Ferbasa

2025 MANAGEMENT Report

FESA
B3 LISTED N1

Index

1. MESSAGE FROM MANAGEMENT

50 Fifty years ago, amidst the arduous labor required by the operational units active at that time, in close proximity to the alloy yards produced at the first factory, a pillar of social transformation was erected: the José Carvalho Foundation (FJC). In 2025, we celebrate the Foundation's fiftieth anniversary, proud of the noble mission to perpetuate the humanistic vision of its creator, José Carvalho, according to whom business success transcends profit and becomes a seed of opportunity for thousands of underprivileged children and youth.

José Carvalho, in yet another of his valuable lessons in the field of human dignity, driven by a strong sense of gratitude, established the FOUNDATION which, with its layers full of meaning and value, has benefited tens of thousands of students over these five decades, from Elementary to High School, in its six proprietary schools and two socio-educational projects, annually serving approximately 4,000 students in situations of economic vulnerability and, at times, exposed to other social fragilities. Each of these educational units represents a milestone and each graduate symbolizes the hope renewed by the efforts of a network that, after half a century, remains convinced of its indissoluble role in transforming the social fabric of the interior of Bahia through QUALITY EDUCATION.

Beginning in 1975, corporate and educational objectives began to interweave concerns and ideals, and within the union of these contexts, FERBASA came to represent the main engine of the project, making it mandatory for distinct matters to walk together under the searching and attentive gaze of the author of both works, whose guidance will continue to anchor our institutional purpose, always reminding us that the true and most precious metal shines in the fertile soil of schools, where real value flourishes and the Company's financial results turn into social dignity and development for future generations.

Imbued with the purpose of ensuring the longevity of this entire legacy, FERBASA ended 2025 working hard to overcome the hurdles that have affected its resilient business model, especially regarding global volatility. Even under pressure from costs and protectionism, the Company prioritized operational efficiency with the implementation of structural projects, such as the new bioreductant manufacturing unit and the expansion of chrome ore production. Technical advances in the lime plant and the conclusion of the scope for the new FeCrAC plant evidence the continuous focus on competitiveness and technological innovation. Austerity was the motto for cash preservation, while the safety plan and the mitigation of environmental impacts remained strategic priorities. Simultaneously, the capital structure was optimized via the Sovereign Brazil Program, ensuring better financial costs and more favorable debt terms. The fiscal year consolidated the company's solidity, which resolved to distribute R$ 240 million in dividends, maintaining the commitment to shareholder remuneration.

In the face of such a complex scenario traversed in 2025 and the unsettling global uncertainties regarding 2026, we express our most sincere recognition to our employees, who work with diligence, engagement, dedication, and determination in facing all adversities. Likewise, we reiterate our gratitude to shareholders, clients, suppliers, and the market for the trust placed in FERBASA. Our responsibility to various stakeholders reflects essential values that ensure management based on ethics, transparency, and an unwavering commitment to sustainability.

We remain guided by the vision of our founder, José Carvalho, reconciling operational efficiency, planning, discipline, and austerity to ensure the sustainability of the business and the preservation of FERBASA's institutional value in the long term.

2. CORPORATE PROFILE

FERBASA, in its solid 65-year history, is the national leader in the production of ferroalloys and the sole producer of ferrochrome in the Americas. The Company traditionally ranks among the largest companies in Bahia and, in 2025, remained among the top 10 largest industries in the State, according to the annual Valor 1,000 ranking. With an integrated and verticalized production cycle in the areas of metallurgy, mining, forest resources, and renewable energy, its operations are backed by a robust Integrated Management System, certified in compliance with ISO 9001, 14001, and 45001 standards.

The Company's portfolio, composed of high-carbon ferrochrome (FeCrAC), low-carbon ferrochrome (FeCrBC), ferrosilicon 75 (FeSi 75), high-purity ferrosilicon 75 (FeSi HP), and ferrosilicon chrome (FeSiCr) alloys, is predominantly destined for the steel sector and the manufacturing of stainless and special steels, aimed at serving the domestic market, the European Union, and countries such as Japan, China, and the United States.

The mining segment comprises two chrome ore extraction units (one underground and one open-pit), two quartz mines, and a quicklime production plant, located in the North-Central and Northeast regions of the State. Ore extraction is directed, almost in its entirety, to the metallurgical unit in Pojuca/BA, where ferroalloys are produced in 14 electric furnaces equipped with bag filters capable of neutralizing the release of particulate matter into the atmosphere. The forest area totals 64,000 hectares, of which approximately 25,000 are used for the planting of renewable eucalyptus forests, subsequently converted into bioreductant—a raw material for ferrosilicon. The remaining extent of the forest asset includes legal reserve areas, firebreaks, native forests, Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN), among other characterizations.

Guided by sustainability and business verticalization, the Company's strategy was strengthened with the incorporation of the BW Guirapá Wind Complex, located in the municipalities of Caetité and Pindaí/BA. The 07 wind farms will have their clean and renewable energy available to integrate into FERBASA's supply mix starting in 2036, whether for self-consumption or the commercialization of the generated energy.

FERBASA has a Corporate Office located in Salvador/BA, which centralizes the operations of all the Group's operational units, present across 18 municipalities in Bahia.

3. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Listed on B3's Corporate Governance Level 1, FERBASA bases its organizational culture on non-negotiable pillars of integrity, equity, accountability, transparency, and sustainability. Business conduct is guided by the clarity and independence of its governance bodies, which include: the Board of Directors and its advisory committees; the Fiscal Council; and the Executive Board. In general, the Company's management prioritizes the valuation of life, business longevity, product excellence, profit generation through positive operational results, and socio-environmental respect—foundations inherited from its Founder.

As cornerstones of these commitments, the Company utilizes a robust system of periodically reviewed procedures, norms, and policies. Among the fundamental mechanisms, Risk Management, the Integrity Program, and ESG guidelines stand out, aimed at preserving strategic objectives, generating continuous value, and ensuring a harmonious balance between the interests of all stakeholders.

.

4. MARKET ENVIRONMENT

PROTECTIONIST ACTIONS: In 2025, U.S. protectionist measures directly impacted the Company's exports. Since August, ferrosilicon alloys have accumulated a 68% surcharge, resulting from the sum of an 18% Anti-dumping duty (March/25), a 10% global "Tariff Surge" (April/25), and, in August, an additional 40% related to the Brazil-exclusive "Tariff Surge." Meanwhile, ferrochrome alloys were affected by a 40% tariff implemented in August. Under these circumstances, the U.S. market has effectively closed to FERBASA products.

Throughout 2025, sales to the European Union decelerated due to uncertainties surrounding safeguards (protectionist actions imposed by the respective bloc of member countries) approved in November/25, as well as adjustments to the CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism), a regulation in effect as of January/26. Generally, safeguards are applied to silicon and manganese alloys, imposing import quotas by product and country. In the case of Brazilian FeSi, the quota was set at approximately 25,000 t/year, with a quarterly limit of 6,000 t. Once this threshold is reached, prices are no longer freely negotiated, and a determined minimum value of EUR 2,408/t comes into effect.

Regarding CBAM, the European Union seeks to control the import of products with high carbon content. Starting in 2026, exporting companies will be subject to audits for the certification of their goods, and tariffs will then be defined based on CO_2 emissions. Charges related to volumes delivered in 2026 are expected to commence in 2027.

The national steel industry, pressured by steel imports—mostly originating from China—has sought to circumvent the consequences of this scenario by expanding exports to other countries. In this regard, the American market has emerged as a strategic destination for the distribution of Brazilian steel, even with the 50% tariff applied since June/25. Indeed, despite adverse circumstances, the volume of steel exported from Brazil to the U.S. showed a growth of 12.4% between H1 2025 and H2 2025.

CRUDE STEEL: According to data from the World Steel Association (WSA), in 2025, global crude steel manufacturing—a relevant driver for ferrosilicon consumption—declined by 2% compared to 2024, totaling 1,849.4 Mt. China accounted for 52% of the generated volume. Among the world's largest producers, the best performances were recorded by India (+10.4%), Turkey (+3.3%), the USA (+3.1%), and Iran (+1.2%). Conversely, Germany (-8.6%), Russia (-4.5%), China (-4.4%), Japan (-4%), South Korea (-2.8%), and Brazil (-1.6%) recorded the poorest results.

South America produced 41.5 Mt in 2025, remaining stable compared to 2024. Of this total, 33.3 Mt originated from Brazil. According to statistics from the Brazil Steel Institute (IABr), the 1.6% contraction in Brazilian steel activity during the period can be largely attributed to the still-high influx of imported steel (+7.4%), even in the face of strong performance in domestic apparent consumption (+2.6%).

FeSi: 5.5 Mt of FeSi were produced in 2025, which caused a slight reduction compared to 2024, tracking the decline in global crude steel production, according to specialized reports. The largest portion of this reduction is attributed to China, which recorded a 4.4% decrease in crude steel production during the period. Since China represents approximately 70% of the world's silicon alloy supply, this scenario acted as a containment factor against the downward movement of international prices during the year.

Regarding the U.S., FeSi prices also recorded a decline in the final quarters of 2025, evidencing a certain resilience to the effects of trade barriers implemented since the second half of the year. In the European Union, FeSi prices exhibited similar behavior. However, there was a 21% increase in the last two months of the year, apparently as a consequence of the approval of the aforementioned protectionist measures.

