

CIA DE FERRO LIGAS DA BAHIA – FERBASA, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

Management's Notes to the Financial Statements
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2025
In thousands of reais, unless otherwise indicated

1. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Cia de Ferro Ligas da Bahia - FERBASA ("Ferbasa" or "Company") is a publicly-held corporation, headquartered in Pojuca - BA, registered with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission - CVM (**CVM** – in Portuguese, *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*) and has shares traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão). Ferbasa began its activities on February 23, 1961, and operates sustainably in the areas of chromite mining, metallurgy in the production of ferroalloys, renewable forest resources and wind power generation, all in the State of Bahia. Its parent company is the José Carvalho Foundation, a non-profit entity with an indefinite term, with the primary objective of providing quality education to needy children and young people.

These individual and consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 2, 2026.

1.1 ESG agenda (*Environmental, Social and Governance*) - environment, social and governance.

FERBASA has historically prioritized actions that contribute to the evolution of the ESG agenda in its corporate agenda. As a result of the first diagnosis focused on the theme, roadmaps were drawn up that aim to accelerate advances related to sustainability. As one of the developments of this work, we have incorporated into the Management Report a specific topic called "ESG Agenda", which aims to inform and disclose to our *stakeholders* the main updates related to the matter. On September 30, 2025, the Sustainability Report for the calendar year 2024 was released to the market.

The Company does not have, as of December 31, 2025: (i) loans or financing linked to green goals or commitments; (ii) insurance related to ESG aspects; (iii) carbon credit transactions; (iv) ESG risk linked to inventories or impact on the useful or residual life of its assets; (v) provisions or contingent liabilities constituted related to ESG, in addition to the environmental provision already disclosed by the Company; and (vi) risk of discontinuity of its operations.

The Company understands that there is no significant impact on the individual and consolidated financial statements resulting from the ESG or climate change theme as of December 31, 2025.

1.2 Tax Reform on consumption

On December 20, 2023, Constitutional Amendment ("**EC**", in Portuguese, *Emenda Constitucional*) No. 132 was enacted, which establishes the Tax Reform ("Reform") on consumption. The Reform model is based on a VAT divided ("dual VAT") into two competences, one federal (Contribution on Goods and Services – **CBS**, in Portuguese, *Contribuição sobre Bens e Serviços*), which will replace PIS and COFINS, and one subnational (Tax on Goods and Services – **IBS**, in Portuguese, *Imposto sobre Bens e Serviços*), which will replace ICMS and ISS.

A Selective Tax ("**IS**", in Portuguese, *Imposto Seletivo*) was also created – of federal competence, which will be levied on the production, extraction, commercialization or import of goods and services harmful to health and the environment, under the terms of a complementary law.

On December 17, 2024, the approval by the National Congress of the first complementary bill (**PLP**, in Portuguese, *Projeto de Lei Complementar*) 68/2024, which regulated part of the Reform, was concluded. PLP 68/2024 was sanctioned with vetoes by the President of the Republic on January 16, 2025, becoming Complementary Law No. 214/2025.

Although the regulation and institution of the IBS Management Committee was initially addressed in PLP No. 108/2024, according to the draft regulation of the Reform, which in 2026 gave rise to Complementary Law 227/2026, part of the negotiation has already been incorporated into PLP No. 68/2024, approved as mentioned above which, among other provisions, determined the institution, until December 31, 2025, of the aforementioned Committee, responsible for the administration of said tax. There will be a transition period from 2026 to 2032, in which the two tax systems – old and new – will coexist. The impact of the Reform on the calculation of the above-mentioned taxes, as of the beginning of the transition period, will only be fully known when the process of regulation of the pending issues by complementary law is completed.

A schedule was defined for the adaptation of the fiscal documents (NF-e, CT-e, etc.) for the new taxes (IBS and CBS). In the third quarter of 2025, the testing phase and optional issuance of the new fields in tax documents took place. In the fourth quarter of 2025, the optional production phase took place, where the new fields are included in the document layouts. The total compliance requirement comes into force in January 2026, but with a penalty expected from May 2026. Consequently, there is no effect of the Reform on the information in the individual and consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

1.3 Protectionist Actions and Geopolitical Tensions

For 2025, it is still observed that, although tensions persist, Brazilian industries have shown resilience but still face specific challenges.

FERBASA's performance throughout 2025 reflected the resilience of our business model and strategic discipline in the face of a very challenging global scenario. We faced a period marked by the growth of international protectionism and market volatility, keeping the focus on the economic sustainability of the business and our structuring projects.

U.S. protectionist actions directly impacted the Company's exports. Since August, ferrosilicon alloys have accumulated 68% of surcharges, referring to the sum of 18% of the Antidumping Tariff (March/25), 10% of the global "Tariff" (April/25) and, in August, another 40% related to the exclusive "Tariff" for Brazil. Ferrochrome alloys, on the other hand, were impacted by the 40% tariff that occurred in August. Under these circumstances, the US market was practically closed to FERBASA's products.

2. DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1. Declaration of conformity

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, which comprise the standards issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (**CPC**, in Portuguese, *Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábeis*) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These standards include the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)[®] or its predecessor body (SIC[®]). The Entity declares that all relevant information in the financial statements, and only the information contained in the financial statements, is being disclosed and corresponds to that used by Management in its management.

The accounting practices adopted in Brazil comprise those included in Brazilian corporate law and the pronouncements, guidelines and technical interpretations issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) and approved by the Federal Accounting Council (**CFC**, in Portuguese, *Conselho Federal de Contabilidade*) and the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM).

Management declares that all relevant information in the financial statements, and only them, is being disclosed and corresponds to those used by Management in its management.

2.2. Preparation base

The individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared with historical cost as a value basis and adjusted to reflect the attributable cost of certain property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to CPC/IFRS, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative and non-derivative financial instruments) and biological assets that are measured at fair value.

The presentation of the Statement of Value Added (**DVA**, in Portuguese, *Demonstração do Valor Adicionado*), individual and consolidated, is required by Brazilian corporate law and by the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to publicly held companies. IFRS do not require the presentation of such a statement. Consequently, under IFRS, this statement is presented as supplementary information, without prejudice to the set of financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments by Management in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. Those areas that require a higher level of judgment and have greater complexity, as well as the areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant for financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are described in Note 6. These policies were applied consistently in the years presented.

2.2.1. Re-presentation of Comparative Statements

For improving the quality of the information and in compliance with CPC 09 – Statement of Value Added and CPC 03 – Statement of Cash Flows, the information for the year ended December 31, 2024, presented for comparison purposes, was reclassified and represented. In the DVA, the changes reflect the opening of the Construction of own assets and the Fair value variation of biological assets lines. In the DFC, in the group of Operational Activities, the flows related to the reimbursement of the CCEE (Electric Energy Trading Chamber, in Portuguese, *Câmara de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica*) were segregated, showing in a different way the amounts of provision and the respective payment. Such reclassifications aim to improve comparability between the years and transparency in the disclosure of flows and wealth generated, not resulting in a change in Net Income.

	Parent			Consolidated		
	12/31/2024	Reclassified	12/31/2024 (Re-presented)	12/31/2024	Reclassified	12/31/2024 (Re-presented)
SALES REVENUE	2,418,156	-	2,418,156	2,516,724	-	2,516,724
Change in the fair value of biological assets	-	74,626	74,626	-	74,626	74,626
Construction of own assets	-	131,772	131,772	-	141,359	141,359
Other revenues	76,236	-	76,236	79,713	-	79,713
	2,494,392	206,398	2,700,790	2,596,437	215,985	2,812,422
INPUTS PURCHASED FROM THIRD PARTIES						
COGS (includes raw materials)	(903,180)	(74,626)	(977,806)	(905,903)	(74,626)	(980,529)
Materials, Services & Other	(678,901)	(125,497)	(804,398)	(732,674)	(135,084)	(867,758)
GROSS VALUE ADDED	912,311	6,275	918,586	957,860	6,275	964,135
Other lines	(8,631)	-	(8,631)	(14,437)	-	(14,437)
TOTAL VALUE ADDED TO BE DISTRIBUTED	903,680	6,275	909,955	943,423	6,275	949,698
DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED						
Employees	442,068	6,275	448,343	449,938	6,275	456,213
Other lines	461,612	-	461,612	493,485	-	493,485
DISTRIBUTED VALUE ADDED	903,680	6,275	909,955	943,423	6,275	949,698

	Parent and Consolidated		
	12/31/2024	Reclassified	12/31/2024 (Re-presented)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year	327,754	-	327,754
CCEE Reimbursement Account Provision	-	33,025	33,025
CCEE Reimbursement Account	8,530	(33,025)	(24,495)
Other lines	20,836	-	20,836
Net cash generated from operating activities	357,120	-	357,120
Net cash applied in investing activities	(97,173)	-	(97,173)
Net cash applied to financing activities	(137,694)	-	(137,694)
Exchange variation without cash and equivalents	46	-	46
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	122,299	-	122,299

3. FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY AND FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERSION

The functional currency of the Company and all its subsidiaries and affiliates is *Real*, the currency of the main economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates operate, and the same currency used to prepare and present financial statements.

Transactions with foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates or on the valuation date when the items are measured again. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and the translation at year-end exchange rates, referring to monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which they occur.

4. KEY ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY IN ESTIMATES

Accounting estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, that are considered reasonable for the circumstances. The effects of revisions on accounting estimates are recognized

in the period in which the estimates are revised, if the revision affects only that period, or also in subsequent periods, if the revision affects both the present period and future periods.

Accounting estimates will rarely equal the respective actual results. Estimates and assumptions that present a significant risk, likely to cause a material adjustment in the amounts of assets and liabilities for the next fiscal year, are contemplated below:

4.1. Biological assets ingredients

The calculation of the fair value of the biological asset considers several assumptions with a significant degree of judgment, such as the estimated sale price, the volume in cubic meters of wood, average annual increment (*IMA*, in Portuguese, *Incremento Médio Anual*) per forest garden and business risk rate. Any changes in these assumptions used may imply a change in the result of the discounted cash flow and, consequently, in the appreciation of these assets.

Biological assets can also be impacted by climate change, particularly regarding physical impacts related to extreme weather events and those related to chronic risks resulting from long-term changes in weather patterns. The Company analyzed the main risk factors, highlighted below:

- losses of biological assets due to fires and impacts arising from greater presence and resistance of pests and other forest diseases favored by the gradual increase in temperature;
- reduction in productivity and expected growth (IMA) due to the decrease in the availability of water resources in basins; and
- interruption in the production chain due to adverse weather events.

Although the effects of climate change represent a source of uncertainty, the Company does not consider that there is a material impact on its judgments and estimates of the physical risks mentioned above in the short/medium term, based on the climatic history of the regions where the plantations are located. Regarding the occurrence of pests and diseases, the Company has a technical team composed of employees and consultants, who work in diagnosis and quick actions against possible occurrences and losses.

4.2. Useful life of fixed assets

The Company recognizes the depreciation of its fixed assets based on the estimated useful life for use of each asset. In the case of fixed assets, the valuation is carried out by the management or by third-party specialists and considers the way in which these assets are used in their operations. In the case of intangible assets, such as software, the valuation is made based on the average time of use of these assets, which considers the terms of the contracts.

In relation to improvements in third-party properties with a lease agreement, amortization is calculated and recorded according to the period of the rental contracts, the depreciation/amortization periods are reviewed in each period.

As described in Note 6.5, the Company reviews the estimated useful life of fixed assets and the estimated mines' mine-drawn reserves annually at the end of each reporting period.

4.3. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is determined by using information obtained from the fund managers or financial institutions with which the Company maintains these financial instruments.

The fair amounts recognized in the financial statements may not represent the amount of cash that the Company would receive or pay at the time of future settlement of these transactions.

4.4. Provision for inventory obsolescence

The Company has maintained provisions for obsolescence and slow turnover, related to maintenance items without rotation, for more than five (5) years. The determination of this provision is made by using the best information available on the date of the financial statements, involving experiences from past events, as well as experts in the field, when applicable.

4.5. Provision for actuarial obligations

The current value of the obligations of post-employment benefit plans with a defined benefit characteristic, referring to the health care plan, private pension, retirement premium and FGTS fine, depends on a series of factors that are determined based on actuarial calculations, which use a series of assumptions. Among the assumptions used in determining the net cost (revenue) for post-employment benefit plans is the discount rate. Any changes to these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of post-employment benefit plan obligations (Note 23).

The discount rate used in the calculation is the interest rate that will determine the present value of future estimated cash outflows, which should be necessary to settle post-employment benefit plans. The Company uses interest rates related to long-term federal government securities, compatible with the estimated average payment term of post-employment benefit plans. For cases in which there are no government bonds with the same duration evaluated for the benefit plan, the linear interpolation method is adopted in the estimate.

