	0
Total	**t**	**5,107,405.71**	**5,389,077.65**	**8,014,678.42**
Total recycled or reused raw materials GRI 301-2	**t**	**5,107,405.71**	**5,389,077.65**	**8,014,678.42**

Energy GRI 302-1	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24	2024/25
Subtotal non-renewable fuels	**GJ**	**679.3134**	**615,914**	**995,559.18**
Diesel / Brazil	GJ	0	611,501	990,887.27
Diesel-b10	GJ	676,154	0	0
Diesel-b11	GJ	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	GJ	2,077	3,559	3,811.50
Gasoline / Brazil	GJ	308	219	271.22
Aviation kerosene	GJ	774	636	589.19
Subtotal renewable fuels	**GJ**	**11,023,457**	**11,374,100**	**17,860,614.71**
Sugarcane bagasse	GJ	10,977,014	11,347,667	17,832,934.09
Hydrous ethanol	GJ	46,275	26433	27,680.63
Straw	GJ	168	0	0.00
Buying electricity	**GJ**	**50,604**	**60,764**	**342,083**
Electricity exports	**GJ**	**-1,036,118**	**-1,001,028**	**-1,431,280**
Total energy consumption within the organization	**GJ**	**9,731,743**	**11,049,751**	**17,766,977**

Energy GRI 302-2	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24	2024/25
Total energy consumption outside the organization GRI 302-2	**GJ**	**852,081.53**	**939,322.06**	**1,254,205.64**

Energy intensity GRI 302-3	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24	2024/25
Total energy intensity - Within the Organization	**GJ/ton of**	**2.15**	**2.10**	**2.26**

Water intake GRI 303-3	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24	2024/25
Surface water	ML	44,642	62,551.06	88,173.98
Underground water	ML	112.8	0	0
Total water collected	**ML**	**44,754.57**	**62,551.06**	**88,173.98**

GHG Emissions GRI 305-1, 305-2, and 305-3	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24	2024/25
Scope 1	t CO2e	158,086.77	153,964.42	211,415.91
Scope 1	t CO2 Ren.	1,597,280.98	2,137,365.46	2,985,445.93
Scope 2- Location	t CO2e	598.82	650.00	5,178.76
Scope 2- Market	t CO2e	598.82	650.00	5,178.76
Scope 3	t CO2e	59,580.44	57,027.82	92,669.91
Scope 3	t CO2 Ren.	3,011.12	3,424.32	5,142.38

Waste	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
Non-Hazardous Waste	**t**	4,176,535.81	4,276,015.82	6,981,809.78
- 02 04 04 Vinasse	t	2,778,809.89	2,760,098.39	4,757,837.76
- 02 04 05 Sugarcane bagasse	t	1,233,383.42	1,275,030.27	2,003,718.47
- 02 04 99 Waste not specified previously	t	161,622.74	159,621.12	167,476.39

- 15 01 02 Plastic packaging	t	307.51	357.25	0
- 15 02 03 Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	t	205.33	246.55	0
- 16 01 24 Unserviceable/used car tires	t	2.55	3.24	0
- 16 01 26 Unserviceable/used truck/bus tires	t	69.58	103.79	0
- 16 01 27 Unserviceable/used motorcycle tires	t	0.13	0.3	0
- 16 01 28 Unserviceable/used tractor tires	t	18	28.62	0
- 16 01 29 Unserviceable/used other application tires	t	17.34	23.82	0
- 17 04 01 Copper, bronze and brass	t	3.16	4.15	0
- 17 04 02 Aluminum	t	2.27	4.48	0
- 17 04 04 Zinc (Class B according to CONAMA (National Environment Council) Resolution 307/02)	t	-	-	0
- 17 04 05 Iron and steel	t	1,493.73	1,213.23	0
- 20 01 01 Paper and cardboard	t	203.21	188.13	0
- 20 01 08 Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	t	55.29	57.42	72.76
- 20 01 99 Other fractions not previously specified	t	266.75	218.92	256.52
- Sugarcane bagasse	t	-	-	6,753.76
- Ash and soot	t	74.92	78,816.15	24,935.42
- Activated sludge	t	-	-	98.87
- Various wastes - Class II	t	600.2	567.88	20,659.82
Hazardous Waste	**t**	-	-	2,525.85
- 02 01 08 Pesticides and related waste (agrochemicals) containing hazardous substances	t	-	-	0
- 13 02 01 Used or contaminated engine, transmission, and lubrication oils	t	133	128.56	0
- 13 05 08 Mixtures of waste from desanders	t	466.07	439.17	0
- 16 06 01 Lead-based batteries and accumulators and their residues, including plastics from the external casing	t	1.13	-	0
- 20 01 21 Fluorescent, sodium vapor, mercury, and mixed light bulbs	t	-	0.15	0
- Lamps	t	-	-	1,236.00
- Various wastes - Class I	t	-	-	1,289.85
Total waste generated GRI 306-3	**t**	**4,177,136.01**	**4,276,583.70**	**6,984,335.63**