According to the World Bank, in 2025, the values of major commodities—energy, oil, and mineral coal—retreated between 10% and 20%. This fact generated a global trend of relief in coke and electricity prices, which are significant components in the production cost structure of ferroalloys, especially silicon-based ones.

STAINLESS STEEL: Specialized reports estimate that global stainless steel production, a benchmark for FeCr consumption, totaled 65.3 Mt in 2025, an increase of approximately 2% compared to the previous year. Of this amount, China was responsible for 64% of the global volume produced. In Brazil, an increase of 14% is expected, reaching 357,000 tons for the year. During the same period, an 8.2% increase was observed in the U.S., while levels in Europe remained stable, with annual volumes estimated at 2.1 Mt and 6.1 Mt, respectively.

FeCr: Global HCFeCr (High Carbon Ferrochrome) production totaled 15.6 Mt in 2025, a 5% reduction compared to 2024, according to estimates from specialized publications. South Africa recorded a 40% contraction in 2025, reflecting the furnace shutdowns initiated in Q1 2025. Conversely, China, which accounted for 57% of the global volume manufactured in 2025, increased its domestic production by 3.8%.

Consequently, due to the growth in stainless steel production and the decrease in global HCFeCr production, a contraction in global chromium alloy stocks was observed—a phenomenon not recorded since 2020. This aspect may have served as a supporting element for HCFeCr prices.

FERBASA's prices are benchmarked against a "basket" of international prices, including those practiced in the European, American, and primarily the Asian markets.

5. HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

The table below presents the main figures for the 4Q25 result and the cumulative result for the year.

Highlights (R$ million)	4Q25	3Q25	Δ%	4Q24	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
Average dollar practiced	5.38	5.49	*-2.0%*	5.73	*-6.1%*	5.63	5.36	*5.0%*
Net revenue	602.6	542.6	*11.1%*	607.5	*-0.8%*	2,334.5	2,236.7	*4.4%*
Cost of goods sold	540.5	499.3	*8.3%*	526.6	*2.6%*	2,066.7	1,840.1	*12.3%*
Cost over revenue	*89.7%*	*92.0%*		*86.7%*		*88.5%*	*82.3%*	
Adjusted EBITDA	4.3	50.8	*-91.5%*	47.0	*-90.9%*	183.8	352.0	*-47.8%*
EBITDA Margin	*0.7%*	*9.4%*		*7.7%*		*7.9%*	*15.7%*	
Net Profit	99.8	46.0	*117.0%*	126.3	*-21.0%*	188.7	327.8	*-42.4%*
Profit margin	*16.6%*	*8.5%*		*20.8%*		*8.1%*	*14.7%*	

PRODUCTION – In 4Q25, 74.8 thousand tons of ferroalloys were produced, a reduction of 1.2% compared to 3Q25, due to the growth of 3.3% in chromium alloys and the decrease of 11.6% in silicon. In 2025, the total production of ferroalloys remained at the same level as in 2024.

SALES VOLUME – 73.9 thousand tons of ferroalloys were sold in 4Q25. The increase of 14.8% compared to 3Q25 derives from the increases of 34.5% in sales to the foreign market and 1.2% to the domestic market. The total transacted in 2025 increased by 6.8% compared to 2024, with an increase of 17.3% in domestic sales and a decrease of 3.4% in exports due to the worsening of global protectionism.

NET REVENUE – In 4Q25, consolidated net revenue totaled R$602.6 million. The growth of 11.1% compared to 3Q25 was driven by increases of 14.8% in sales volume and 1.5% in the average price of alloys, in U.S. dollars, combined with a devaluation of 2% in the average dollar practiced. In the comparison between 2024 and 2025, net revenue rose 4.4% because of the 3.9% increase in revenue from ferroalloys. This result reflects the increases of 5% in the average dollar and 6.8% in total sales, with a reduction of 7.4% in the average price in dollars.

COST OF GOODS SOLD – Consolidated COGS reached R$540.5 million in 4Q25. An increase of 8.3% compared to 3Q25, reflecting the 13.7% increase in the COGS of ferroalloys and the accounting of the "depletion of the fair value of the biological asset" in each quarter. The variation in the COGS of the alloys is justified by the 14.8% increase in sales volume and lower production costs, both compared to 3Q25. In 2025, consolidated COGS rose 12.3% compared to 2024 due to the 6.8% increase in sales volume and the increase in production costs, mainly with electricity and chromium ore.

SELLING AND GENERAL/ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES – Selling expenses in 2025 totaled R$26.8 million and grew 24.7% compared to the previous year, due to increases in sales volume and port expenses. General/administrative expenses totaled R$ 219.1 million, a stable value compared to 2024.

OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES – Net operating expenses reached R$118.2 million, compared to R$59.5 million in the previous year. It is worth remembering that in 2024 there were positive impacts related to (i) recovery of tax credits of R$ 20.5 million, while in 2025 this amount was R$ 3.2 million; and (ii) energy assignment, which generated revenues of R$ 9.0 million compared to the loss of R$ 1.9 million realized in 2025.

ADJUSTED EBITDA – Operating cash generation, measured by Adjusted EBITDA, reached R$ 4.3 million in 4Q25 with an EBITDA margin of 0.7% and a decline of 91.5% compared to 3Q25. In 2025, Adjusted EBITDA reached R$ 183.8 million and a margin of 7.9%, a result 47.8% lower than in 2024, basically determined by the drop in dollar prices of ferroalloys and increases in electricity and chromium ore costs.

CASH GENERATION/CONSUMPTION – Consolidated cash consumption, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaled R$48.3 million in 2025, ending the year with a consolidated financial reserve of R$1.085 billion. Deducting consolidated indebtedness of R$366.9 million, FERBASA ended 2025 with a consolidated net cash position of R$718.4 million. Indebtedness at the end of 4Q25 refers to the raising of financial resources from the Federal Government's Sovereign Brazil Program, communicated to the market on 12/22/25, with the objective of optimizing the Company's capital structure.

FINANCIAL RESULT – The Company generated R$39.3 million in consolidated financial results in 4Q25, 65.1% higher than in 3Q25, due to the reconciliation between the 29.7% increase in financial revenue, the 43.1% decrease in financial expenses and the lower gain from exchange rate variation. In the comparison between 2024 and 2025, there was a decrease of 15.0% in the financial result, reflecting the decrease in revenue from financial investments. The good performance of the treasury throughout the year was impacted by the monetary adjustment of recovered tax credits, which added R$63.7 million to financial revenue in 2024 and only R$12.7 million in 2025.

CAPEX – In 2025, investments totaled R$ 300.1 million, 3.9% higher than in 2024. CAPEX focused on the acquisition of machinery and equipment, mostly destined for the metallurgy and mining units, as well as on the maintenance of the biological assets in the area of forest resources. In the period, the investment in equity interest in Bahia Minas Bioenergia (an affiliated company) was R$ 16.3 million.

NET PROFIT – Consolidated net profit reached R$ 99.8 million in 4Q25, an increase of 117.0% compared to 3Q25. Between 2024 and 2025, there was a 42.4% retraction, because of the effects mentioned before, which will be further detailed in the following sections of this report.

6. OPERATING RESULTS

6.1 Production of ferroalloys

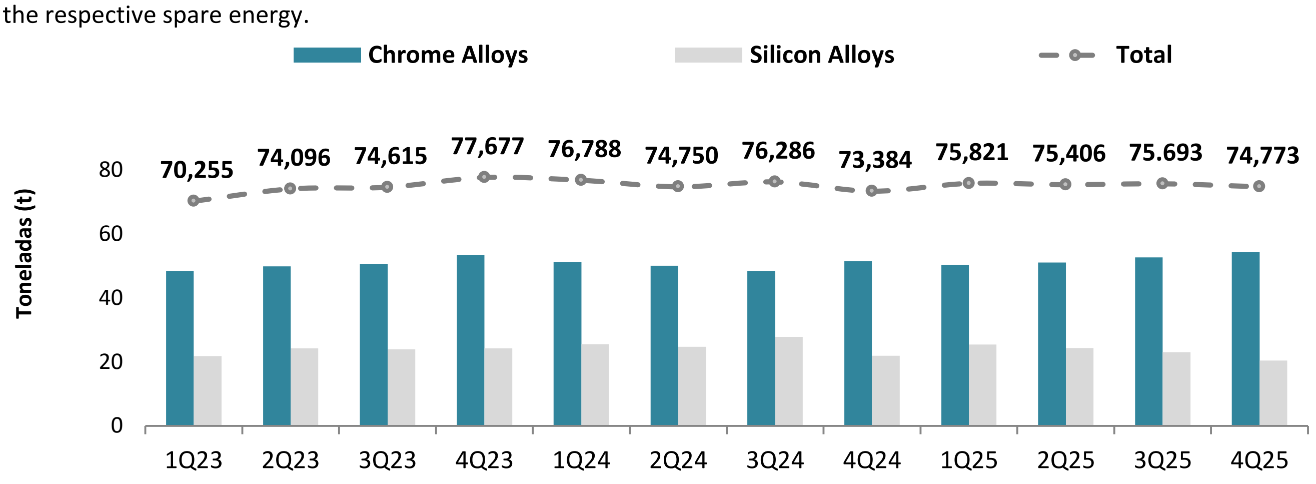
In 4Q25, ferroalloy production reached 74.8 thousand tons. The stability in relation to the previous quarter is due to the combination of the 3.3% rise in chromium alloys and the 11.6% drop in silicon alloys. Between 2024 and 2025, the total production of ferroalloys remained at the same level. It is relevant to note that a portion of the ferroalloys manufactured is consumed internally, as an input in the other production chains.