4.6. Provision for contingencies

The Company has the practice of managing its lawsuits internally and uses specialized offices, in general, in actions related to the tax nature. The Company's procedure is to analyze, based on the history of the claim, what is the expectation of cash disbursement for each of the existing shares and the respective probability of loss. In this way, the Legal Department prepares an analysis based on the value of each share, the risk and the provision necessary for recording in the financial statements, this value being usually different from the value of the claim.

The Company is a party involved in labor, civil and tax lawsuits. These processes, when applicable, are supported by judicial deposits (note 26).

4.7. Provision for mine closures and decommissioning of wind farms

The Company considers the estimates of the costs of closing mines and demobilizing wind farms as critical accounting practices because they involve relevant amounts of provision and because they are estimates that involve several assumptions, such as interest rates, inflation, useful life of the asset considering the current stage of its depletion and the projected dates of depletion. Regarding demobilization, the main activities to be completed in the dismantling process are the removal of: (i) blades; (ii) axis; (iii) engine; (iv) steel tower sections; (v) electrical panels; and (vi) others. Due to the lack of historical decommissioning costs in the market (the development of the wind segment in Brazil is recent), as well as those of the company itself, it was necessary to consider the costs of installation services to assess the cost of dismantling wind farms, including crane mobilization, labor, etc. (note 25).

The costs of mine closure and decommissioning of the wind farm are capitalized as part of the asset's book value, being amortized for the period of its useful life or concession period.

In the annual revision of these estimates, the provision requires the assumption of assumptions to project the cash flows applicable to operations.

4.8. Rentals

The Company uses incremental rates to discount cash flows from lease payments. The present values of lease liabilities are determined based on the incremental Loan rates, estimated at the start date of each lease (note 22).

5. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The following are the active and Liabilities financial instruments:

	Accounting measurement	Parent		Consolidated	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
<u>Active</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	232,565	344,269	372,724	464,086
Financial investments - current	Fair value through profit or loss	616,873	382,660	616,873	382,660
Financial investments - non-current	Fair value through profit or loss	29,098	232,326	95,753	286,910
Accounts receivable from customers	Amortized cost	186,614	190,030	198,179	200,707
Judicial deposits	Amortized cost	9,463	9,123	10,013	9,673
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Suppliers	Amortized cost	172,857	123,992	175,163	127,104
Advance on customers	Amortized cost	9,923	10,462	9,923	10,462
Advance on current exchange contract	Amortized cost	-	219,656	-	219,656
Loans and financing - current	Amortized cost	1,359	14,990	32,087	41,587
Funding cost	Amortized cost	-	-	(455)	(455)
Loans and financing - current		1,359	234,646	31,632	260,788
Loans and financing - non-current	Amortized cost	198,958	-	334,842	162,444
Funding cost	Amortized cost	-	-	(2,221)	(2,676)
Loans and financing - non-current	Amortized cost	198,958	-	332,621	159,768
CCEE Reimbursement Account - Circulating	Amortized cost	-	-	73,392	54,852
CCEE Reimbursement Account - Non-Current	Amortized cost	-	-	26,745	23,983
Rents Payable - Current	Amortized cost	28,696	42,787	29,186	43,401
Rents payable - non-current	Amortized cost	14,055	12,956	18,235	19,543

6. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies were applied consistently in the years presented.

6.1. Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments whose original maturities are less than three (3) months, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, and which are subject to the risk of a change in value with low relevance.

The Company has, together with the financial institutions with which it operates, securities with first-line issuers (CDB, financial bills, debentures, open-ended funds and exclusive investment fund), in accordance with its Risk Management and Financial Management Policy and classified as cash and cash equivalents and financial investments in current and non-current assets. The profitability of the portfolio of financial investments is included in notes 9 and 10.

6.2. Accounts receivable from customers

Accounts receivable from customers correspond to the amounts receivable from the sale of products in the normal course of the Company's activities. Accounts denominated in foreign

currency (foreign market) are updated by the exchange rate variation based on the closing rates of each reporting period. Considering that the average period of receipt is thirty (30) days and has no significant financial component, these are presented in current assets and recognized, initially, by the value of the transaction and, subsequently, by the amortized cost.

Expected losses with doubtful loans ("PECLD") are constituted based on an individual analysis of the amounts receivable, considering: (i) the concept of incurred loss and expected loss, taking into account default events that are likely to occur in the twelve months following the date of disclosure of said financial statements, (ii) financial instruments that had a significant increase in credit risk, but do not present objective evidence of impairment, and; (iii) financial assets that already present objective evidence of impairment as of December 31, 2025.

The PECLD were constituted in an amount considered by the Administration as necessary and sufficient to cover probable losses in terms of the realization of these credits, which may be modified due to the recovery of credits from debtor customers or change in the financial situation of customers.

The adjustment to present value of the balance of accounts receivable from customers is not relevant due to the short period of its realization.

6.3. Inventories

Inventories are shown at cost or net realization value, whichever is lower. The method of evaluating inventories is the weighted average. The cost of finished goods and products in preparation comprises costs, raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and their direct production costs (based on normal operating capacity). Net realization value is the estimated sale price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated completion costs and estimated costs required to make the sale.

The cost of wood transferred from biological assets is its fair value plus harvesting and freight expenses.

Inventory balances are presented with the net of expected losses constituted to cover any probable losses identified or estimated by Management.

6.4. Biological assets

The biological assets correspond to eucalyptus forests, whose wood is destined to produce bioreducer used as input in the production of ferroalloys and, in specific circumstances, its volume not consumed internally is sold to third parties. The harvesting process has an approximate cycle of 07 (seven) years and may vary from the crop and genetic material used. Biological assets are measured at fair value, minus the estimated costs for a post-harvest commercialization.

The Company carries out a prior assessment of the fair value of biological assets always in the third quarter of each year, and complements it on December 31, with the gain or loss in the variation in the fair value of biological assets recognized in the income statement of the period in which they occur, in a specific line of the income statement called "Variation in the Fair Value of Biological Assets". The value of biological asset depletion is measured by the volume of timber cut, valued at its fair value.

The significant assumptions in determining the fair value of biological assets are set out in Note 18.

6.5. Fixed Assets

The assets that are part of the fixed assets are recorded at the historical cost of acquisition, construction and attributed cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation begins when assets are available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis, based on the estimated useful life of each item, to reduce the cost to its salvage value at the end of the period (except for land and fixed assets in progress, which are not depreciated).

Mine depletion is calculated at the rate corresponding to the ratio of the number of depleted ore to the estimated mineable reserve.

The retirement of an asset item occurs after disposal. Gains and losses arising from disposals are determined by comparison with the carrying amount and are recognized in the income statement in the "Other operating income (expense)" account.

Fixed assets in progress, for the purpose of supplying products or services, are recorded at cost value.

Repairs and maintenance are appropriate to the result during the year in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is added to the carrying value of the asset when the future economic benefits exceed the performance standard initially estimated for the asset. Reforms are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

6.6. Rentals

The Company and its subsidiaries evaluate, on the date of commencement of the agreement, whether this agreement is or contains a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

6.6.1. Right of use in lease

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize the right-of-use assets on the lease commencement date (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any new remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made up to the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are depreciated linearly, for the shortest period between the lease term and the estimated useful life of the assets.

6.6.2. Rents payable

On the lease commencement date, the Company and its subsidiaries recognize the lease liabilities measured by the present value of the lease payments to be made during the lease term. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that generates these payments occurs. When calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company and its subsidiaries use both the initial measurement and the remeasurement of observable nominal rates.

6.6.3. Short-term leases and low-value assets

The Company and its subsidiaries apply the Recognition Exemption provision to short-term leases of machinery and equipment (with a lease term equal to or less than twelve months, as of the start date, and which do not contain a purchase option). It also applies this same provision to equipment rentals considered to be of low value. Short-term lease payments and low-value asset leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

6.7. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have a defined useful life are reviewed for impairment indicators whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

A loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which represents the greater of the fair value of an asset minus its costs of sale and its value in use. For the purposes of this valuation, assets are grouped into the lowest levels for which separately identifiable cash flows exist (Cash Generating Units – UGCs, in Portuguese, *Unidades Geradoras de Caixa*). In addition, no indicators of impairment were identified for any of the Company's companies. Ferbasa has recorded a gain with an advantageous purchase resulting from the acquisition of BW Guirapá, so there is no *goodwill* accounted for.

6.8. Suppliers

Accounts payable to suppliers are obligations payable for goods or services that have been purchased in the ordinary course of business. They are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. Otherwise, they are presented in non-current liabilities.

These obligations are initially recognized at the value of the transaction and subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is equivalent to the nominal value of the invoices and approaches their fair value.

On December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company did not carry out drawn risk operations.

6.9. Distribution of dividends and interest on equity

The distribution of dividends to shareholders is recognized based on Brazilian corporate law and the Company's bylaws. At the end of the year, the amount of the minimum mandatory dividend, as provided for in the Company's Bylaws, is recorded as current liabilities in the "dividends and interest on equity" account. The portion of the excess dividends is presented under the heading "proposed additional dividend", in the "profit reserves" group in shareholders' equity. Once approved by the general meeting, this portion is transferred to current liabilities.

The Company may anticipate to its shareholders, based on the corporate legislation in force and its Bylaws, the payments of dividends and/or interest on capital.

The tax benefit of interest on equity is recognized in the income statement.

6.10. Income tax and social contribution

The provision for income tax and social contribution is based on the taxable income for the year that differs from the profit presented in the income statement because it excludes taxable or deductible income or expenses in other years, in addition to excluding non-taxable or non-deductible items on a permanent basis.

The provision for income tax and social contribution is individually calculated by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the rates in force at the end of the year, considering the tax benefits granted by SUDENE. The portion of income tax reduction corresponding to tax incentives is recognized in the income statement but transferred from the retained earnings account to the profit reserve (and is also segregated in a tax incentive reserve) at the end of the year, so that it does not become distributed to shareholders.

Deferred taxes are recognized by the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Active deferred taxes are only recognized to the extent that taxable income for the next few years is likely to be available and against which temporary differences can be used, based on projections prepared and supported by internal assumptions. Deferred tax liabilities are fully recognized, and the amounts booked and projections are periodically revised.

6.11. Provisions

Provisions for mine closure, demobilization and contingencies (labor, civil and tax) are recognized when: (i) the Company has a present obligation, even if not formalized, as a result of events that have already occurred; (ii) an outflow of funds is likely to be necessary to settle the obligation; and (iii) the value can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenses that are expected to be required to settle the obligation, using a rate before tax effects that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the obligation. The increase in the obligation because of the passage of time is recognized as a financial expense.

The provision for environmental recovery comprises the representative expenses of mine closure resulting from the completion of activities. The cost of demobilizing an asset equivalent to the obligation is capitalized as part of the asset's book value and is amortized over the period of its useful life. Provisions for contingencies are recognized in profit or loss.

6.12. Loans and financing

Financing is initially recognized at fair value, net value of the costs incurred in the transaction and is subsequently demonstrated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts raised (net of transaction costs) and the total amount payable is recognized in the income statement during the period in which the financing is outstanding, using the effective interest rate method.

Financing is classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right, at the end of the year, to defer the settlement of liabilities for at least twelve (12) months after the balance sheet date.

The restrictive contractual clauses (covenants) that the Group is obliged to comply with, up to the balance sheet date, are considered in the classification of loans as current or non-current. However, those that the Group is required to comply with after the balance sheet date do not affect the rating at the balance sheet date but are disclosed in the financial statements.

6.13. Employee Benefits

6.13.1. Post-employment benefit

For the defined contribution plan, the Company pays contributions to a privately managed pension plan on a contractual or voluntary basis. As of the cessation of the contributions and agreed deadlines, the Company has no obligations related to additional payments.

The Company offers post-employment benefits to employees for length of service. The expected costs of these benefits are accumulated during the period of employment, estimating how many employees will achieve this right and discounting the amount at present value.

6.13.2. Retirement health care benefit

The Company offers post-retirement medical assistance benefits to its employees, in accordance with the legal precepts related to the subject. Entitlement to these benefits is generally conditional on the employee remaining in employment until retirement age and completing a minimum length of service. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using the same accounting methodology used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments based on experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are debited or credited to shareholders' equity, in other components of the comprehensive income. These obligations are assessed annually by qualified and independent actuaries.