Waste	Unit	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest		
				Within the organization	Outside the organization	Total
Total waste not disposed of - GRI 3064	**t**	**4,176,347.90**	**4,275,868.04**	**6,953,968.04**	**4,193.29**	**6,958,161.33**
Total waste sent for final disposal- GRI 306-5	**t**	**788.11**	**715.66**	**428.16**	**25,746.14**	**26,174.30**

06

Financial capital

Performance - Financial Capital Indicators

Ethics	2022/23 Harvest	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest
% of operations assessed for risks related to corruption GRI 205-1	100	100	100
% of governance bodies informed about anti-corruption policies GRI 205-2	100	100	100
% of employees informed about anti-corruption policies GRI 205-2	100	100	100
Actions related to anti-competitive behavior GRI 206-1	0	0	0

DVA - Years ended March 31	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
Revenue	**3.663.400**	**3.212.689**
Sales of goods	2.636.185	2.200.103
Revenue from the construction of own assets	872.937	940.579
Other Revenues	160.483	79.431
Sales Returns	(6.177)	(5.423)
Net reversal (provision) for expected credit losses	(28)	(2.001)
Input acquired from third parties	**(1.584.299)**	**(1.312.808)**
Cost of goods	(618.588)	(511.201)
Materials	(973.427)	(974.175)
Net gain from changes in fair value and realization of surplus or depreciation of biological assets	-	(18.228)
Fair value recognition of CBIOS (Decarbonization Credit Certificates)	10.608	(16.592)
Loss/recovery of assets	(2.892)	207.388
Gross value added	**2.079.101**	**1.899.881**
Depreciation	**(1.062.082)**	**(1.026.422)**
Net added value produced by the entity	**1.017.019**	**873.459**
Value added received on transfer	**1.659.022**	**1.199.249**
Income Using the Equity Method	8.325	13.146
Financial revenues	151.557	119.413
Gain on exchange rate variations	42.591	29.137
Gain on derivative transactions	1.456.549	1.037.553
Total value added distributable	**2.676.041**	**2.072.708**
Value added distribution	**2.676.041**	**2.072.708**
Personnel	**369.996**	**352.306**
Direct compensation (cost)	330.748	330.373
Benefits	26.554	18.832
F.G.T.S. (Severance Pay Indemnity Fund)	12.694	3.101
Taxes	**93.139**	**112.149**
Federal	(80.233)	(63.173)
State	173.365	175.312
Municipal	7	10
Remuneration of Third Party Capital	**2.268.856**	**1.523.135**
Interest on loans and financing	345.109	262.956
Losses on exchange rate variations	59.472	25.906
Loss on derivative transactions	1.708.381	1.141.463
Accrued interest on leasing contracts and agricultural partnerships	111.700	73.745
Other Financial Expenses	44.194	19.065
Remuneration of Equity	**(55.950)**	**85.118**
Retained earnings	(55.950)	80.343