Production (tonnes)	4Q25	3Q25	Δ%	4Q24	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
Chromium Alloys	54,398	52,652	*3.3%*	51,513	*5.6%*	208,473	201,372	*3.5%*
Silicon Alloys	20,375	23,041	*-11.6%*	21,871	*-6.8%*	93,220	99,836	*-6.6%*
Total	**74,773**	**75,693**	***-1.2%***	**73,384**	***1.9%***	**301,693**	**301,208**	***0.2%***
Installed capacity utilization (MWh) %	***76.3%***	***79.3%***		***76.7%***		***80.8%***	***82.3%***	

The installed capacity, measured based on the amount of electricity that can be consumed in MWh, is based on the daily and uninterrupted operation of the furnaces at normal power (without power reduction or shutdowns of any kind) and the product mix that enables the use of the furnaces at maximum power. The use of installed capacity, in turn, may be affected by: (i) furnace shutdown or power reduction to carry out maintenance, renovation or operational intervention; (ii) production of alloys that require power reduction; and (iii) commercialization of part of the energy contracted in the Free Market.

In 4Q25, FERBASA used 76.3% of the installed capacity of Metallurgy, a reduction of 3 p.p. compared to 3Q25 due to longer maintenance in the furnaces during 4Q25 and the lower share of the production of silicon alloys, which are more electro-intensive, in total production of the quarter.

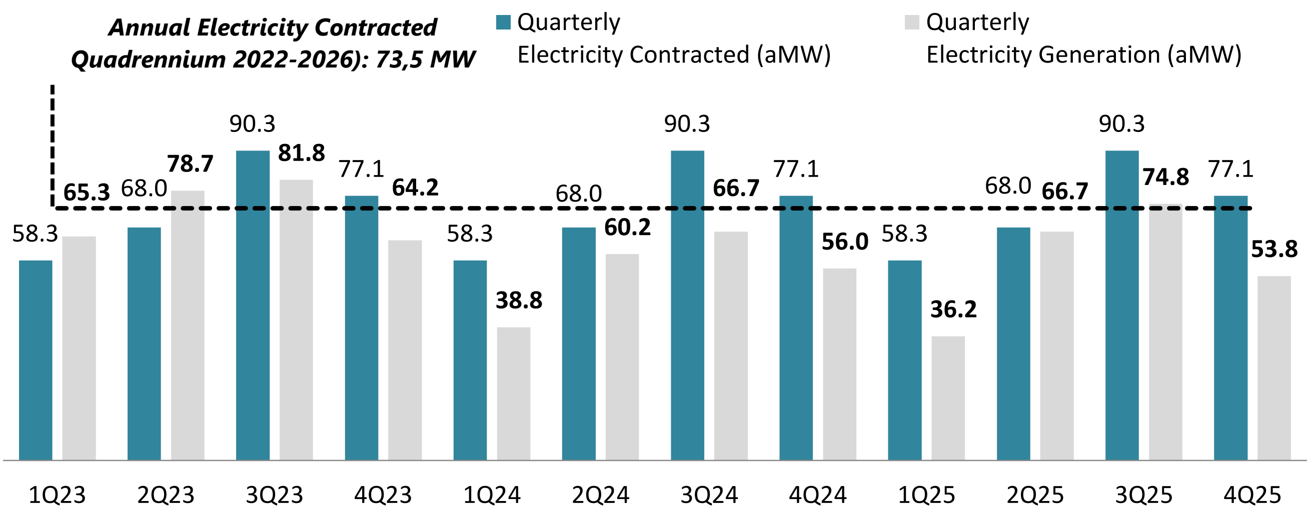
In the comparative analysis between 2024 and 2025, the reduction derives mainly from the unfavorable market scenario for silicon alloys, impacted by the protectionist actions imposed by the US and the EU. In view of these circumstances, the Company prioritized the technical interventions in the FeSi furnaces, the renovation of the LC FeCr furnace and the sale of the respective spare energy.



6.2 Electric Power Generation – BW Guirapá

BW Guirapá's net power generation reached 58 average MW in 2025, a volume 4.5% higher than the 2024 generation and 21.2% lower than the 73.5 average net MW contracted with the Electric Power Trading Chamber (CCEE, in Portuguese, it stands for *Câmara de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica*). During all quarters of the year, the item with the greatest influence on this performance was the set of restrictions imposed by the National Electric System Operator (ONS), which frustrated 17.4 average MW of the annual power generation of the wind complex. Most of these restrictions come from the need to balance the transmission system, in periods with high power generation compared to grid consumption. In the absence of these restrictions, the net generation of the parks would exceed the contracted net power by 1.9 MW on average.

In 4Q25, the generation of the BW Guirapá wind complex was 53.8 MW on average, 3.9% lower than in the same quarter of the previous year, periods with similar seasonal characteristics. The most relevant factor in the performance of the wind complex, in this quarterly comparison, was also the restriction on power generation imposed by the ONS.



In summary, the main offenders to BW Guirapá's power generation were: (i) the operational availability of the entire wind complex, which, in the case of the wind turbine, is related to the time available to operate and the time relative to effective generation (availability for power); (ii) the performance of wind turbines, measured by the association between actual and expected generation, as a function of the theoretical power curve of the turbine; (iii) the climatic conditions of the atmosphere, which are reflected in the quality of the winds (speed and density) and are determinant for the level of power generation; (iv) the systemic constraints imposed by the ONS; and (v) internal and external electrical losses.

The difference between the contracted generation of 77.1 average MW for 4Q25 and the net generation of 53.8 average MW can be explained as follows:

<u>**4Q25 – Manageable factors (-3.8 average MW):**</u>

- The realized availability of 97.0% caused a decrease of **2.5 average MW** in power generation, a result mainly related to damage to wind turbines, especially generators and *gearboxes.*
- The average performance was 98.3%, which implied a decrease of **1.3 average MW**, because of the calibration of the equipment that guides the wind turbines.

<u>**4Q25 - Non-manageable factors (-19.6 average MW):**</u>

- The weather negatively affected the net generation contracted by **1.2 average MW**.
- The high and persistent level of restrictions, imposed by the ONS in its management of the National Interconnected System - SIN, which frustrated the generation of the wind farm in **14.9 average MW** in the period analyzed.

- The internal and external electrical losses referring, respectively, to the equipment and the transmission system (external systemic losses – apportionment of the ONS), suppressed **3.5 average MW** of the contracted generation.

In 2025, BW Guirapá improved its operational management by improving the preventive monitoring of the main components of wind turbines and production controls, which optimized maintenance planning. Such initiatives generated a technical performance closer to what was expected and promoted the reduction of costs by anticipating equipment failures.
However, from the point of view of effective generation in the year, the excessive restrictions imposed by the ONS, a problem faced by the entire national segment of wind and solar power generation, in particular the projects located in the North and Northeast of the country, continued to impact the Company's results. In response, we participated as associates in a lawsuit filed by ABEEOLICA, which questions the rules approved by the National Electric Power Agency – ANEEL to justify the cuts in the power generated. At the same time, we filed a lawsuit against ANEEL to preserve the Company from the financial effects of these restrictions, based on the supply contract signed with the CCEE, which characterizes the generation of the BW Guirapá wind farm, exclusively, as reserve power.

7. SALES

In 4Q25, 73.9 thousand tons of ferroalloys were sold, an increase of 14.8% compared to 3Q25, due to increases of 34.5% in exports (henceforth ME, in Portuguese, it stands for *Mercado Externo*) and 1.2% in sales to the domestic market (henceforth MI, in Portuguese, it stands for *Mercado Interno*).

The total volume traded in the year (which includes the consumption of alloy stock) increased 6.8% compared to 2024, because of the 17.3% increase in MI and the 3.4% decrease in exports. In MI, the national steel production exceeded expectations and was marked by the effort to rebuild steel inventories during 2025, which contributed to the good performance of ferroalloy sales compared to 2024, especially regarding ferrochrome. In the ME, sales of both ferroalloys have been compromised by US protectionist measures. In addition, throughout the year there was a lot of caution in the silicon alloy market due to uncertainties related to the final format of safeguards in the European Union. In November, export quotas were defined, in volume, for the main supplier countries in the region, according to the comment in item "3. Market Environment". Faced with this challenging scenario, FERBASA remained flexible to direct its products to meet Brazilian demand and exports, according to market circumstances.