6.13.3. Retirement premium and FGTS fine - Collective agreements

According to the Company's agreements and conventions, the employee upon retiring from the company, due to disability, length of service or old age, will be entitled to a premium in the amount of 10% (ten percent) of the nominal salary for each year of service, limited to 01 (one) nominal salary. In addition, the employee opting for the FGTS, upon being permanently retired, and not remaining in the Company at the time of termination, will be entitled to the indemnity amounts to which he is entitled as if he were terminated for convenience. To be entitled to these benefits, the length of service provided must be greater than 05 (five) years (Metallurgy) and 08 (eight) years (Mining).

6.13.4. Profit Shares

The Company recognizes a liability and a profit-sharing expense based on the result of the year, after subtracting the accumulated losses and the provision for income tax and social contribution on net income. The Company recognizes a provision when it is contractually obligated or when there is a previous practice that has generated a non-formalized obligation.

6.14. Share capital

Common and preferred shares are classified in equity. When the Company purchases its shares (treasury shares), the amount paid, including any additional costs directly attributable (net of income tax), are deducted from the shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders until the shares are canceled or reissued. When these shares are subsequently reissued, any amount received, net of any additional transaction costs directly attributable and the respective effects of income tax and social contribution, is included in the shareholders' equity attributable to the Company's shareholders.

6.15. Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or to be received for the sale of products and for the supply of energy in the normal course of the activities of the Company and its subsidiaries. Revenue is presented with a net of taxes, returns, rebates and discounts, as well as the elimination of leases between controlled companies. The result of the **ICMS DESENVOLVE tax incentive** is also recognized in the sales revenue line. The subsidiaries recognize the revenue arising from the supply of electricity considering the amount in MWh generated and supplied valued at the contracted price.

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize revenue when: (i) the amount of revenue can be safely measured; (ii) it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and its subsidiaries; (iii) when the Company transfers to the buyer the control related to the ownership of the products, that is, when the products are effectively delivered; and (iv) when specific criteria have been met for the activities of the Company and its subsidiaries.

6.16. Presentation of information by segments

The information by operating segments is presented in a manner that is consistent with the internal report provided to the key operational decision-maker. The main operational decision-maker, responsible for allocating resources and evaluating the performance of the operating segments, is represented by the Board of Directors, which is also responsible for making the Company's strategic decisions.

6.17. Government grants

Due to the industrial enterprise installed in the area of operation of the Superintendence of the Development of the Northeast (SUDENE), the Company enjoys the tax benefit of income tax reduction, with a percentage reduction of 75% (seventy-five percent) on income tax and non-refundable additions, levied on the revenues detailed in note 31.

On December 26, 2025, Law 224/2025 was published, which regulates the granting and reduction of tax, financial and credit incentives at the federal level, however, said legislation does not have effects for subsidies held by the Company.

The Company has a government subsidy called "**ICMS - DESENVOLVE**" (ICSM - DEVELOPS), which is systematically recognized in the result when it is calculated.

The benefits of the Industrial Development and Economic Integration Program of the State of Bahia (ICMS DEVELOP), with the purpose of expanding the industrial process, aiming at increasing the production of ferroalloys, are based on the following terms:

- Deferral of the entry and payment of ICMS on imports and acquisitions produced in this State, of goods intended for fixed assets, until the moment when their disincorporation occurs.
- Deferral of the entry and payment of ICMS on acquisitions in another Federation Unit in relation to the rate differential, of goods destined to fixed assets, to the moment when their disincorporation occurs.
- Extension of the term of 72 (seventy-two) months for payment of the ICMS debit balance related to the company's own operations, generated due to the investments provided for in the incentivized project, as established in Class I, Table I, attached to the ICMS DESENVOLVE Regulation.
- Portion of the monthly ICMS debit balance subject to the incentive, more than R\$ 3,414, adjusted annually by the IGPM.
- Granting of a period of 12 (twelve) years for the enjoyment of the benefits, counted from the use of Concession Resolution No. 59/2015 of the DOE, of May 12, 2015.
- On each installment of the ICMS with an extended term, an interest rate of 80% (eighty percent) of the TJLP per year or another that may replace it will be charged, according to Table II, attached to the ICMS DESENVOLVE Regulation.

- Regarding the extension of the term of seventy-two (72) months, in the event of the anticipation of the payment of the installment with an extended term, the Company will benefit from a discount of ninety percent (90%) on the amount subject to extension and shall pay the remaining ten percent (10%) as ICMS. The discount portion is being recorded under the heading "Net sales revenue".
- Law No. 13,564, of June 20, 2016, established the obligation to deposit, in favor of the State Fund for the Fight and Eradication of Poverty, established by Law No. 7,988, of December 21, 2001, the amount corresponding to 10% (ten percent) inherent to the respective incentive or benefit, under penalty of loss of the latter, in case of non-compliance. The State of Bahia regulated, through Decree No. 16,970 of August 19, 2016, the procedures to be adopted in the calculation and payment of the deposit amount. The Company complies with the provisions of the legislation in force.

6.18. Consolidation and investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as exclusive funds measured in accordance with the criteria disclosed in Note 6. The disclosure of the Company's interest percentages in each of its subsidiaries is disclosed in Note 16.

The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to or entitled to variable returns because of its involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through its power over the entity.

In the Company's individual financial statements, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are recognized through the equity method.

In the consolidation process, the balance sheets of the balance sheet and income accounts corresponding to transactions carried out with subsidiaries are eliminated, as well as the unrealized gains and losses and investments in these subsidiaries and their respective equity results.

The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are changed, when necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

6.19. Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss.

6.19.1. Amortized cost

The financial instruments included in this group are balances from common transactions such as: accounts receivable from customers, judicial deposits, suppliers, loans and financing, cash and cash equivalents and financial investments held by the Company. All are recorded at their nominal values plus, when applicable, contractual charges and interest rates, whose appropriation of expenses and revenues is recognized in the result of the period (note 5).

6.19.2. Measured at fair value through profit or loss

These assets are measured at fair value. Net income, including interest, is recognized directly in profit or loss (note 5).

6.19.3. Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

These assets are measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net results are recognized in other comprehensive income. In the case of derecognition, the result accumulated in other comprehensive results is reclassified to the result (note 5).

6.19.4. Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs for all financial assets not classified as fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are written off when the rights to receive cash flows have matured or have been transferred; in the latter case, provided that the Company has significantly transferred all risks and rewards associated with the financial assets.

6.19.5. *Impairment* of financial assets

The Company measures the provision for loss in an amount equal to the expected credit loss for life. In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and by estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without unreasonable cost or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience, credit assessment and considering forward-looking information. The provision for credit risks was calculated based on the risk analysis of the credits, which includes the history of losses, the individual situation of the clients, the situation of the economic group to which they belong, the real guarantees for the debts and the evaluation of the legal advisors, and is considered sufficient to cover any losses on the amounts receivable, in addition to a forward-looking assessment that takes into account the change or expectation of change in economic factors that affect expected credit losses, which will be determined based on weighted probabilities.

6.19.6. Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the asset expire, or when it transfers to a third party the contractual rights to receive the cash flows on a financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and also it does not retain control over the financial asset.

6.20. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading, is a derivative or is designated as such at initial recognition. Financial liabilities measured at fair value against profit or loss are measured at fair value and net income, including interest, is recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's financial liabilities are represented by loans and financing and suppliers, which are classified in the amortized cost category.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation is withdrawn, cancelled or expired and when the terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are materially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the extinguished carrying amount and the

consideration paid (including transferred assets that do not carry through cash or assumed liabilities) is recognized in profit or loss.

6.21. Derivative and non-derivative financial instruments

When appropriate, the Company uses derivative and non-derivative financial instruments to minimize the risks involving the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on the conversion of its sales prices in the foreign market, in accordance with the internal policy approved by Management.

On December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company did not carry out operations with hedge accounting.

7. NEW TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

7.1. The following changes to accounting standards became effective for the year beginning January 1, 2025:

- (i) IAS 21 (CPC 02 (R2)) – Lack of interchangeability.

The Company evaluated the content of this pronouncement and did not identify any impact on the financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

7.2. Standards issued, but changes not yet in force.

The following policy changes were issued by the IASB but are not in effect for the 2025 fiscal year. The early adoption of standards, although encouraged by the IASB, is not allowed in Brazil, by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC).

- (i) IAS 7 (CPC 40 (R1)) and IAS 9 (CPC 48) - Classification and measurement of financial instruments;
- (ii) IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Liability: Disclosure;
- (iii) IFRS 7 (CPC 40 (R1)) and IFRS 9 (CPC 48) – Contracts that refer to nature-dependent electricity.

The changes will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. No material impact on the Company's financial statements is expected from such changes.

- (iv) IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;

This standard will come into force on January 1, 2027, and the main change is in the reformulation of the P&L, creating mandatory subcategories and subtotals — including Operating Profit —, standardizes management metrics (MPMs) and improves transparency, requiring reconciliation of own metrics with the standards. In addition, in the first year (2027), it will be necessary to resubmit the 2026 data on a comparative basis.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to various financial risks, such as: (i) foreign exchange risk, (ii) interest rate risk, (iii) credit risk, (iv) liquidity risk, (v) concentration risk, (vi) commodity price risk and (vii) other non-financial risk factors.

Risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

8.1. Exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from the mismatch of the functional currency (Real) and foreign currency transactions (US Dollar), including Accounts Receivable from Customers, Advances on Foreign Exchange Contracts (ACC, in Portuguese, *Adiantamentos sobre Contratos de Câmbio*) and export exchange lock contracts.

For the purposes of sensitivity analysis, the Company adopted as scenario I (probable) the expectation of the average exchange rate for the year 2026, according to the Focus Report of January 16, 2026.

	Expiration	12/31/2025		Scenario I	
		US\$	R\$	Rate	Gain / (Loss) R\$
<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>					
Accounts receivable from customers (net PECLD)	2026	10.715	58.951	5,5000	(19)

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had no outstanding derivative or non-derivative financial instruments.

8.2. Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk arises from the possibility, due to changes in the financial market, of changes in the values of the securities acquired in the portfolio of financial investments arising from their mark-to-market, the choice of indexes and the option for pre-fixed or post-fixed rates, as well as in the present value and cost of loans and financing.

For the balance applied on December 31, 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries consider as scenario I (probable) the basic interest rate for the end of 2026 of 12.25% p.a., according to the Focus Report of January 16, 2026.

Interest Rate Risks	Closing rate 12/31/2025 – p.a.	Likely scenario I
Basic interest rate – (% p.a.)	15.00%	12.25%
<u>Parent</u>		
Balance of financial investments (Notes 9 and 10)	871,586	956,491
Net effect		84,905
<u>Consolidated</u>		
Balance of financial investments (Notes 9 and 10)	1,074,070	1,178,996
Net effect		104,926

For the balance of loans and financing on December 31, 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries consider as scenario I (probable) the TJLP for the end of 2026 of 9.19% p.a..

Interest rate risks (note 21)	Closing rate 12/31/2025 - p.a.	Likely scenario I
Interest rate - TJLP - (% p.a.)	9.07%	9.19%

Interest rate risks (note 21)	Closing rate 12/31/2025 - p.a.	Likely scenario I
Consolidated:		
Balance of loans and financing	166,612	181,924
Net effect		(15,312)

8.3. Credit risk

The risk arises from the possibility of the Company incurring losses resulting from the choice of assets to compile the investment portfolio, the financial capacity of the counterparties to the derivative contracts and the difficulty of receiving in the settlement of sales and the non-compliance with obligations for the delivery of goods or services paid through advances to suppliers.

The Company limits the allocation of its financial investments to each issuer of financial bills, debentures or bonds to a maximum of thirty percent (30%) of the volume of the investments. This limit does not apply to securities issued by the National Treasury. In derivatives operations, the Company works with first-rate financial institutions. As of December 31, 2025, the Company does not have any open derivatives operations.

The credit risk of customers is monitored and there is no material history of losses.

In addition, the Company maintains an adequate relationship with first-rate banking institutions for credit availability.

8.4. Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a robust position in cash and financial investments to meet its financial, operational and investment commitments. The amount kept in cash is intended to honor the disbursements foreseen in the normal course of its operations, while the surplus is invested in longer-term financial investments.

The Company's financial liabilities with a maturity of more than 1 year and with cash settlement are loans and financing. The maturities of these liabilities are shown in note 21. Future loan and financing disbursements are shown below:

Year	Parent	Consolidated
2026	1,359	31,632
2027	50,000	80,728
2028	50,000	76,597
2029	50,000	76,597
2030	48,958	75,555
2031 onwards	-	23,144
Total	200,317	364,253

8.5. Concentration risk

The Company has a concentration of revenues on some customers, which were representative in 2025. In the domestic market, for Ferrochrome, the customers are Aperam Inox and Magotteaux Brasil and, in the foreign market, for Ferrosilicon, Marubeni Corporation and CCMA. Any reductions in demand from these customers may cause significant impacts on the Company's cash generation capacity.