07

SASB Table

SASB BIOFUELS

Metrics	Unit of measurement	SASB code	2022/23 HARVEST	2023/24 HARVEST	2024/25 Harvest
Total water intake (in 1,000 m3 = ML (megaliters))	ML	RR-BI-140a.1	44,754.57	66,551.06	88,173.97
Total water consumption (in 1,000 m3 = ML (megaliters))	ML	RR-BI-140a.2	44,754.57	66,551.06	88,173.97
% of each in regions of high or extremely high water stress (in %)	%	RR-BI-140a.3	0	0	0
Life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by type of biofuel - Hydrous Ethanol	Grams of CO_2-e per megajoule (MJ)	RR-BI-410a.1	JM-72.26 UOL- 72.62	JM- 72.26 UOL- 70.36	JM- 72.26 UOL- 68.98 USV-61.81
Life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by type of biofuel - Anhydrous ethanol	Grams of CO2-e per megajoule (MJ)	RR-BI-410S.1	JM-70.36	JM- 72.62	JM- 72.62
% of biofuel production certified by third parties under an environmental sustainability standard (in % of liters)	%	RR-BI-430a.2	100	100	Anhydrous JM- 99.88% Hydrous JM- 99.88%, UOL- 82.41%, USV-98.29

Activity metrics

Metrics	Unit of measurement	SASB code	2022/23 HARVEST	2023/24 HARVEST	2024/25 Harvest
Biofuel production capacity*	Million liters (ML)	RR-BI-000.A	Data not reported for this harvest	JM - 800 m^3/day anhydrous or 900 m3 /day hydrous. UOL 900 m3/day (hydrous)	JM - 800 m3/day (anhydrous) UOL 800 m3/day (hydrous) USV 1,200 m3/day (hydrous)
Biofuel production**	Million liters (ML)	RR-BI-000.B	Data not reported for this harvest	353.9	386.9
Crop volume used in production**	tons of sugarcane	RR-BI-000.C	Data not reported for this harvest	7,350,100	7,868,463

*Daily production capacity

Note: ** Data from the press release

SASB AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Metrics	Unit of measurement	SASB Code	2022/23 HARVEST	2023/24 HARVEST	2024/25 Harvest
Gross scope 1 GHG emissions	Metric tons (t) of CO_2-e	FB-AG-110a.1	Data not reported for this harvest	153,964.42	211,415.91
(1) Fleet fuel consumption, (2) percentage renewable	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-110a.3	Data not reported for this harvest	(1) 641,097.01 (2) 4.12%	(1) 1014893 (2) 2.73%
(1) Operational energy consumption, (2) percentage from grid electricity, (3) percentage renewable energy	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-130a.1	Data not reported for this harvest	(1) 11.409.681.20 (2) 0.53% (3) 99.50%	(1) 18,183,364.0 (2) 1.88% (3) 99.95%
(1) Total water collected, (2) Total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress	Thousand cubic meters (m^3), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-140a.1	Data not reported for this harvest	(1) 66,551.06 (2) 66,551.06 (3) 0	(1) 88,173.97 (2) 88,173.97 (3) 0
Number of incidents and non-compliance with water quality standards, laws, and regulations (in numbers)	In numbers	FB-AG-140a.3			0

Activity metrics

Metrics	Unit of measurement	SASB code	2022/23 HARVEST	2023/24 HARVEST	2024/25 Harvest
Main crop production *	t	FB-AG-000.A	Data not reported for this harvest	5,244,640.6	7,868,462.8
Number of processing units	Number	FB-AG-000.B	Data not reported for this harvest	3	3
Total land area under active cultivation	ha	FB-AG-000.C	Data not reported for this harvest	71,825.36	115,619.25
Cost of externally sourced agricultural products (in Brazilian Reais)	R$	FB-AG-000.D	Data not reported for this harvest	Not applicable as 100% of Jalles' raw materials are its own	Not applicable as 100% of Jalles' raw materials are its own

Note: *2023/24 harvest UOL + UJM

CREDITS

Data collection of indicators for the 2024/25 Harvest Sustainability Report.

Combustech System

Project management and indicators

Pricila Ader Escher

Combustech Technology

Layout

RXMG - Rener Cançado