Sales (tonnes)	4Q25	3Q25	Δ%	4Q24	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
INTERNAL MARKET								
Chromium Alloys	33,237	33,125	*0.3%*	28,303	*17.4%*	134,003	109,316	*22.6%*
Silicon Alloys	5,386	5,041	*6.8%*	6,688	*-19.5%*	20,579	22,412	*-8.2%*
Total MI	**38,623**	**38,166**	***1.2%***	**34,991**	***10.4%***	**154,582**	**131,728**	***17.3%***
FOREIGN MARKET								
Chromium Alloys	21,155	6,105	*246.5%*	23,144	*-8.6%*	54,606	64,163	*-14.9%*
Silicon Alloys	14,106	20,113	*-29.9%*	15,666	*-10.0%*	77,590	72,732	*6.7%*
Total ME	**35,261**	**26,218**	***34.5%***	**38,810**	***-9.1%***	132,196	136,895	***-3.4%***
TOTAL (MI + ME)	**73,884**	**64,384**	***14.8%***	**73,801**	***0.1%***	**286,778**	**268,623**	***6.8%***

7.1 Net Revenue

Consolidated net revenue in 4Q25 totaled R$ 602.6 million, an increase of 11.1% compared to 3Q25, because of the 14.2% increase in revenue from ferroalloys. This variation expresses the increases of 14.8% in the volume of sales and 1.5% in the average price of the alloys, in dollars, combined with the devaluation of 2% in the average dollar practiced.

Compared to 2024, consolidated net revenue rose 4.4%, because of the 3.9% increase in revenue from ferroalloys. This result reconciles the increases of 5% in the average dollar and 6.8% in the volume of sales, with the drop of 7.4% in the average price in dollars of ferroalloys.

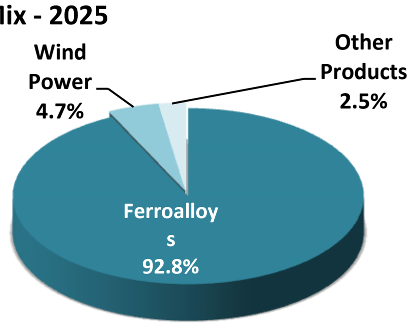
Net Revenue (R$ million)	4Q25	3Q25	Δ%	4Q24	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
INTERNAL MARKET								
Ferroalloys	284.6	288.4	*-1.3%*	264.0	*7.8%*	1,141.4	981.8	*16.3%*
Wind power	25.2	34.4	*-26.7%*	24.0	*5.0%*	110.0	94.1	*16.9%*
Other Products (*)	15.0	15.6	*-3.8%*	15.1	*-0.7%*	57.7	57.7	*0.0%*
Total MI	**324.8**	**338.4**	***-4.0%***	**303.1**	***7.2%***	**1,309.1**	**1,133.6**	***15.5%***
FOREIGN MARKET								
Ferroalloys	277.8	204.2	*36.0%*	304.4	*-8.7%*	1,025.4	1,103.1	*-7.0%*
Total ME	**277.8**	**204.2**	***36.0%***	**304.4**	***-8.7%***	**1,025.4**	**1,103.1**	***-7.0%***
TOTAL (MI+ME)	**602.6**	**542.6**	***11.1%***	**607.5**	***-0.8%***	**2,334.5**	**2,236.7**	***4.4%***
Average dollar (R$/USD)	**5.38**	**5.49**	***-2.0%***	**5.73**	***-6.1%***	**5.63**	**5.36**	***5.0%***

(*) includes revenue with chromite sand, lime, microsilica, wood and slag.

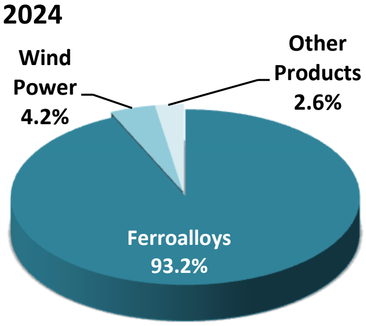
7.2 Net Revenue by Product and Market

Net revenue by product is shown in the chart below:

Sales Mix - 2025

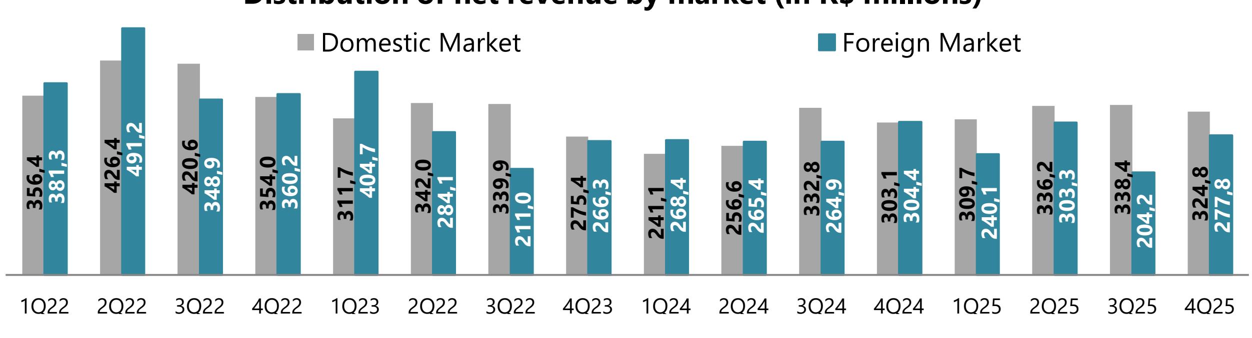


Sales Mix - 2024



As mentioned in item "3. Market Environment", in 2025, South Africa recorded a sharp slowdown in ferrochrome production, due to its margins pressured by the high cost of power and the excess of global supply in recent years. This environment resulted in an increase in the "global stock" and the low average price level for these alloys since 4Q24. In China, specifically, reports suggest growth in HC FeCr production between 2Q25 and 4Q25, even with prices still at low levels. Regarding ferrosilicon, in addition to the moment of caution in the market, motivated by the *anti-dumping* process and the increase in other protectionist tariffs in the United States, throughout the year there were also uncertainties related to safeguards and CBAM, both in the European Union. FERBASA has been following these movements with attention and diligence.

Distribution of net revenue by market (in R$ millions)



8. COST OF GOODS SOLD

In 4Q25, the consolidated cost of goods sold (COGS) was R$ 540.5 million, an increase of 8.3% compared to 3Q25, largely justified by the increase in sales volume of 14.8%. Within this amount, we highlight the effect of the line "depletion of the fair value of the biological asset" in the amount of R$15.9 million.

In the consolidated of 2025, COGS rose 12.3% when compared to 2024, basically influenced by the 13.1% growth in COGS of ferroalloys. These variations are mainly explained by the addition of 6.8% in sales volume and higher production costs with electricity and chromium ore. Regarding the cost of power consumed by the alloys, the increase of 13.8% in 2025 is explained by: (i) return to the usual levels of the tariff of the contract with CHESF in 2025, after the favoritism obtained in 2024; (ii) beginning of the power contract contemplating the benefit of Self-Production by Equivalence - APE; and (iii) level of sectoral charges.

Regarding high carbon ferrochrome (HC FeCr), the increase in production costs between 2024 and 2025 was attributed to the increase in expenses with electricity and chromium ore. In 2025, the cost of chromium ore was impacted by the pace of recovery of its operating reserves and the unavailability of equipment. The increase in the production costs of low carbon ferrochrome (LC FeCr) throughout the year is due to higher expenditure on chromium ore, electricity and lime. Regarding the calcination operation, the adjustments on the new plant were completed by the end of 2025. The increase in the cost of ferrosilicon production (FeSi) is due to the escalation of electricity expenses and the effects of the lower production level.

When looking at the relationship between COGS and net revenue from ferroalloys, it is possible to see an increase of 6.9% between 2024 and 2025, caused by both the increase in production costs and the drop in the marketing prices of these products.

The "Wind Power" line presented in the table below is related to the COGS of the BW Guirapá wind complex and covers the main cost components associated with the operation of wind turbines, such as equipment maintenance, power transmission and depreciation.

COGS (R$ million)	4Q25	%RL(*)	3Q25	%RL(*)	4Q24	%RL(*)	2025	%RL(*)	2024	%RL(*)
Ferroalloys	478.1	85.0%	420.6	85.4%	440.8	77.6%	1,842.6	85.0%	1,628.5	78.1%
Wind power	23.5	93.3%	24.1	70.1%	24.1	100.4%	95.8	87.1%	97.3	103.4%
Other products (**)	11.0	73.3%	12.1	77.6%	10.1	66.9%	43.9	76.1%	40.3	69.8%
Subtotal Products	**512.6**		**456.8**		**475.0**		**1,982.3**		**1,766.1**	
Biological Asset Fair Value Depletion	15.9		35.7		10.4		51.6		36.1	
Idle capacity	8.0		2.6		12.8		22.6		21.5	
Other	4.0		4.2		28.4		10.2		16.4	
Subtotal Other	**27.9**		**42.5**		**51.6**		**84.4**		74.0	
Grand total	**540.5**		**499.3**		**526.6**		**2,066.7**		**1,840.1**	
% Net Revenue	**89.7%**		**92.0%**		**86.7%**		**88.5%**		**82.3%**	

(*) considers the COGS percentages by the RL of each product.

(**) Costs for the products include: chromite sand, lime, microsilica, wood and slag.

9. EXPENDITURE

9.1 Selling Expenses

Selling expenses totaled R$26.8 million in 2025, an increase of 24.7% compared to the R$21.5 million recorded in 2024. This increase derives from the increase in the total volume traded and the increase in port costs, such as shipowner and agent services. As for net revenue, the percentages of selling expenses corresponded to 1.1% in 2025 and 1.0% in 2024.