In this context, the Company has been maintaining a constant focus on initiatives to reduce costs with a view to increasing international competitiveness, in addition to improving its diversification strategy in the customer portfolio, with emphasis on the foreign market.

In addition, the Company has financial investments with immediate liquidity and maintains an adequate relationship with first-rate banking institutions for credit availability.

8.6. Commodity price risk

It refers to exposure to variations in the prices of products (ferroalloys), which may significantly alter the Company's operating margins. Management understands that exposure to this risk is part of the nature of its business and there are currently no mechanisms or financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

8.7. Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring the ratio between its net debt, which corresponds to the balances of loans and financing (Note 21) deducted from the cash balances and cash equivalents and financial investments (Notes 9 and 10), and EBITDA (*Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization* or Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization - EBITDA), based on its Financial Risk Management Policy

The Company adopts a maximum limit for indebtedness of 1.5x EBITDA.

8.8. Other non-financial risk factors

- Regulatory risks: the Company is subject to strict laws and regulations at the federal, state and municipal levels. In addition, non-compliance with these laws or regulations, or the occurrence of accidents that affect the environment, arising from the Company's operations (mining, forest resources, metallurgy and wind farm), may result in administrative, civil and/or criminal sanctions with fines, indemnification obligations and/or financial disbursements by the Company, which may adversely affect its operating results and financial condition.
- Environmental risks: the Company is subject to the laws and regulations relevant to the activities in which it operates, having established environmental measures and procedures aimed at mitigating this risk. Management conducts periodic reviews to identify environmental risks and to ensure that its existing systems are sufficient to manage those risks. The Company, attentive to global problems related to the environment and, in accordance with environmental legislation, operates according to its environmental licenses and has the environmental management of the forestry and metallurgy areas certified by ISO 14001.
- Climate and nature risks: the Company's operating activities are exposed to the risks of damage resulting from climate change, such as high temperatures, floods and extreme rainfall, and natural risks, such as damage resulting from pests, diseases, forest fires and other forces of nature (mine collapses, floods, among others). The Company has processes in place to mitigate these risks, including regular inspections of the plantation areas and hiring a specialized company to analyze the structural conditions of the mine and develop contingency plans.
- Fair value risk of biological assets: although the biological asset is substantially planted for its own consumption (bio-reducer), the Company is subject to impacts on net income and,

consequently, on the distribution of dividends, due to changes in the assumptions for calculating the fair value of biological assets: market prices, forest productivity, discount rates, etc. The assumptions are reviewed annually to anticipate possible impacts.

- Risk of non-maintenance of tax incentives: the Company has an income tax incentive because it is in the area where SUDENE operates. In the case of ICMS, there is a benefit called ICMS DESENVOLVE that extends the deadlines for payment of 90% (ninety percent) of the tax by up to 72 (seventy-two) months, with a discount of 90% (ninety percent) of the extended portion if the payment occurs until the 20th (twentieth) day of the month of anticipation. If these incentives are not renewed, the Company's results will be negatively impacted.
- Electricity risk: due to its electro-intensive nature, the Company depends on energy at prices compatible with its competitors in Brazil and abroad. To minimize exposure to energy supply or a significant increase in prices, the Company has a long-term contract with CHESF. On August 21, 2015, the Company, together with other electro-intensive companies in the Northeast, signed an extension of the contract, whose term was extended until 2037. Additionally, in 2018, the Company acquired the BW Guirapá wind farm, reinforcing its intention to perpetuate its activities and also become a generator of electricity.
- Transportation logistics risk: The chrome ore is transported for approximately 390 km from the mines operated by the Company to the Metallurgical Plant, located in the municipality of Pojuca, in the State of Bahia. This transport is primarily carried out by rail, being provided by a private company, through a Federal Public Concession (*Malha Centro-Leste*), whose regulation and inspection oversee the National Land Transport Agency - ANTT. Any discontinuity in the provision of transportation services by the concessionaire will force the Company to seek economically viable alternatives.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Cash and banks	6,950	4,754	11,280	11,587
Investments in CBD (i)	4,228	31,473	20,931	46,309
Financial Bill	-	-	640	-
Investment funds (ii)	221,387	308,042	339,873	406,190
	<u>232,565</u>	<u>344,269</u>	<u>372,724</u>	<u>464,086</u>

- (i) Operations in Bank Deposit Certificates ("CDBs"), whose weighted average rate of remuneration was 100.0% of the CDI (100.2% on December 31, 2024), whose redemption has daily liquidity without material change in the nominal value.
- (ii) Operations in securities through investment funds, whose redemption has liquidity at D+1 without material change in the nominal value. The monthly weighted average return, marked to market, was 103.7% of the CDI (106.8% on December 31, 2024).

10. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Current:				

Financial bills (i)	162,877	137,767	162,877	137,767
Investment funds (ii)	103,826	146,028	103,826	146,028
CBD (iii)	139,629	4,212	139,629	4,212
Other (iv)	210,541	94,653	210,541	94,653
	<u>616,873</u>	<u>382,660</u>	<u>616,873</u>	<u>382,660</u>
Non-current:				
Financial bills (i)	21,673	48,863	45,632	72,584
Investment funds (ii)	-	-	42,696	30,863
CBD (iii)	-	116,842	-	116,842
Reinvestment deposit (v)	7,425	6,496	7,425	6,496
Other (iv)	-	60,125	-	60,125
	<u>29,098</u>	<u>232,326</u>	<u>95,753</u>	<u>286,910</u>
	<u>645,971</u>	<u>614,986</u>	<u>712,626</u>	<u>669,570</u>

- (i) Financial bills with a marked-to-market weighted monthly average remuneration of 99.9% of the CDI (109.9% as of December 31, 2024).
- (ii) Securities operations, whose maturities exceed ninety (90) days and the weighted monthly average remuneration, marked to the market, was 105.3% of the CDI (103.3% as of December 31, 2024). Although the Company and its subsidiaries select securities with liquidity in the secondary market, uncertainty regarding market conditions and prices at a liquidity event suggests that these investments are not considered cash equivalents. Investment Funds classified as "Non-Current" refer to the amounts allocated to BW Guirapá's debt reserves and O&M accounts.
- (iii) Operations in Bank Deposit Certificates ("CDB"), whose average monthly remuneration rates were 99.8% of the CDI (115.6% on December 31, 2024).
- (iv) Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (**CRA**, in Portuguese, *Certificado de Recebíveis do Agronegócio*), Debentures and Treasury bills with monthly weighted average remuneration, marked to market, of 97.5% of the CDI (91.6% as of December 31, 2024).
- (v) Regarding the IRPJ reinvestment subsidy, at *Banco do Nordeste do Brasil* (BNB, Bank of Northeast of Brazil), with a yield of 100% of the CDI, on December 31, 2025 and 2024.

11. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Domestic market	128,492	152,229	140,057	162,906
Foreign market	58,951	38,023	58,951	38,023
Expected losses on doubtful accounts (PECLD)	(829)	(222)	(829)	(222)
	<u>186,614</u>	<u>190,030</u>	<u>198,179</u>	<u>200,707</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has R\$35,404 (2024, R\$1,359) receivable from related parties, according to Note 28.

Foreign market receivables are in U.S. dollars (US\$), converted to Reais (R\$) on the date of preparation of the financial statements. On December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company did not have any transaction that generated a significant adjustment effect to present value.

On December 31, 2025, the Company had a provision for expected loss in doubtful loans, in the amount of R\$ 829 (R\$ 222 on December 31, 2024), considered sufficient to cover possible losses in accounts receivable, according to an internal analysis carried out by Management.

Accounts receivable by maturity age are shown below:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
To expire	184,933	185,069	196,498	195,746
Overdue from 0-30 days	1,681	4,354	1,681	4,354
Overdue 31-60 days	829	-	829	-
Overdue for more than 60 days	-	829	-	829
PECLD	<u>(829)</u>	<u>(222)</u>	<u>(829)</u>	<u>(222)</u>
	<u>186,614</u>	<u>190,030</u>	<u>198,179</u>	<u>200,707</u>

12. INVENTORIES (PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED)

Inventories are shown at the average cost of purchases or production, lower than the replacement cost or the realization value.

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Current:		
Finished products	172,788	243,920
Raw materials	195,314	158,609
Chromium ore	33,289	58,189
Materials for maintenance (i)	<u>85,605</u>	<u>95,407</u>
	<u>486,996</u>	<u>556,125</u>
Non-Current:		
Materials for maintenance (i)	16,576	14,152
Provision for obsolescence (ii)	<u>(7,589)</u>	<u>(10,756)</u>
	<u>8,987</u>	<u>3,396</u>
	<u>495,983</u>	<u>559,521</u>

(i) Maintenance material inventories are classified into current or non-current assets, considering the consumption history.

(ii) The Company maintains a provision for obsolescence related to items with low turnover, when there is no forecast for using in the coming periods.

The breakdown of the cost of goods sold is presented in note 32.

13. TAXES TO BE RECOVERED AND REFUNDED

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Current:				
IRPJ and CSLL	48,587	37,471	63,814	49,222
IPI (i)	-	59,376	-	59,376

PIS and COFINS to be recovered	12,746	7,667	12,747	7,668
ICMS to be recovered	6,312	4,635	6,455	4,655
Other	2	1	34	28
	<u>67,647</u>	<u>109,150</u>	<u>83,050</u>	<u>120,949</u>
Non-current:				
ICMS to be recovered	9,793	6,897	9,793	6,897
Other	311	312	311	312
	<u>10,104</u>	<u>7,209</u>	<u>10,104</u>	<u>7,209</u>
	<u>77,751</u>	<u>116,359</u>	<u>93,154</u>	<u>128,158</u>

- (i) In 1989, the Company initiated a lawsuit seeking the cash receipt of the "IPI Premium Credit", instituted by Decree-Law No. 491/1969 as a tax incentive for exports. The action was concluded in 1995, and in 2002 the offsetting of credits obtained with tax debts began. However, the Federal Revenue Service rejected the offsets, alleging lack of clarity in the conclusion of the judicial process. The Company appealed administratively and, only in 2024, obtained a favorable decision for the compensation made and the reimbursement in cash of the remaining balance. This balance was recorded in December 2024 and effectively received in January 2025.

14. CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Deferred income tax and social contribution are calculated on the temporary differences between the tax calculation bases and the book values of the Assets and Liabilities of the financial statements. The rates for these taxes, for determining deferred taxes, are 25% for IRPJ and 9% for CSLL.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
<u>Assets Deferred Taxes</u>				
Provision for contingencies	(61,263)	(62,595)	(61,263)	(62,595)
Provision for inventory losses (i)	(7,589)	(10,756)	(7,589)	(10,756)
Profit sharing allowance (ii)	(43,624)	(56,302)	(43,624)	(56,302)
Provision for environmental liabilities	(19,604)	(17,428)	(19,604)	(17,428)
Labor and actuarial obligations	(72,409)	(70,884)	(72,409)	(70,884)
Realization of capital gain	(34,240)	(29,822)	(34,240)	(29,822)
PECLD Provision	(829)	(222)	(829)	(222)
Suspended enforceability taxes (PIS/COFINS)	(4,358)	(4,358)	(4,358)	(4,358)
Tax losses	(140,253)	-	(140,469)	(628)
Other temporary provisions	(24,171)	(42,793)	(24,171)	(42,793)
Calculation basis	<u>(408,340)</u>	<u>(295,160)</u>	<u>(408,556)</u>	<u>(295,788)</u>
Deferred IRPJ at the rate of 25%	96,956	69,272	97,010	69,430
Deferred CSLL at the rate of 9%	36,751	26,564	36,770	26,621
Deferred IRPJ/CSLL assets ^(A)	<u>133,707</u>	<u>95,836</u>	<u>133,780</u>	<u>96,051</u>

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cence related to maintenance items with low turnover and provision of inventories.

- (ii) The profit sharing of the Management in the amount of R\$ 20,517 (2024, R\$ 18,070) is the basis only for the calculation of the deferred CSLL. In the case of IRPJ, it is a permanent difference.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
<u>Deferred Taxes Liability</u>				
Fixed assets - "deemed cost" - NE nº 29.4	58,811	58,811	63,385	63,385
Biological assets - fair value	228,962	139,844	228,962	139,844
Advantageous purchase	75,143	75,143	75,143	75,143
IFRS 16 Leases	22,102	24,215	22,102	24,215
Depreciation useful life	22,595	-	22,595	-
Accelerated depreciation	4,173	4,909	4,173	4,909
Calculation basis	<u>411,786</u>	<u>302,922</u>	<u>416,360</u>	<u>307,496</u>
Deferred IRPJ at the rate of 25%	(102,946)	(75,730)	(104,090)	(76,874)
Deferred CSLL at the rate of 9%	(37,061)	(27,263)	(37,472)	(27,675)
Deferred IRPJ/CSLL liability ^(B)	<u>(140,007)</u>	<u>(102,993)</u>	<u>(141,562)</u>	<u>(104,549)</u>
Net deferred IRPJ/CSLL ^(A+B)	<u>(6,300)</u>	<u>(7,157)</u>	<u>(7,782)</u>	<u>(8,498)</u>

Management, based on the best estimate, on an individual analysis of provisions, tax losses and other items, believes that it will realize the tax credits arising from the temporary differences as shown below:

Calendar year	Parent		Consolidated	
	IRPJ/CSLL - deferred		IRPJ/CSLL - deferred	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
2026	55,139	21,925	55,139	21,925
2027	14,910	2,068	14,983	2,068
2028	180	12,083	180	12,083
2029	122	12,588	122	12,588
2030	61	273	61	273
2031 onwards	63,295	91,070	63,295	92,625
	<u>133,707</u>	<u>140,007</u>	<u>133,780</u>	<u>141,562</u>

The IRPJ and CSLL amounts that affected the results of the respective fiscal years are shown below:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Profit before IRPJ/CSLL	170,866	318,749	172,760	319,835
Combined IRPJ/CSLL rate	34%	34%	34%	34%
IRPJ/CSLL at the rates of the legislation	<u>(58,094)</u>	<u>(108,375)</u>	<u>(58,738)</u>	<u>(108,744)</u>

Amounts that affected the calculation of IRPJ/CSLL

Interest on equity	81,430	58,990	81,430	58,990
Equity	(3,145)	(6,829)	-	-
Donations	(2,006)	(1,834)	(2,035)	(1,858)
Review of IRPJ/CSLL calculations (iii)	-	30,302	-	30,302
Other	(673)	10,628	(4,974)	3,317

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
SUDENE tax incentive (iv)	-	25,874	233	25,912
	<u>17,512</u>	<u>8,756</u>	<u>15,916</u>	<u>7,919</u>
IRPJ and CSLL Results				
SUDENE tax incentive (iv)	-	25,874	233	25,912
Current	16,150	(10,046)	14,462	(10,810)
Deferred	1,362	(7,072)	1,221	(7,183)
	<u>17,512</u>	<u>8,756</u>	<u>15,916</u>	<u>7,919</u>
IRPJ and CSLL expense				

- (iii) Review of the calculations in the Tax Accounting Bookkeeping – ECF (in Portuguese, *Escritura Contábil Fiscal*).
- (iv) Due to the industrial enterprise installed around operation of the Superintendence of the Development of the Northeast (SUDENE), the Company enjoys the tax benefit of income tax reduction, with a percentage reduction of 75% (seventy-five percent) on income tax and non-refundable surcharges, levied on revenues:
- Across the manufacture of ferroalloys and their by-products, in the period from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2032, according to Constitutive Report No. 0018/2023.
 - Arising from the extraction and processing of chrome ore, in the period from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2025, according to Constitutive Report No. 0131/2016.
 - Arising from the generation of electricity, in the period from January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2027, according to Constitutive Reports No. 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492 and 428/2018, replaced by Nos. 291, 292, 293, 300, 301, 302, and 303/2019.
 - Across the manufacture of crushed quicklime and crushed lime, in the period from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2032, according to Constitutive Report No. 0021/2023.

The portion corresponding to the income tax reduction incentives is recognized in the income statement and at the end of each fiscal year is transferred from retained earnings to a profit reserve (tax incentive) and cannot be distributed to shareholders. On December 31, 2025, the Company transferred the following amounts:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
SUDENE	-	25,874	233	25,912
Reinvestment	219	219	219	219
ICSM Develops	<u>1,531</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,531</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,750</u>	<u>26,093</u>	<u>1,983</u>	<u>26,131</u>

The movement of deferred taxes during the fiscal years 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

	Parent	Consolidated
Balance as of 12/31/2023 - Deferred Taxes Assets	(3,091)	(4,321)
Recognized in other comprehensive results	3,006	3,006
Recognized in the result	<u>(7,072)</u>	<u>(7,183)</u>
Balance as of 12/31/2024 - Net Deferred Taxes	<u>(7,157)</u>	<u>(8,498)</u>
Balance as of 12/31/2024 - Deferred Taxes Assets	(7,157)	(8,498)
Recognized in other comprehensive results	(505)	(505)

Recognized in the result	1,362	1,221
Balance as of 12/31/2025 - Net Deferred Taxes	<u>(6,300)</u>	<u>(7,782)</u>
Balance as of 12/31/2025 - Deferred Taxes Assets	-	-
Balance as of 12/31/2025 - Deferred Taxes liabilities	(6,300)	(7,782)

15. JUDICIAL DEPOSITS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Labor	486	519	495	528
Tax (i)	8,977	8,604	9,518	9,145
	<u>9,463</u>	<u>9,123</u>	<u>10,013</u>	<u>9,673</u>

- (i) They refer to deposits associated with tax proceedings and questions regarding the legality and constitutionality of certain taxes, which are recorded in the Company's non-current assets, until the judicial decision to redeem these deposits by one of the parties involved occurs.

16. INVESTMENTS

The following is a brief comment on the subsidiaries and affiliates:

- *Silício de Alta Pureza da Bahia S.A.* ("Silbasa") is a privately held company located in Pojuca-BA, the result of a partnership with Marubeni Corporation and Japan Metals & Chems – JMC, both Japanese companies.
- *Mineração Vale do Jacurici S.A.* ("Jacurici") is a privately held company whose corporate purpose is the research and mining of chrome ore deposits.
- *Reflorestadora e Agrícola S.A.* ("Reflora") is a privately held company whose objective is the preparation and/or execution of reforestation projects, as well as the production of bioreducers.
- *Indústria de Minérios Damacal Ltda.* ("Damacal") has as its corporate purpose the mining of limestone deposits and the production of lime.
- *Ferbasa & CO S.A.S.* ("Ferbasa & CO") is a wholly owned subsidiary in the city of Bogotá. Its purpose is to constitute and be part of companies of all kinds, including sole proprietorships, as well as to open branches and agencies that are necessary for the proper development of its corporate purpose; manufacture and marketing of different types of iron and iron alloys, research and exploration of mineral deposits, national and international production and marketing of coal and coke.
- *Bahia Minas Bioenergia Ltda.* ("Bahia Minas"), is an affiliate, incorporated in December 2023, which has the specific purpose of acquiring rural properties for the exploitation of eucalyptus and corymbia crops, which may be exploited directly and/or through a contract with third parties.

Additionally, the following is information about its subsidiary wind energy generator:

BW Guirapá I S.A. is a privately held holding company and its corporate purpose is to hold 100% (one hundred percent) in the capital stock of the following companies ("Subsidiaries"): *Central Eólica Angical S.A.*; *Caititu S.A.* Wind Power Plant; *Coqueirinho Wind Power Plant S.A.*; *Corrupião Wind Power Plant S.A.*; *Inhambu Wind Power Plant S.A.*; *Tamanduá Mirim S.A.* Wind Power Plant;

and Teiú Wind Power Plant S.A., whose main operational characteristics are shown below:

Wind Power Plant	Installed capacity (MW) ⁽ⁱ⁾	1st MME Authorization Ordinance ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Contracted energy from the 1st to the 4th year of the 3rd quadrennium (MWmed) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Initial Contract Price (R\$/MWh)	Updated price (R\$/MWh) ^(iv)
Angical	12.95	37, of 02/03/2012	5.1	99,98	219.09
Caititu	22.2	54, of 02/09/2012	9.8	99,98	219.09
Coqueirinho	29.6	53, of 02/09/2012	12.5	96,97	212.50
Corrupião	27.75	70, of 02/22/2012	11.8	96,97	212.50
Inhambu	31.45	69, of 02/22/2012	15.1	96,97	212.50
Tamanduá Mirim	29.6	52, of 02/09/2012	12.3	96,97	212.50
Teiú	16.65	36, of 02/03/2012	7.2	99,98	219.09
	<u>170.20</u>		<u>73.8</u>		

- (i) According to MME Authorization Ordinance.
- (ii) Authorized to establish itself as an independent producer of electricity for a period of thirty-five (35) years from the 1st Ordinance of the MME - Ministry of Mines and Energy. The 2nd Ordinance changed technical characteristics to adapt to the reality of the parks.
- (iii) According to the purchase and sale agreement, the 3rd quadrennium comprises the period between July 2022 and June 2026, with each annual cycle starting in July and ending in June of the following year.
- (iv) Value updated annually by the Extended Consumer Price Index ("IPCA") since July 2011 and updated by the CCEE base date July 2025.

The summarized financial information about the subsidiaries and affiliates is described below:

	Share %	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth "PL"	Revenues	Expenses	Profit (loss)	Participation in the PL of subsidiaries and affiliates	Company's Participation (equity equity)
<u>12/31/2024</u>									
Silbasa	51.26	3,288	171	3,117	1,006	(497)	509	1,598	261
Jacurici	100.00	29,248	1,504	27,744	3,911	(3,170)	741	27,744	741
Reflora	99.98	4,224	83	4,141	416	(100)	316	4,140	316
Damacal	100.00	3,162	310	2,852	254	(52)	202	2,852	202
Ferbasa & CO	100.00	3,192	1,865	1,327	-	(1,364)	(1,364)	1,327	(1,364)
Bahia Minas	51.00	50,936	1	50,935	14	(9)	5	25,977	3
BW Guirapá	100.00	768,433	299,823	468,610	114,150	(129,976)	(15,826)	518,826	(20,244) (*)
								<u>582,464</u>	<u>(20,085)</u>
<u>12/31/2025</u>									
Silbasa	51.26	3,663	214	3,449	1,172	(560)	612	1,768	314
Jacurici	100.00	30,145	1,691	28,454	4,083	(3,152)	931	28,454	931
Reflora	99.98	4,571	122	4,449	546	(142)	404	4,448	404
Damacal	100.00	3,381	326	3,055	334	(68)	266	3,055	266
Ferbasa & CO	100.00	747	34	713	810	(1,424)	(614)	713	(614)
Bahia Minas	51.00	150,072	76,067	74,005	27	(8,966)	(8,939)	37,743	(4,559)
BW Guirapá	100.00	769,743	298,266	471,477	132,899	(139,032)	(6,133)	517,275	(10,551) (*)
								<u>593,456</u>	<u>(13,809)</u>

(*) Adjusted for assets valued at fair value in the acquisition of BW Guirapá and their respective realization of the net amount of R\$45,798 and R\$4,418 (2024, R\$50,216 and R\$4,418).

The movement of investments is shown below:

	Silbasa	Jacurici	Reflora	Damacal	BWGuirapá	Ferbasa & CO	Bahia Minas	Other	Total
Sale December 31, 2023	1,463	27,179	3,899	2,698	539,070	909	15,000	78	590,296
Equity Equity:									
Investment (i)	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	10,974	40,785	53,495
Realization of surplus value	-	-	-	-	(4,418)	-	-	-	(4,418)
Equity valuation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	46
Dividends	(126)	(176)	(75)	(48)	-	-	-	-	(425)
Profit or loss for the year	<u>261</u>	<u>741</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>(15,826)</u>	<u>(1,364)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,667)</u>

Sales December 31, 2024	<u>1,598</u>	<u>27,744</u>	<u>4,140</u>	<u>2,852</u>	<u>518,826</u>	<u>1,327</u>	<u>25,977</u>	<u>40,863</u>	<u>623,327</u>
Sales December 31, 2024	1,598	27,744	4,140	2,852	518,826	1,327	25,977	40,863	623,327
Equity Equity:									
Investment (ii)	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	16,325	3,359	28,684
Realization of surplus value	-	-	-	-	(4,418)	-	-	-	(4,418)
Equity valuation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	(144)	(221)	(96)	(63)	-	-	-	-	(524)
Profit or loss for the year	<u>314</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>(6,133)</u>	<u>(614)</u>	<u>(4,559)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,391)</u>
Sales December 31, 2025	<u>1,768</u>	<u>28,454</u>	<u>4,448</u>	<u>3,055</u>	<u>517,275</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>37,743</u>	<u>44,222</u>	<u>637,678</u>

- (i) On February 9, 2024, the Company signed the closing agreement for the purchase and sale of shares, for the acquisition of a 45% stake in the company *NK 232 Empreendimentos e Participações S.A.* (a company of the *Auren Energia S.A. group*). The total acquisition price was R\$37,822, which was initially recognized as fair value and subsequently measured by the amortized cost using the effective rate method, with value updated on December 31, 2025, at 44,144 (R\$40,785, in 2024) classified as other interests. The purpose of this company is to operate the *Ventos de São Ciro* (located in the Brazilian state of Piauí) and *Ventos de São Bernardo* (located in the Brazilian state of Pernambuco) wind farms, and will enable FERBASA to consume, under the self-production by equivalence (**APE**, in Portuguese, *Autoprodução por Equiparação*) regime, the electricity generated in the aforementioned farms. In addition, we simultaneously signed the Power Purchase and Sale Agreements (PPA) with the aforementioned Wind Farms, which will provide FERBASA with the supply of 35MW average of electricity, for 20 years, with supply starting in 2025. There is an option to repurchase said asset at the end of the contractual term; (b) Payment of the capital stock of Bahia Minas Bioenergia Ltda. and Ferbasa & CO, respectively R\$ 10,974 and R\$ 1,736.
- (ii) In February 2025, the third capital injection in the amount of R\$ 16,325 took place in the company *Bahia Minas Bioenergia* (Affiliate), a company signed 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.