9.2 General and Administrative Expenses

Consolidated general and administrative expenses include portions related to salaries, benefits, management fees, social charges, consulting services and the provision of profit sharing.

Such expenses totaled R$219.1 million (R$10.3 million related to BWG), remaining stable (+0.4%) compared to R$218.2 million in the previous year (of which R$9.2 million referred to BWG). It is worth noting that profit sharing was reduced by about R$ 12.7 million compared to 2024 due to the decrease in profit in the period. On the other hand, adjustments in remuneration, in the employees' medical assistance plan and other personnel expenses promoted increases of R$ 7.4 million, in addition to increases in IT services, consulting and advisory services.

9.3 Other Operating Expenses/Income

Total other net operating expenses totaled R$118.2 million, compared to R$59.5 million recorded in 2024. This variation reflected the intensification in the pace of geological surveys and the maintenance of consultancies focused on operational efficiency and cost reduction, whose expenses totaled R$43.3 million in 2025 and R$36.0 million in 2024.

It is worth remembering that in 2024 there were positive impacts related to: (i) recovery of tax credits of R$ 20.5 million, while in 2025 this amount was R$ 3.2 million; and (ii) power assignment, which generated revenues of R$ 9.0 million compared to the loss of R$ 1.9 million realized in 2025.

10. ADJUSTED EBITDA

EBITDA is not a measure defined by Brazilian and international accounting standards, representing the profit for the period calculated before Interest, Income Tax, Social Contribution, Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion. FERBASA discloses its adjusted EBITDA in accordance with CVM Resolution 156/22, i.e., with the elimination of the net effect of the fair value of biological assets, the provision for contingencies and other non-recurring effects. Adjusted EBITDA reached R$ 183.8 million, with an EBITDA margin of 7.9% - a decrease of 47.8% compared to 2024 due to the drop in dollar prices of ferroalloys and increases in electricity and chromium ore costs.

EBITDA - Consolidated (R$ million)	4Q25	3Q25	Δ%	4Q24	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
Net Profit	99.8	46.0	*117.0%*	126.3	*-21.0%*	188.7	327.8	*-42.4%*
(+/-) Net financial result	(39.3)	(23.8)	*65.1%*	(73.5)	*-46.5%*	(125.7)	(147.9)	*-15.0%*
(+/-) IRPJ/CSLL	(56.1)	13.4	-	(28.2)	*98.9%*	(15.9)	(7.9)	*101.3%*
(+/-) Depreciation, amortization, depletion and capital gain[1]	54.9	58.4	*-6.0%*	57.7	*-4.9%*	230.7	228.8	*0.8%*
EBITDA	**59.3**	**94.0**	***-36.9%***	**82.3**	***-27.9%***	**277.8**	**400.8**	***-30.7%***
(+/-) Net Effect of Fair Value of Biological Assets	(50.1)	(41.7)		(29.4)		(91.8)	(38.5)	
(+/-) Tax credit recovery[2]	(1.7)	-		(4.4)		(3.2)	(17.2)	
(+/-) Other effects[3]	(3.2)	(1.5)		(1.5)		1.0	6.9	
Adjusted EBITDA	**4.3**	**50.8**	***-91.5%***	**47.0**	***-90.9%***	**183.8**	**352.0**	***-47.8%***
EBITDA Margin	***0.7%***	***9.4%***		***7.7%***		***7.9%***	***15.7%***	

1) Capital gain refers to the effect of the realization of the assets valued at their fair value, reflecting the acquisition of BWG.
2) Constitution of tax credits from federal taxes (does not include monetary adjustment).
3) Includes consolidated actuarial liabilities and other non-recurring effects.

11. FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

11.1 Net Cash and Cash Consumption

In 2025, according to the Cash Flow Statement - "DFC" (CPC 03-R2) (in Portuguese, **DFC** stands for *Demonstração de Fluxo de Caixa)*, which considers only the variation in cash accounts and cash equivalents, the amount consumed by operating, investing and financing activities was (-) R$ 91.4 million, which mainly comes from:

(+) R$403.1 million in operating income, including variations in working capital, interest payments and taxes.

(-) R$271.0 million from investment activities, influenced by:

(i) transfer of financial investments to Cash and Cash Equivalent of (+) R$44.1 million;

(ii) acquisitions for fixed assets and biological assets, which together totaled (-) R$ 300.1 million;

(iii) equity interests in companies for the acquisition of land for eucalyptus plantations, in the amount of (-) R$ 16.3 million; e

(iv) others, in total (+) R$ 1.3 million.

(-) R$ 223.5 million from financing activities, whose impacts were:

(i) amortization of consolidated loans and financing of (-) R$237.0 million (of which R$26.8 million refers to BWG's debt with BNDES);

(ii) loans and financing (Sovereign Brazil, in Portuguese, *Brasil Soberano*) of (+) 200.0 million;

(iii) share buyback program in the amount of (-) R$ 10.2 million;

(iv) payment of leases/rents totaling (-) R$ 67.7 million; e

(vi) payment of interest on equity and dividends in the amount of (-) R$108.6 million.

When considering Cash, Cash Equivalent, and Financial Investments, there was a cash consumption of R$48.3 million in 2025, totaling, as of December 31, a consolidated financial reserve of R$1.085 billion. In the year, the debt was consolidated at R$366.9 million (of which R$163.9 million referred to BWG's debt with BNDES). In 4Q25, the most relevant event refers to the raising of financial resources from the Federal Government's Sovereign Brazil Program, communicated to the market on 12/22/25, with the objective of optimizing the Company's capital structure. Thus, FERBASA ended 2025 with a consolidated net cash position of R$ 718.4 million.

Net Cash - Consolidated (R$ million)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	Δ
Cash and cash equivalents	372.7	464.1	(91.4)
Financial investments	712.6	669.5	43.1
Total Financial Reserve	**1,085.3**	**1,133.6**	**(48.3)**
Loans and financing*	(366.9)	(423.7)	56.8
Cash (Debt) Net (a)	**718.4**	**709.9**	**8.5**

(*) value of the IOF on funding is R$ 2.7 million and R$ 3.1 million for 12/31/25 and 12/31/24, respectively.

11.2 Net Financial Result

The Company generated R$ 39.3 million in financial results in 4Q25 (61.1% more vs. 3Q25). This performance was driven by the 29.7% increase in financial revenue – reflecting R$11.8 million in monetary adjustment of recovered tax credits – and by the 43.1% reduction in financial expenses, after the settlement of ACC operations in 3Q25.

The 2025 analysis points to a 15.0% decrease in the financial result compared to 2024, reflecting the decrease in revenue from financial investments, generated by cash consumption. It is worth noting that financial revenue, in 2024, was favored by the monetary adjustment of recovered tax credits of R$ 63.7 million, while, in 2025, this amount was R$ 12.7 million.

Financial result (R$ million)	4Q25	3Q25	Δ%	4Q24	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
Financial performance								
Financial income	48.0	37.0	*29.7%*	102.9	*-53.4%*	164.1	207.1	*-20.8%*
Financial expense	(11.5)	(20.2)	*-43.1%*	(17.0)	*-32.4%*	(64.6)	(54.2)	*19.2%*
Net exchange rate variation	2.8	7.0	*-60.0%*	(12.4)	-	26.2	(5.0)	-
Grand total	**39.3**	**23.8**	***65.1%***	**73.5**	***-47.1%***	**125.7**	**147.9**	***-15.0%***

12. CAPEX

12.1 Operational

In 2025, CAPEX totaled R$300.1 million, 3.9% higher than in 2024. The table below shows the values segregated by business unit.

CAPEX (R$ million)	Metallurgy	Mining	Forestry	Wind power	2025	2024
Machinery and equipment	50.7	81.1	4.5	9.9	146.2	146.2
Biological assets	-	-	68.3	-	68.3	72.7
Mines	-	25.4	-	-	25.4	21.4
Buildings	19.0	7.9	19.5	-	46.4	37.9
Lands	-	-	3.1	-	3.1	-
Vehicles and tractors	0.5	2.0	0.1	-	2.6	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	0.3	0.7	-	-	1.0	1.6
Other (i)	2.8	1.1	3.2	-	7.2	7.2
Total	73.3	118.2	98.7	9.9	300.1	288.7

(i) They include: advances, computing, intangibles and others.

The most significant investments in 2025 were for the acquisition of machinery and equipment (48.7%), mostly for the metallurgy and mining units, as well as for the maintenance of biological assets (22.8%) for the area of forest resources, and buildings (15.5%), in the three units mentioned. Together, these expenditures represented 86.9% of the total CAPEX made in the period.

12.2 Equity Interests

In February 2025, the Company made a capital contribution of R$ 16.3 million to the company Bahia Minas Bioenergia (affiliate), a company entered into in partnership with APERAM INOX AMÉRICA DO SUL S.A., aiming at the acquisition of rural properties to be used in the exploitation of eucalyptus and other forest species.