Also in February 2025, FERBASA contributed with R\$ 9,000 to the reserve account of the Wind Complex to adjust the ICSD indicator (debt service coverage ratio), according to the criteria for calculating the covenants, established in the contract with BNDES.

17. FIXED ASSETS, INTANGIBLES AND LEASE RIGHTS OF USE

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Land for planting	124,308	124,308	124,460	124,460
Land	33,487	29,764	39,257	35,534
Buildings	245,843	236,025	396,411	389,170
Machinery and equipment	498,016	418,657	915,719	871,506
Vehicles and tractors	17,096	16,185	17,096	16,185
Furniture and fixtures	6,281	5,296	6,428	5,462
Informatics	7,061	6,900	7,437	7,083
Mine development	126,026	108,886	126,026	108,886
Ongoing and others	160,337	149,729	188,410	179,043
Fixed Assets (17.1)	<u>1,218,455</u>	<u>1,095,750</u>	<u>1,821,244</u>	<u>1,737,329</u>
Right of use - lease (17.2)	66,694	81,174	73,399	89,973
Total Assets	<u>1,285,149</u>	<u>1,176,924</u>	<u>1,894,397</u>	<u>1,827,302</u>
Intangible (17.3)	5,053	5,696	13,355	14,463

The table below shows the economic useful life of the assets, and the annual depreciation rates were calculated by the straight-line method (Consolidated):

	Average lifespan (years)
<u>Fixed Assets</u>	
Machinery and equipment	21
Vehicles and tractors	5
Buildings	25
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computers and others	5
<u>Right of use in lease</u>	
Right of use machinery and equipment	4
Right of land use	29
Right of use buildings	5

17.1. Fixed Assets

	Parent									
	Land for planting	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles and tractors	Furniture and fixtures	Informatics	Mines	Other Immobilizations	Total
<u>Cost</u>										
Balance on 12/31/2023	124,302	29,514	250,429	855,252	87,443	14,821	22,575	160,072	224,820	1,769,228
Additions	-	-	8,168	40,383	5,462	1,869	1,825	21,223	125,497	204,427
Transfers	-	250	86,355	79,797	-	1,149	132	-	(167,683)	-
Write-offs	-	-	(550)	(5,148)	(6,260)	(2)	(51)	-	-	(12,011)
Reclassifications	6	-	(2)	3	(423)	(1)	2	(66)	7,139	6,658
Balance on 12/31/2024	<u>124,308</u>	<u>29,764</u>	<u>344,400</u>	<u>970,287</u>	<u>86,222</u>	<u>17,836</u>	<u>24,483</u>	<u>181,229</u>	<u>189,773</u>	<u>1,968,302</u>
Balance on 12/31/2024	124,308	29,764	344,400	970,287	86,222	17,836	24,483	181,229	189,773	1,968,302
Additions	-	3,724	1,399	64,827	3,566	1,604	2,048	25,368	118,426	220,962
Transfers	-	-	22,152	77,879	3,111	239	541	-	(103,922)	-
Write-offs	-	(1)	-	(3,827)	(1,610)	-	(10)	-	(402)	(5,850)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Balance on 12/31/2025	<u>124,308</u>	<u>33,487</u>	<u>367,951</u>	<u>1,109,666</u>	<u>91,289</u>	<u>19,679</u>	<u>27,062</u>	<u>206,597</u>	<u>203,875</u>	<u>2,183,914</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and depletion</u>										
Balance on 12/31/2023			(96,968)	(503,624)	(72,474)	(11,752)	(15,260)	(65,241)	(26,644)	(791,963)
Depreciation and depletion expense			(11,615)	(53,147)	(4,084)	(783)	(2,375)	(6,978)	(3,302)	(82,284)
Write-offs			203	4,912	6,098	2	50	-	-	11,265
Reclassifications			5	10	423	(7)	2	(124)	(10,098)	(9,789)
Amortization reinvestment			-	219	-	-	-	-	-	219
Balance on 12/31/2024			<u>(108,375)</u>	<u>(551,630)</u>	<u>(70,037)</u>	<u>(12,540)</u>	<u>(17,583)</u>	<u>(72,343)</u>	<u>(40,044)</u>	<u>(872,552)</u>
Balance on 12/31/2024			(108,375)	(551,630)	(70,037)	(12,540)	(17,583)	(72,343)	(40,044)	(872,552)
Depreciation and depletion expense			(13,665)	(63,897)	(5,755)	(858)	(2,428)	(8,228)	(3,495)	(98,326)
Write-offs			(68)	3,658	1,599	-	10	-	1	5,200
Amortization reinvestment			-	219	-	-	-	-	-	219
Balance on 12/31/2025			<u>(122,108)</u>	<u>(611,650)</u>	<u>(74,193)</u>	<u>(13,398)</u>	<u>(20,001)</u>	<u>(80,571)</u>	<u>(43,538)</u>	<u>(965,459)</u>
<u>Net balances in:</u>										
12/31/2024	<u>124,308</u>	<u>29,764</u>	<u>236,025</u>	<u>418,657</u>	<u>16,185</u>	<u>5,296</u>	<u>6,900</u>	<u>108,886</u>	<u>149,729</u>	<u>1,095,750</u>
12/31/2025	<u>124,308</u>	<u>33,487</u>	<u>245,843</u>	<u>498,016</u>	<u>17,096</u>	<u>6,281</u>	<u>7,061</u>	<u>126,026</u>	<u>160,337</u>	<u>1,218,455</u>

	Consolidated									
	Land for planting	Land plots	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles and tractors	Furniture and fixtures	Informatics	Mines	Other Immobilizations	Total
<u>Cost</u>										
Balance on 12/31/2023	124,454	50,284	409,368	1,603,904	96,230	15,143	23,128	160,072	261,540	2,744,123
Additions	-	-	8,168	40,431	5,462	1,876	1,837	21,223	135,084	214,081
Transfers	-	250	86,705	96,256	-	1,149	179	-	(184,539)	-
Write-offs	-	-	(550)	(6,606)	(6,260)	(31)	(67)	-	-	(13,514)
Reclassifications	6	(15,000)	(2)	3	(423)	(1)	2	(66)	7,091	(8,390)
Balance on 12/31/2024	<u>124,460</u>	<u>35,534</u>	<u>503,689</u>	<u>1,733,988</u>	<u>95,009</u>	<u>18,136</u>	<u>25,079</u>	<u>181,229</u>	<u>219,176</u>	<u>2,936,300</u>
Balance on 12/31/2024	124,460	35,534	503,689	1,733,988	95,009	18,136	25,079	181,229	219,176	2,936,300
Additions	-	3,724	1,399	74,464	3,566	1,608	2,333	25,368	118,426	230,888
Transfers	-	-	22,076	77,955	3,111	239	541	-	(103,922)	-
Write-offs	-	(1)	-	(4,086)	(1,610)	-	(10)	-	(402)	(6,109)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Balance on 12/31/2025	<u>124,460</u>	<u>39,257</u>	<u>527,164</u>	<u>1,882,821</u>	<u>100,076</u>	<u>19,983</u>	<u>27,943</u>	<u>206,597</u>	<u>233,278</u>	<u>3,161,579</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and depletion</u>										
Balance on 12/31/2023			(119,524)	(751,606)	(81,261)	(11,872)	(15,603)	(65,241)	(25,505)	(1,070,612)
Depreciation and depletion expense			(14,529)	(92,833)	(4,084)	(797)	(2,446)	(6,978)	(4,541)	(126,208)
Write-offs			203	5,557	6,098	2	50	-	-	11,910
Reclassifications			18,917	(18,986)	423	(7)	2	(124)	(10,087)	(9,862)
Amortization reinvestment			-	219	-	-	-	-	-	219
Realization of added value			414	(4,833)	-	-	1	-	-	(4,418)
Balance on 12/31/2024			<u>(114,519)</u>	<u>(862,482)</u>	<u>(78,824)</u>	<u>(12,674)</u>	<u>(17,996)</u>	<u>(72,343)</u>	<u>(40,133)</u>	<u>(1,198,971)</u>
Balance on 12/31/2024			(114,519)	(862,482)	(78,824)	(12,674)	(17,996)	(72,343)	(40,133)	(1,198,971)
Depreciation and depletion expense			(16,580)	(103,781)	(5,755)	(881)	(2,521)	(8,228)	(4,736)	(142,482)
Write-offs			(68)	3,775	1,599	-	10	-	1	5,317
Amortization reinvestment			-	219	-	-	-	-	-	219
Realization of added value			414	(4,833)	-	-	1	-	-	(4,418)
Balance on 12/31/2025			<u>(130,753)</u>	<u>(967,102)</u>	<u>(82,980)</u>	<u>(13,555)</u>	<u>(20,506)</u>	<u>(80,571)</u>	<u>(44,868)</u>	<u>(1,340,335)</u>
<u>Net balances in:</u>										
12/31/2024	<u>124,460</u>	<u>35,534</u>	<u>389,170</u>	<u>871,506</u>	<u>16,185</u>	<u>5,462</u>	<u>7,083</u>	<u>108,886</u>	<u>179,043</u>	<u>1,737,329</u>

12/31/2025

<u>124,460</u>	<u>39,257</u>	<u>396,411</u>	<u>915,719</u>	<u>17,096</u>	<u>6,428</u>	<u>7,437</u>	<u>126,026</u>	<u>188,410</u>	<u>1,821,244</u>
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Other Immobilizations

They include fixed assets in progress in the amount of R\$ 155,712, Parent and Consolidated, (Parent in 2024, R\$ 143,091), (Consolidated in 2024, R\$ 144,117), in addition to other fixed assets corresponding to wind farm demobilizations, mine closures, environment, road maintenance, among others.

Additions and transfers

They include acquisitions of fixed assets realized in the periods and ongoing projects transferred to operations.

Goods offered as collateral

In the year ended December 31, 2025, fixed assets that were offered as collateral for loan operations and lawsuits totaled R\$535.

17.2. Right of use in lease

The movement of the right of use, during the year ended December 31, 2025, was as follows:

	Parent	Consolidated			
	Machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>					
Cost as of 12/31/2023	213,994	213,994	11,246	176	225,416
Remeasurement	(2,250)	(2,250)	331	-	71,527
Additions	71,527	71,527	-	-	(1,919)
Cost on 12/31/2024	<u>283,271</u>	<u>283,271</u>	<u>11,577</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>295,024</u>
Cost on 12/31/2024	283,271	283,271	11,577	176	295,024
Remeasurement	1,249	1,249	(1,798)	-	(549)
Additions	38,680	38,680	-	-	38,680
Cost as of 12/31/2025	<u>323,200</u>	<u>323,200</u>	<u>9,779</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>333,155</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>					
Depreciation as of 12/31/2023	(125,976)	(125,976)	(2,312)	(176)	(128,464)
Additions	(76,121)	(76,121)	(466)	-	(76,587)
Depreciation as of 12/31/2024	(202,097)	(202,097)	(2,778)	(176)	(205,051)
Depreciation as of 12/31/2024	(202,097)	(202,097)	(2,778)	(176)	(205,051)
Additions	(54,409)	(54,409)	(296)	-	(54,705)
Depreciation as of 12/31/2025	<u>(256,506)</u>	<u>(256,506)</u>	<u>(3,074)</u>	<u>(176)</u>	<u>(259,756)</u>
Net balance as of 12/31/2024	81,174	81,174	8,799	-	89,973
Net balance as of 12/31/2025	66,694	66,694	6,705	-	73,399

The recognized amounts of additions and remeasurement in the individual amount of R\$39,929 (2024, R\$69,277) and consolidated amount of R\$38,131 (2024, R\$69,608) did not affect the cash flow statements and part of the depreciation of the right to use in lease in the amount of R\$1,249

(2024, R\$9,730) was appropriated to the cost of inventory.

17.3. Fixed Assets

	Parent	Consolidated		
	Software	Right of use	Software	Total
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance on 12/31/2023	15,571	13,863	373	29,807
Additions and transfers	1,850	-	-	1,850
Reclassifications	-	-	(3)	(3)
Balance on 12/31/2024	<u>17,421</u>	<u>13,863</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>31,654</u>
Balance on 12/31/2024	17,421	13,863	370	31,654
Additions and transfers	963	-	-	963
Balance on 12/31/2025	<u>18,384</u>	<u>13,863</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>32,617</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>				
Balance on 12/31/2023	(10,377)	(4,810)	(254)	(15,441)
Amortization expense	(1,348)	(389)	(97)	(1,834)
Reclassifications	-	-	84	84
Balance on 12/31/2024	<u>(11,725)</u>	<u>(5,199)</u>	<u>(267)</u>	<u>(17,191)</u>
Balance on 12/31/2024	(11,725)	(5,199)	(267)	(17,191)
Amortization expense	(1,606)	(389)	(76)	(2,071)
Balance on 12/31/2025	<u>(13,331)</u>	<u>(5,588)</u>	<u>(343)</u>	<u>(19,262)</u>
Net balance as of 12/31/2024	5,696	8,664	103	14,463
Net balance as of 12/31/2025	5,053	8,275	27	13,355

18. BIOLOGICAL ASSET (PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED)

Biological assets are represented by formed and forming forests, intended to supply wood to produce bioreducer, which, in turn, is a raw material in the manufacture of silicon ferroalloys. The forests are in Bahia. The movement of the balance of biological assets and the net effect of the change in fair value are shown below:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
At the beginning of the exercise	425,593	348,553
Plantations and maintenance (historical cost)	68,265	72,741
Depletion (i)	(78,397)	(69,295)
Fair value change (ii)	143,401	74,626
Write-offs (iii)	(76)	(1,032)
At the end of the financial year	<u>558,786</u>	<u>425,593</u>

- (i) The depletion (cut-off) calculated at fair value was R\$78,397 (2024, R\$69,295), of which R\$24,113 (2024, R\$29,517) was at historical cost and R\$54,284 (2024, R\$39,778) was because of the change in fair value.
- (ii) On December 31, 2025, the effect on the result due to the change in fair value was R\$143,401 and the consumption/sale of wood was R\$51,586. Thus, the impact of the calculation of the biological asset on the income statement was R\$ 91,815.
- (iii) Write-offs caused by damage caused by intense winds and/or fires.

Forests in formation that are less than 2 (two) years old are maintained at historical cost because of Management's understanding that during this period the historical cost of forest in formation approaches fair value.

To determine the fair value of the biological assets, the discounted cash flow model was used, whose projections are based on a projective scenario, with productivity and eucalyptus plantation area for a cutting cycle of approximately 7 (seven) years. The period of cash flow was projected according to the productivity cycle of forestry projects. The volume of production of eucalyptus "standing wood" to be harvested was estimated considering the average productivity per m³ of wood from each garden at the cutting age.

The average productivity varies as a function of the genetic material, edapho-climatic conditions (climate and soil) and, mainly, silvicultural management. This projected volume component consists of the Average Annual Increment (*IMA*, in Portuguese, *Incremento Médio Anual*) per region. Annual inventories are carried out to validate growth rates.

The prices of biological assets, denominated in R\$/cubic meter, are obtained at the prices charged by the Company in sales to third parties or through price research in the regional market, through a study carried out by a specialized and independent company, considering the destination of eucalyptus for wood production. The discount rate used in cash flows corresponds to the weighted average cost of capital of the Company's forest resources segment.

The estimated average standard cost includes expenses with mowing activities, chemical control of weed competition, combating ants and other pests, fertilization, road maintenance, inputs, services and own labor. The estimated costs of remuneration of the own land used for cultivation were also considered.

The Company conducts the fair value assessment of biological assets in September and updates it to December 31 of each fiscal year. The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the fair value of biological assets are:

	Parent and Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Effective planting area (hectare)	25,670	25,670
Average annual increment (IMA) - m ³ /hectare year	30,76	32,88
Average gross selling price - R\$/m ³	195,00	154,00
Remuneration of own land - R\$/hectare	1,200,00	1,000,00
Deflated Discount Rate - %	9.64%	8.91%

On December 31, 2025, there was an inflow of 1,047 thousand m³ (2024, 975.9 thousand m³).

The fair values of biological assets were level 3 in the fair value hierarchy defined by IFRS 13/CPC 46 (information for assets or liabilities that are not based on marketable data, i.e. unobservable assumptions).

19. SUPPLIERS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Electricity	15,687	14,883	15,687	14,883
Raw material and inputs	124,099	94,219	124,099	94,219
Other Suppliers (i)	33,071	14,890	35,377	18,002
	<u>172,857</u>	<u>123,992</u>	<u>175,163</u>	<u>127,104</u>

- (i) These are consulting services, transportation, research and prospecting, etc., as well as suppliers not linked to production. There is no balance payable with related parties on December 31, 2025, (R\$ 670, on December 31, 2024), according to explanatory note 28.

20. ADVANCE PAYMENTS FROM CUSTOMERS (PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED)

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Advance on customers	9,923	10,462

The most relevant item refers to funds received by shipments of products in transit on the base date of December 31, 2025, and 2024, whose respective revenue recognition occurs at the end of the landing at the place of destination, where the delivery obligation ceases and the control of the products is effectively transferred to the customer.

21. LOANS AND FINANCING

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Current:				
Financing (i)	1,359	14,990	1,359	14,990
BNDES BW Guirapá Financing (ii)	-	-	30,728	26,597
Advance on exchange contract (iii)	-	219,656	-	219,656
Subtotal Financing	<u>1,359</u>	<u>234,646</u>	<u>32,087</u>	<u>261,243</u>
Funding cost	-	-	(455)	(455)
Total Circulating	<u>1,359</u>	<u>234,646</u>	<u>31,632</u>	<u>260,788</u>
Non-current:				
Financing (i)	198,958	-	198,958	-
BNDES BW Guirapá Financing (ii)	-	-	135,884	162,444
Subtotal Financing	<u>198,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>334,842</u>	<u>162,444</u>
Funding cost	-	-	(2,221)	(2,676)
Total non-current	<u>198,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>332,621</u>	<u>159,768</u>
Total	<u>200,317</u>	<u>234,646</u>	<u>364,253</u>	<u>420,556</u>

- (i) Funding by the parent company for working capital, through the Indirect Sovereign Brazil Plan line, in a private bank, without the need for guarantees. Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES) raised by the parent company for working capital, through the Plano Brasil Soberano Direto line, with guarantee through a guarantee.
- (ii) Financing with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (**BNDES**, in Portuguese, Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social) raised by the subsidiary BW Guirapá and its subsidiaries on October 6, 2015, to finance the construction of wind farms. The guarantees offered for the payment of the debt were: pledge of BW Guirapá's shares, pledge of credit rights (O&M agreement), pledge of emerging rights (authorization of independent producer), pledge of machinery and equipment (wind turbines), fiduciary assignment of credit rights (revenues from the sale of energy and the CER, and constitution of reserve accounts) and bank guarantee.
- (iii) Raising of financial resources, obtained in 2024, through an advance on an exchange contract (ACC), at an average discount of 5.94% p.a., maturing in 2025, with an average exchange rate of R\$/US\$ 5.78, with the objective of financing ferroalloy stocks and taking advantage of the favorable level of the exchange rate at the moment. The liquidation took

place over the nine months of 2025.

The table below shows the main characteristics of the debts of the Company and its subsidiaries:

Modality	Salaries	Charges (p.a.)	Amortization	Warranties	Parent	Consolidated
FINEM	2032	TJLP + 2.65%	Monthly	See (ii) above	-	166.612
				TJLP subtotal (note 8.2)	-	166.612
Sovereign Brazil	2030	3,89%	Monthly	Clean	50,189	50.189
Sovereign Brazil	2030	3,87%	Monthly	Bail	150,128	150.128
				CDI subtotal (note 8.2)	200,317	200.317
				Subtotal	200,317	366.929
				(-) Funding cost	-	(2,676)
				Total	200,317	364,253

Because loans and financing do not have derivative financial instruments linked to them, the carrying amount recorded as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 is in line with the fair value of these debts.

The movement of loans and financing is shown as follows:

	Parent	Consolidated
Sale as of December 31, 2023	61,110	271,385
Capture	196,099	196,099
Interest and monetary variations provisioned	28,413	47,053
Amortization of funding cost	-	455
Interest paid	(6,828)	(23,924)
Amortization of principal	(44,148)	(70,512)
Sale as of December 31, 2024	234,646	420,556
Capture	200,000	200,000
Interest and monetary variations provisioned / reversed	(13,480)	5,747
Amortization of funding cost	-	455
Interest paid	(10,671)	(25,522)
Amortization of principal	(210,178)	(236,983)
Sales as of December 31, 2025	200,317	364,253

The amounts classified in non-current liabilities are broken down as follows, by maturity year:

Expiration year	Parent	Consolidated
2027	50,000	80,728
2028	50,000	76,597
2029	50,000	76,597
2030	48,958	75,555
2031 onwards	-	23,144
Total	198,958	332,621

Restrictive contractual clauses - "covenants"

The consolidated financial statements contain financing that includes restrictive clauses with the requirement to comply with the performance of annual indexes, in which the anticipation of debt maturity, in case of non-compliance with the covenants, is the maximum condition contemplated therein.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company raised the amount of R\$ 200,000 from Banco Itaú and BNDES.

On December 31, 2025, the Parent Company has financing agreements in the modalities of direct support and indirect support of the "Sovereign Brazil Plan", a set of economic measures created by the Federal Government of Brazil under the terms of Provisional Measure No. 1,309, of August 13, 2025, in support of companies impacted by the tariff actions imposed by the United States government on Brazilian products. The program aims to protect the national export market, preserve jobs, encourage investments in strategic sectors and ensure the continuity of the country's economic development.

The parent company has in its contracts, non-financial restrictive clauses that were complied with on the base date of the financial statements.

In addition, in the direct support credit operation, the restriction on the distribution of dividends was applied, and only the distribution of the mandatory minimum and interest on equity was allowed during the grace period and in the immediately subsequent fiscal year. In addition, only during the loan grace period, will the following remain prohibited: the distribution of profits, dividends or interest accumulated in reserves; the reduction of the share capital, and; the payment of loans to shareholders or companies of the same economic group.

Specifically, to BW Guirapá and the Wind Power Plants, were required to maintain, throughout the term of the BNDES financing agreement, the annual consolidated debt service coverage ratio (ICSD) equal to or greater than 1.30. BNDES authorized, through a contractual amendment dated June 2021, the obligation to contribute additional resources, within five (5) business days from the date of calculation of the ICSD, so that the calculation of said index reaches 1.30 in case the ICSD is less than 1.30, but equal to or greater than 1.10, in this case, the contractual obligation provided for the year in question is considered fulfilled. On December 31, 2025, the ICSD index was 1.8 and, therefore, the BW Guirapá Subsidiary complied with this requirement.

In addition, they have as relevant obligations, compliance with deadlines to start and execute the commercial operation; presentation to the BNDES of the respective operating licenses; maintain a good situation with the environmental agencies, CCEE, ANEEL, MME, the National Electric System Operator ("ONS") and/or any other bodies and entities that are part of the Direct or Indirect Public Administration; as well as adopt measures and actions aimed at avoiding or correcting damage to the environment; occupational safety and medicine. These clauses were met on December 31, 2025, and 2024.

22. RENT PAYABLE

	Parent	Consolidated		
	Machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment	Land plots	Total
Balance on 12/31/2023	63,594	63,594	7,492	71,086
Remeasurements	(2,250)	(2,250)	331	(1,919)
Additions	71,527	71,527	-	71,527
Payments	(88,627)	(88,627)	(1,036)	(89,663)
AVP Realization	11,499	11,499	414	11,913
Balance on 12/31/2024	55,743	55,743	7,201	62,944
Balance on 12/31/2024	55,743	55,743	7,201	62,944
Remeasurements	1,249	1,249	(1,952)	(703)
Additions	38,680	38,680	-	38,680
Payments	(66,593)	(66,593)	(1,139)	(67,732)
AVP Realization	13,672	13,672	560	14,232

Balance on 12/31/2025	<u>42,751</u>	<u>42,751</u>	<u>4,670</u>	<u>47,421</u>
Current	28,696	28,696	490	29,186
Non-current	14,055	14,055	4,180	18,235

On December 31, 2025, the Company estimated the discount rates, based on the financing interest rates observed in the Brazilian market, for the term of its contracts. The weighted average rate used for the parent company is 18.15% p.a. and for subsidiary BW is 11.31% p.a.