13. NET PROFIT

Consolidated net profit for 2025 totaled R$ 188.7 million, with a net margin of 8.1%. The result represents a decrease of 42.4% compared to the R$ 327.8 million (margin of 14.7%) recorded in 2024. The annual variation is primarily explained by the following factors:

(i) appreciation of 5.0% in the average dollar practiced;

(ii) a 7.4% drop in the average price of ferroalloys in dollars;

(iii) 6.8% increase in total ferroalloy sales volume;

(iv) an increase of 13.1% in the cost of goods sold (COGS) of ferroalloys;

(v) 15.0% reduction in financial results.

In 2025, the following are also worth mentioning:

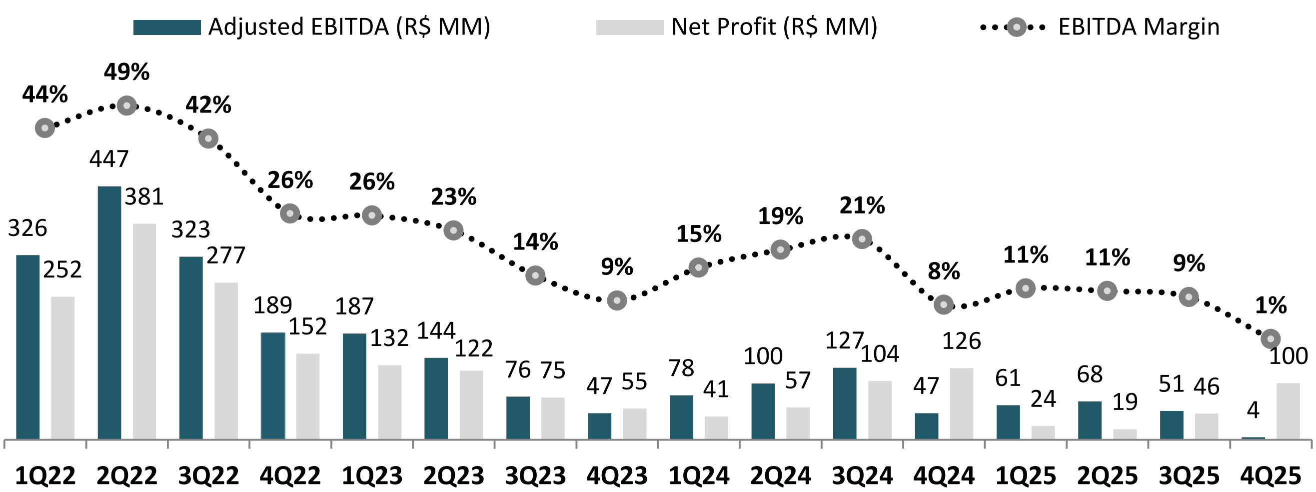
(i) positive effect of R$91.8 million resulting from the fair value measurement of the biological asset in the period, of which (+) R$143.4 million reflect the market price of wood and the growth of the forest, and (-) R$51.6 million refer to wood consumption;

(ii) loss of R$ 6.1 million for BW Guirapá;

(iii) revenue of R$8.0 million, from the recovery of tax credits (R$3.2 million in other operating revenues and R$4.8 million in financial revenue);

(iv) revenue of R$ 32.0 million related to the IRPJ/CSLL offset resulting from the recalculation in the deferral of ICMS from the years 2020 to 2023 (R$ 16.1 million in other IRPJ/CSLL expenses and R$ 7.9 million in financial revenue);

The following chart shows the evolution of EBITDA, EBITDA margin and net income since 1Q22.



14. STATEMENT OF ADDED VALUE (DVA)

The table below shows the wealth generated by the Company and its respective distribution. In 2025, FERBASA generated R$ 875.4 million, an amount 7.2% lower than in 2024:

DVA (R$ million)	2025	2024	Δ%
Employees	483.8	456.2	*6.0%*
Government	126.8	119.5	*6.1%*
Other (1)	81.1	46.2	*75.5%*
Net Profit (2)	188.7	327.8	*-42.4%*
Total	880.4	949.7	*-7.3%*

(1) They refer to interest, rents, leases, financial expenses, passive exchange rate variation and others.

(2) Shareholders and retained earnings.

15. CAPITAL MARKETS AND INVESTOR RELATIONS

FERBASA follows market practices for the disclosure of information, maintaining an institutional *website* and other direct communication channels with the Investor Relations area. In addition, conferences are held to disclose quarterly results and an annual public meeting. Below is a summary of the relevant information for investors and the market in general.

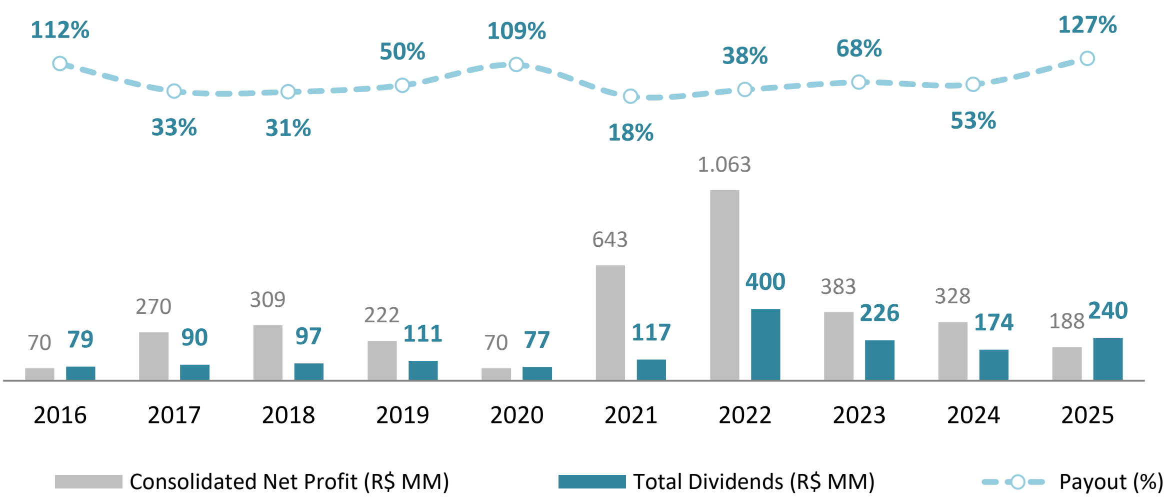
15.1 Share Buyback Program

FERBASA disclosed a Material Fact, on May 29, 2025, informing the resolution of the Board of Directors on the "Share Buyback Program", with a term of validity of 365 days, counted from June 1, 2025. The acquisition operations are carried out on the B3 trading floor with the intermediation of the financial institutions ITAÚ CORRETORA DE VALORES S/A and BTG PACTUAL CTVM and should be limited to the amount of 3,200,000 (three million and two hundred thousand) preferred shares – FESA4.

In compliance with the assumptions established by the Program, the Company acquired, by the end of the year, 1,519,200 (one million, five hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred) preferred shares (FESA4).

15.2 Earnings

The chart below shows a historical series of profit distribution that reinforces FERBASA's position as a regular payer of dividends. In 2025, the announced dividends totaled R$ 240 million in the form of Interest on Equity - JCP, resulting in a payout of 127%.



15.3 FESA4 performance on B3

The table below presents some indicators of the behavior of FERBASA's preferred shares in 4Q25.

		4Q25	3Q25	Δ%
Volume of shares traded (thousands)		41,128	36,185	*13.7%*
Amount transacted (R$ thousands)		290,695	236,071	*23.1%*
Market value (R$ thousands)	(1)	2,947,834	2,861,895	*3.0%*
Outstanding Shares – *Free Float* (thousands)	(2)	160,073	160,232	*-0.1%*
Weighted average of the price in the period (R$ PN)		7.07	6.52	*8.3%*
Last price of the period (R$ PN)		6.93	6.45	*7.4%*
Book value per share (R$)		9.60	9.92	*-3.3%*

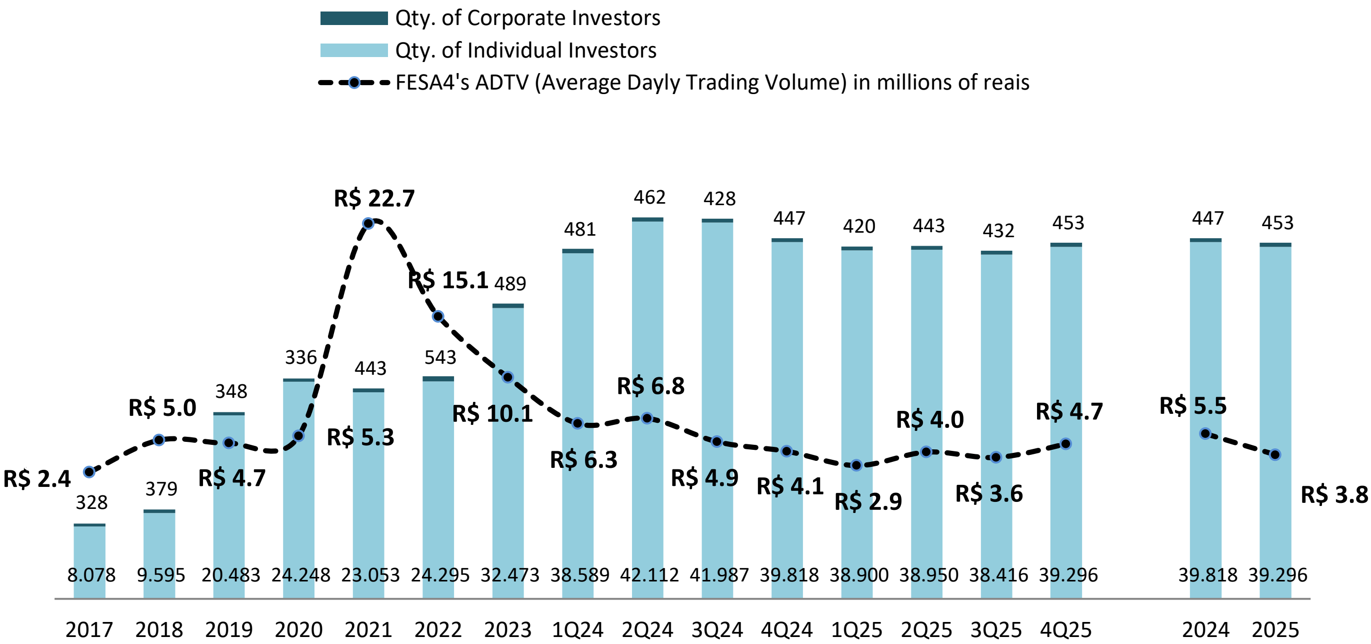
Notes:

(1) Total number of shares (by ON and PN class) multiplied by the respective quotations on the dates of 12/31/2025 and 09/30/2025;

(2) Total number of shares, excluding those held by **the Treasury** (4Q25 & 3Q25 – ON: 125 thousand; PN: 14,182 thousand), the **Controlling Shareholder** (4Q25 – ON: 116,348 thousand; PN: 62,299 thousand. 3Q25 – ON: 116,348 thousand; PN: 62,140 thousand) and **Management** (4Q25 & 3Q25 - ON: 312; PN: 148 thousand).

The Brazilian capital market, throughout 2025, remained under the strong influence of the international situation. On the one hand, tariff barriers imposed by the United States and the European Union have increased uncertainties for several national industries, especially for the steel chain. Regarding FERBASA, the surcharges affected its entire portfolio of ferroalloys exported to both markets, which influenced the perception of value and the attractiveness of the asset to investors. On the other hand, the Brazilian stock market obtained a significant injection of foreign capital during most of the year, stimulated by the interest rate differential and the global geopolitical situation.

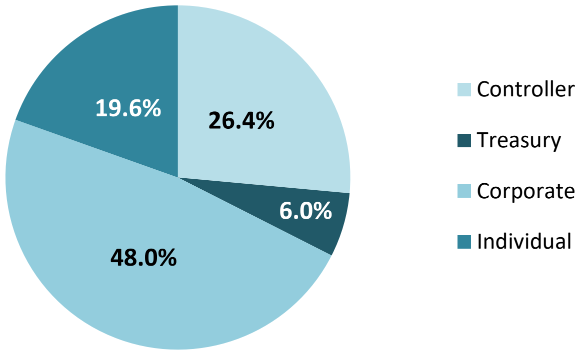
The chart below shows the evolution of the shareholder base, by type of shareholder, and the liquidity measured by ADTV.

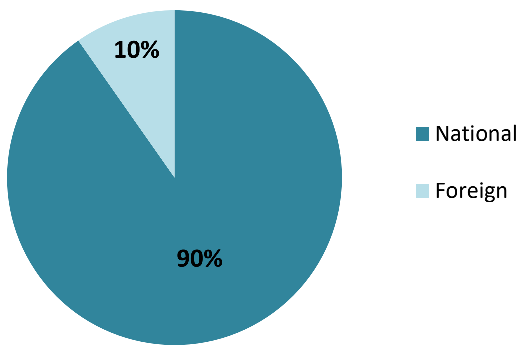


The Company's Average Daily Trading Volume (ADTV) during 4Q25 reached R$ 4.7 million, an increase of 31.1% compared to 3Q25 – the best quarterly level since 3Q24. This performance was driven by the 21% increase in the average volume of PNs traded and the 8.3% appreciation of the average share price. In the year, however, the ADTV of R$3.8 million represented a drop of 31% compared to 2024, reflecting the reduction of 12.5% in the number of PNs traded and the retraction of 21.1% in its average price.

15.4 Investor Profile

The shareholder profile of FERBASA's preferred shares (FESA4), based on the shareholder base on 12/31/2025, is as follows:





16. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

16.1 ESG COMMITMENTS

In Within its **social** pillar, FERBASA maintains a commitment to a safe and dignified work environment with equitable opportunities, adopting a zero-tolerance stance against any form of harassment, discrimination, child labor, or conditions analogous to slavery. Furthermore, it seeks to drive the development of the territories where it operates by encouraging regional vocations and expanding access to quality education, sports, and culture. On the **environmental** front, activities prioritize eco-efficiency and the mitigation of climate risks through the establishment of objective preservation targets, such as a zero net loss index through reuse, and the implementation of circular economy processes for resource optimization. Such initiatives aim for business resilience in the face of global challenges. From a **corporate governance** perspective, high ethical standards are adopted, grounded in transparency, equity, and rigorous compliance. The management model ensures the integrity of operations and provides the necessary direction for the generation of long-term value for shareholders and investors.

Highlights of 2025	**RELATED SDG***
Diversity Recognition (B3 Idiverse Index – B3 Index of diversity): Ferbasa stood out in the B3 Diverse Index as the only participating company whose Executive Board is not mostly made up of white people. In addition, the Company maintained 25% of women on the Board of Directors and 10% on the Executive Board.	15 VIDA SOBRE A TERRA; 11 CIDADES E COMUNIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS
"Aqui Tem Ferbasa" (*Ferbasa is Here*): the social responsibility program made investments of R$ 19.8 million in actions aimed at Education, Rural and Community Development, Environment, Art and Culture, Sports and Health. Benefiting more than 70 thousand people.	8 EMPREGO DIGNO E CRESCIMENTO ECONÔMICO; 10 REDUÇÃO DAS DESIGUALDADES
"Company Committed to Sustainability": assessment carried out on the EcoVadis platform, which determines the level of maturity in ESG topics. The Company maintained the score of 52% in the 2nd evaluation cycle, with certification valid until January 2027.	16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES FORTES; 17 PARCERIAS E MEIOS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO
Gas Burner – UPB Araticum: The environmental project was the winner of the 15th FIEB Sustainable Bahian Industry Award, in the category Sustainable Technologies in Medium and Large Companies. The initiative avoided, in its first 8 months of operation, emissions of approximately 1,105 tons of CO_2.	9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURA

(*) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global agenda adopted during the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015, consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030.

17. EXPECTATIONS FOR 2026

The 2026 fiscal year begins under prospects of a slight recovery in global economic activity. According to projections from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), world GDP is expected to grow by approximately 3.3%, notwithstanding the persistence of significant uncertainties in the geopolitical landscape.

In Brazil, according to the Central Bank's Focus Report, the market projects a GDP increase of 1.8%. Official inflation, as measured by the IPCA, is expected to end the period at around 4.0% per annum, indicating a deceleration compared to 2025. Regarding the Selic Rate, estimates point toward a gradual reduction to the level of 12.25% per annum, with an exchange rate of around R$ 5.50 at the end of 2026. The year will also be marked by the beginning of the Tax Reform transition, which will require companies to adapt to new fiscal processes.

In the steel sector, the World Steel Association projects a resurgence in global consumption, with a 1.3% expansion in steel demand in 2026, totaling approximately 1.77 billion tons. This production recovery tends to be led by markets such as India and Turkey, while also reflecting strengthening demand in the European and North American economies. Conversely, China is expected to confirm the cooling trend in its domestic consumption. Regarding the domestic context, the Brazil Steel Institute (IABr) estimates a 2.2% contraction in crude steel production, reflecting high import volumes, primarily originating from the Chinese market.

The dynamics of the ferroalloy market for 2026, according to market reports, should be influenced by global inventory levels and variations in production cost curves. For ferrochrome, the decline in production observed in South Africa signals price support. As for ferrosilicon, the trend suggests that the challenge will be rebalancing the market amidst the rearrangement of global volume allocation, in light of continued protectionist actions.

FERBASA will maintain its firm management in competitive terms by converting restrictions in the American and European axes into a catalyst for geographic arbitrage, prioritizing new business opportunities that expand its global reach and neutralize geopolitical risks through strategic market diversification. In mining operations, investments will be directed toward increasing operational reserves through research that enables greater technical detail and production growth. Regarding wind power generation, a high degree of uncertainty persists concerning restrictions imposed by the

ONS (National Electric System Operator) and the subsequent financial impact on generating companies. With operations scheduled to start by the end of 2026, the new Maracás bioreductant plant represents an advancement in production. Simultaneously, in the metallurgical sphere, the construction plan for the new HCFeCr (FeCrAC) factory, which will enter the technical-commercial supplier selection phase, is evolving in accordance with defined strategic objectives.

The directive for the period contemplates the convergence of safety and performance. Proactive cost management and financial austerity will be maintained as essential levers to ensure market competitiveness and the commitment to value generation for shareholders, employees, and surrounding communities.

The statements and market outlooks contained in this Report were considered at the time of its drafting and are, therefore, subject to change resulting from variations in the scenarios presented herein.

THE ADMINISTRATION

18. GLOSSARY

High Carbon Ferrochrome (HC FeCr) - An alloy of iron and chromium that has a carbon content, also known as "*Charge Chrome*", it is used in the manufacture of stainless steels and special alloys. Stainless steels are used in the food, chemical, cellulose, petroleum industries, in addition to the so-called "white goods", household utensils, civil construction and others.

Low Carbon Ferrochrome (LC FeCr) - An alloy of iron and chromium that has a carbon content of up to 0.15%, used during the production of steels to correct chromium content without causing undesirable variations in carbon content. Industrially, it has the same purpose as high carbon ferrochrome, being used in the production of stainless steels with wide application in the consumer goods industries.

Ferrosilicon Chromium (FeSiCr) - Reducing element in the manufacture of Low Carbon Ferrochrome and steels, for the addition of chromium and silicon.

Ferrosilicon 75 (FeSi75) - In steel production, Ferrosilicon 75 Standard is used as a deoxidizer and alloying element; in the foundry industry it serves as a graphitizing agent. High Purity Ferrosilicon (HP) is part of the manufacture of steels for the manufacture of transformers, hydroelectric plants, freezers, hermetic compressors for refrigerators and others.

Million tons (Mt) - According to the International System of Units (S.I.), the prefix that designates the million (mega) can be represented by the capital letter M. In the case of the ton, its representation in the S.I. is the lowercase letter t. Therefore, for millions of tons, the abbreviation Mt. can be adopted (conversion: 1 Mt = 1,000,000 t).

19. MAIN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (in R$ thousands)

20.1 Balance Sheet

ASSETS	2025	2024
Current Assets	1,785,074	1,745,724
Cash and cash equivalents	372,724	464,086
Financial investments	616,873	382,660
Accounts receivable from customers	198,179	200,707
Inventories	486,996	556,125
Taxes to be recovered / restituted	83,050	120,949
Anticipated expenses	4,001	2,901
Other assets	23,251	18,296
Non-current Assets	2,674,406	2,642,156
Financial Investments	95,753	286,910
Inventories	8,987	3,396
Taxes to be recovered	10,104	7,209
Judicial deposits	10,013	9,673
Other credits	1,000	724
Investments	82,011	66,886
Fixed and intangible assets	1,834,599	1,751,792
Right of use in lease	73,153	89,973
Biological assets ingredient	558,786	425,593
Total Assets	4,459,480	4,387,880

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2025	2024
Current Assets	582,545	652,462
Suppliers	175,163	127,104
Cash Advance from customers	9,923	10,462
Loans and financing	32,087	261,243
Cost of funding	(455)	(455)
Labor and actuarial obligations	93,063	101,476
Taxes and social contributions	31,000	39,021
CCEE reimbursement account	73,392	54,852
Proposed dividends and interest on equity	131,060	62
Rents payable	29,186	43,401
Other liabilities	8,126	15,296
Non-Current Assets	590,895	394,645
Loans and financing	334,842	162,444
Cost of funding	(2,221)	(2,676)
Obligations with acquisition of subsidiary	4,978	4,978
Labor and actuarial obligations	72,409	70,884
Taxes and social contributions	21,828	3,587
Deferred taxes and social contributions	7,782	8,498
CCEE reimbursement account	26,745	23,983
Provision for contingencies	61,263	62,595
Provision for environmental liabilities	45,034	40,809
Rents payable	18,235	19,543
Total Stockholders' Equity	3,286,040	3,340,773
Shareholders' Equity Controlling Shareholders	3,284,363	3,339,257
Share Capital	1,470,396	1,470,396
Profit reserve	1,814,211	1,859,894
Equity valuation adjustments	35,555	34,573
Treasury shares	(35,799)	(25,606)
Participation of non-controlling shareholders	1,677	1,516
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	4,459,480	4,387,880

*The financial, parent and consolidated statements, including explanatory notes and audit opinion of Pricewaterhousecoopers Auditores Independentes, are available on the websites www.cvm.gov.br, www.b3.com.br and www.**FERBASA**.com.br.*

20.2 Income Statement

	4Q25		4Q24		2025		2024	
	R$ thousand	*%NR*	*R$ thousand*	*%NR*	*R$ thousand*	*%NR*	*R$ thousand*	*%NR*
GROSS INCOME	680,933	100.0	678,605	100.0	2,644,912	100.0	2,516,724	100.0
Domestic market	403,035	59.2	374,195	55.1	1,619,368	61.2	1,413,653	56.2
Foreign market	277,898	40.8	304,410	44.9	1,025,544	38.8	1,103,071	43.8
Sales Taxes	(78,337)	(11.5)	(71,140)	(10.5)	(310,458)	(11.7)	(280,020)	(11.1)
NET REVENUE	602,596	100.0	607,465	100.0	2,334,454	100.0	2,236,704	100.0
Cost of goods sold	(540,458)	(89.7)	(526,580)	(86.7)	(2,066,709)	(88.5)	(1,840,126)	(82.3)
Variation in the FV of the biological asset	65,969	10.9	39,768	1.8	143,401	6.1	74,626	3.3
GROSS PROFIT	128,107	21.3	120,653	19.9	411,146	17.6	471,204	21.1
Operating Expenses								
With sales	(5,800)	(1.0)	(5,817)	(1.0)	(26,796)	(1.1)	(21,547)	(1.0)
Administrative	(36,628)	(6.1)	(30,786)	(5.1)	(138,482)	(5.9)	(127,830)	(5.7)
Remuneration of Adm and PSP	(33,621)	(5.6)	(28,760)	(4.7)	(80,624)	(3.5)	(90,393)	(4.0)
Other (Expense) Operating Income	(47,673)	(7.9)	(30,670)	(5.0)	(118,155)	(5.1)	(59,505)	(2.7)
Operating profit before financial result	4,385	0.7	24,620	4.1	47,089	2.0	171,929	7.7
Financial income	47,837	7.9	102,886	16.9	163,936	7.0	207,090	(9.3)
Financial expense	(11,421)	(1.9)	(16,983)	(2.8)	(64,595)	(2.8)	(54,210)	(2.4)
Net exchange rate variation	2,836	0.5	(12,429)	(2.0)	26,330	1.1	(4,974)	(0.2)
Financial Result	39,252	6.5	73,474	12.1	125,671	5.4	147,906	6.6
Profit before IRPJ/CSLL	43,637	7.2	98,094	16.1	172,760	7.4	319,835	14.3
IRPJ/CSLL	56,143	9.3	28,173	4.6	15,916	0.7	7,919	0.4
Net income for the year	99,780	16.6	126,267	20.8	188,676	8.1	327,754	14.7

20.3 Cash Flow Statement (Indirect)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2025	2024
Profit for the year	188,676	327,754
Net income adjustments		
Interest and net monetary and exchange rate variations	(83,135)	(101,964)
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	202,201	194,899
Biological asset depletion	75,699	65,637
Change in fair value of biological assets	(143,401)	(74,626)
Residual value of permanent assets written off	792	1,607
Deferred taxes	(1,221)	7,183
Demobilization Provision (Reversal)	2,039	-
Updating Lease Payable	11,720	(3,936)
Post-employment benefit update	3,012	3,490
Constitution (reversal) of provision for contingencies	(3,685)	(12,987)
	24,865	(12,987)
Other	5,847	10,038
	283,409	417,095
Reduction (increase) in asset accounts:		
Accounts receivable from customers	(1,288)	11,939
Inventories	66,551	(23,114)
Taxes to be recovered	65,809	25,174
Advance to suppliers	-	167
Other assets	(6,270)	(4,219)
Increase (reduction) in liability accounts:		
Suppliers	49,026	(16,982)
Taxes and social contributions	10,200	14,997
Income tax and social contribution payable	1,456	15,066
Labor and actuarial obligations	(8,413)	(2,587)
CCEE reimbursement accounts	14,434	8,530
Other liabilities	(3,814)	(17,892)
Income tax and social contribution paid	(16,750)	(44,602)
Interest paid in the year	(26,299)	(26,452)
Net cash generated from operating activities	403,186	357,120
Cash flow from investing activities		
Capex	(300,116)	(288,672)
Sale of fixed assets	1,285	1,791
Movement in financial investments	44,155	238,507
Equity investment	(16,325)	(48,799)
Exchange variation on cash and equivalents	-	46
Net cash invested in investing activities	(271,001)	(97,127)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Amortization of loans and financing	(236,983)	(70,512)
Loans and financing (ACC)	200,000	196,099
Amortization of leasing	(67,732)	(89,663)
Treasury shares buyback	(10,193)	-
Dividends and interest on equity paid	(108,639)	(173,618)
Net cash applied in financing activities	(223,547)	(137,694)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(91,362)	122,299
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	464,086	341,787
Cash and cash equivalent at year-end	372,724	464,086
Net increase (decrease) in cash balance and cash equivalent	(91,362)	122,299
Net increase (reduction) in the balance of financial investments	43,056	(161,270)
Net increase (reduction) in the financial reserve	(48,306)	(38,971)

*The financial, parent and consolidated statements, including explanatory notes and audit opinion of Pricewaterhousecoopers Auditores Independentes, are available on the websites www.cvm.gov.br, www.b3.com.br and www.**FERBASA**.com.br..*