The amounts classified in non-current liabilities are broken down as follows, by maturity year:

Expiration year	Parent	Consolidated
2027	9,223	9681
2028 to 2031	4,832	6,080
2032 to 2036	-	1,418
2037 to 2041	-	1,026
2042 to 2046	-	28
2047 onwards	-	2
Total	<u>14,055</u>	<u>18,235</u>

The table below shows the estimated value of the potential PIS/COFINS right to be recovered, which is included in the lease consideration for the Parent Company, according to the periods foreseen for payment:

	Parent				Consolidated			
	Nominal		Adjusted to present value		Nominal		Adjusted to present value	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Consideration	54,788	72,920	42,751	55,743	67,583	86,244	47,421	62,944
potential PIS/COFINS (9.25%)	5,068	6,745	3,954	5,156	6,521	7,978	4,386	5,822

In compliance with Circular Letter/CVM/SNC/SEP 02/2019, the Company presents the comparative balances of lease liabilities, right of use, financial expense and depreciation expense, considering the effect of projected future inflation on the flow of lease agreements, discounted by the nominal rate:

	2026	2027	2028	2029 onwards
Lease liability				
Accounting - IFRS 16 / CPC 06 (R2)	81,404	45,448	18,510	-
Real rate (inflation effect)	86,527	49,372	19,305	-
Variation	5,123	3,924	795	-
Net Right of Use - Ending Balance				
Accounting - IFRS 16 / CPC 06 (R2)	69,053	47,971	24,187	-
Real rate (inflation effect)	72,477	50,308	27,264	-
Variation	3,424	2,337	3,077	-
Financial expense				
Accounting - IFRS 16 / CPC 06 (R2)	10,786	6,278	697	6,430
Real rate (inflation effect)	11,465	6,542	2,747	10,194
Variation	679	264	2,050	3,764
Depreciation expense				
Accounting - IFRS 16/ CPC 06 (R2)	23,018	23,018	23,986	26,123
Real rate (inflation effect)	23,533	24,159	25,154	30,255

Variation	515	1,141	1,168	4,132
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23. LABOR AND ACTUARIAL OBLIGATIONS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Current:				
Salaries and charges	14,836	13,494	15,208	13,824
Labor provisions and charges	34,043	31,125	34,231	31,350
Profit sharing (i)	43,624	56,302	43,624	56,302
	<u>92,503</u>	<u>100,921</u>	<u>93,063</u>	<u>101,476</u>
Non-current:				
Labor and actuarial obligations (ii)	72,409	70,884	72,409	70,884
	<u>164,912</u>	<u>171,805</u>	<u>165,472</u>	<u>172,360</u>

- (i) The Company's Bylaws establish that the profit for the year shall be allocated up to ten percent (10%) for distribution to employees and up to ten percent (10%) of the resulting balance for management bonuses. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of managers' interests is R\$20,517 (2024, R\$18,070) and the balance of employees' interests is R\$23,107 (2024, R\$38,232).
- (ii) The Company maintains labor and actuarial obligations as follows:
- Private Pension: The Company maintains a defined contribution plan for supplementary retirement, managed by BRASILPREV Seguros e Previdência S.A. and a health care plan managed by Bradesco Saúde.
 - Retirement premium: The Company also stipulates an additional post-employment benefit for employees who receive a salary below the social security ceiling and who have worked at the Company for at least ten (10) uninterrupted years. It is a one-time payment to the employee when their employment relationship ends.
 - FGTS fine: The Company has established a provision for a post-employment benefit related to the FGTS fine at the time of retirement for employees exposed to harmful risks (special retirement), opting for the FGTS, terminated at their request, and not remaining at the time of their termination. These special retirees will be entitled to benefit as if they were dismissed, as long as the length of service is greater than 5 (five) or 8 (eight) years, depending on the location in which they work.
 - Healthcare: Employees who join the Company as of these changes will not be entitled to remain in the plan when retired or terminated, while those who joined the Company before the changes, with more than thirty (30) years of uninterrupted employment, when terminated by retirement and provided that they assume the full cost of the plan, will have the right to remain in the plan. Employees who were active before the changes, when terminated as retired or non-retired, will have the respective time limits (1 (one) year for each year of contribution limited to 9 (nine) years and 1/3 of the contribution time with a minimum of 6 (six) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years, respectively) of permanence in the plan, provided that the legal requirements established for this are met and assuming the full cost of the plan health care.
- (a) The table below shows the movement of the present value of actuarial obligations (parent and consolidated):

	Health Plan	Private Pension, retirement premium and FGTS fine	Total
Value of actuarial obligations at the beginning of the year	32,170	38,714	70,884
Current service expense and interest on the obligation recognized in profit or loss for the year	4,194	5,636	9,830
Contributions made by the employer in the year (-)	(1,823)	(4,995)	(6,818)
(Gain)/Loss on actuarial obligations	<u>(4,741)</u>	<u>3,254</u>	<u>(1,487)</u>
Present value of actuarial obligations at the end of the year	<u>29,800</u>	<u>42,609</u>	<u>72,409</u>

- (b) The following are the actuarial gains and losses in the year on the present value of the defined benefit obligation, with identification of those occurring due to changes in demographic and financial assumptions and those due to adjustment of experience, as well as identification of the amounts to be recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (parent and consolidated):

	Health Plan	Private Pension, retirement premium and FGTS fine	Total
Actuarial gain/(loss) due to change in demographic assumptions	(2,936)	-	(2,936)
Actuarial gain/(loss) due to change in financial assumptions	216	336	552
Actuarial gain/(loss) due to experience adjustments	<u>7,461</u>	<u>(3,590)</u>	<u>3,871</u>
Amounts to be recognised in ORA at year-end	<u>4,741</u>	<u>(3,254)</u>	<u>1,487</u>

- (c) Sensitivity analysis of the results of the actuarial valuation of post-employment benefits liabilities; for this analysis, variations on the assumptions of overall mortality, interest rates, medical inflation and option to remain in the retirement plan were considered in relation to the base scenario (parent and consolidated):

	Health Plan		Private Pension, retirement premium and FGTS fine	
	Liabilities	Impact	Liabilities	Impact
Base scenario	29,800	-	42,609	-
Overall mortality – 10% smoothing in rates	30,468	2.2%	42,650	0.1%
Overall mortality – 10% increase in rates	29,184	(2.1%)	42,569	(0.1%)
Real interest rates – reduction of 0.50% p.a.	31,431	5.5%	43,362	1.8%
Real interest rates – increase of 0.50% p.a.	28,303	(5.0%)	41,891	(1.7%)
Medical inflation – reduction of 1.00% p.a.	26,899	(9.7%)	-	-
Medical inflation – increase of 1.00% p.a.	33,199	11.4%	-	-

- (d) Actuarial assumptions

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Expected inflation rate - % p.a.	4.00	4.00
Real discount rate - Pension Plan - % p.a.	7.81	7.60
Real discount rate - Health plan funding - % p.a.	7.37	7.26
Real discount rate - Retirement premium - % p.a.	7.89	7.66
Real discount rate - FGTS fine - % p.a.	7.89	7.66
Turnover rate - % p.a.	5.00	5.00
Real wage growth - % p.a.	0.50	0.50
Permanence in the plan after retirement - % (indirect subsidy)	45.92	36.80
	65 normal	65 normal
Retirement eligibility	25, 20 and 15 special	25, 20 and 15 special

24. TAXES AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Current:				
IRPJ and CSLL	-	-	50	5
ICMS	17,984	24,906	17,984	24,991
PIS and COFINS	-	3,008	320	3,518
WHT to be collected	6,157	5,605	6,421	5,845
IPI	669	372	669	372
Other	5,491	4,199	5,556	4,290
	<u>30,301</u>	<u>38,090</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>39,021</u>
Non-current:				
IRPJ and CSLL	18,241	-	18,241	-
IRPJ - Reinvestment (i)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
PIS and COFINS	-	-	87	87
	<u>21,741</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>21,828</u>	<u>3,587</u>
	<u>52,042</u>	<u>41,590</u>	<u>52,828</u>	<u>42,608</u>

- (i) Referring to 30% (thirty) of the IRPJ due in the calendar year 2022, maintained until the approval of the projects sent to SUDENE. If approved, this amount will be capitalized, otherwise, the Company will make the payment.

25. PROVISION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

The Company uses judgments and assumptions when measuring its obligations regarding the provision for the closure of mines and wind farms, of the assets linked to its operations. Costs potentially covered by insurance or indemnities are not deducted from the amount provisioned, because their recovery is considered uncertain.

The costs of closing/demobilization were measured based on available information and discounted at the average cost of capital rate of each project for the remaining period of operation adopted. Thus, the Company applied the technical interpretation ICPC 12 - Changes in Liabilities due to Deactivation, Restoration and Other Similar Liabilities and CPC 25 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The movements of these provisions are shown below:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
<u>Non-current</u>				
Opening balance	17,428	17,729	40,809	46,352
Write-offs	(1,086)	(1,160)	(1,086)	(1,160)
Monetary Update, AVP and others	3,262	859	5,311	(4,383)
Closing balance	<u>19,604</u>	<u>17,428</u>	<u>45,034</u>	<u>40,809</u>

26. PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES (PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED)

The Management of the Company and its subsidiaries, based on the position of its legal advisors, classified the lawsuits according to the degree of risk of loss, as follows:

Possible	Probable
----------	----------

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Tax/Administrative	29,999	30,342	50,174	52,536
Labor	484	700	6,757	5,696
Civil	475	480	4,332	4,363
	<u>30,958</u>	<u>31,522</u>	<u>61,263</u>	<u>62,595</u>

26.1. Provisioned processes, with probable risk of loss.

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Tax/Administrative:		
PIS and COFINS (i)	20,829	18,218
CDE Tariffs (ii)	19,191	19,191
Social security contributions (iii)	4,538	9,454
Other	5,616	5,673
Labor (iv)	6,757	5,696
Civil:		
Deconstitution of land deed (v)	2,515	2,541
BW Guirapá (vi)	1,309	1,309
Other	508	513
	<u>61,263</u>	<u>62,595</u>

- (i) PIS and COFINS: The Company provisioned R\$20,289 (2024, R\$18,218) related to a risk assessment carried out by Management, supported by a tax office on extemporaneous credits launched and offset with federal taxes.
- (ii) CDE Tariffs: The Company participates in declaratory actions with a request for anticipation of relief filed by ABRACE - Brazilian Association of Large Industrial Energy Consumers and Free Consumers as a plaintiff, through which it contests the amount calculated by ANEEL, related to the Energy Development Account - CDE (for the years 2015 and 2016). On December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company has a provision for controversial amounts in the amount of R\$ 19,191 related to the CDE, whose enforceability is removed by virtue of injunctions granted in favor of ABRACE.
- (iii) Social charges: The Company provisioned the amount of R\$ 4,538 (2024, R\$ 9,454), of which: (a) R\$ 4,538 (2024, R\$ 6,421) refers to the social security contribution levied on the one-third of vacation. Despite the Company's debate with the Tax Authorities through a Writ of Mandamus and not yet having become final, Topic 985 was judged by the STF, establishing as legitimate the levy of social contribution on the one-third of vacation. The case is pending consideration of Motion for Clarification in the STF to establish a possible modulation of the effects of the decision. Although the discussion does not specifically conform to Topics 881 and 885 of the STF and the Company does not have res judicata, based on the aforementioned decision of the STF, as well as the opinion of its legal advisors, the due provision was recorded; and (b) (2024, BRL 3,033) referring to the payment of the employer's social security contribution, an amount settled at the end of 2025.
- (iv) Labor lawsuits: The Company and its subsidiaries have several labor lawsuits filed by former employees, employees of outsourced companies (subsidiary liability), or class actions that deal with the payment of labor rights (severance pay, overtime, additional hours, among others). In addition, the Company has collective actions against it, filed by the Labor Public

Prosecutor's Office, namely: (a) the Public Civil Action that questions alleged irregularity in the outsourcing of Forestry activities and asks for the conviction of the Respondent for collective moral damages with a value of cause declared in an updated initial petition of BRL 42,867 (2024, BRL 18,796). Considering the phase and procedural history, a provision of R\$ 2,293 was made (2024, R\$ 1,000); and (b) the Public Civil Action that seeks to impute to the Company the responsibility for the occurrence of a fatal accident with its former employee with the value of the cause declared in an updated initial petition of BRL 5,117 (2024, BRL 3,134), claiming the fulfillment of obligations to do, in addition to the payment of collective moral damages. Considering the phase and procedural history, a provision of R\$ 576 was made (2024, R\$ 500). The other lawsuits have an initial cause value of BRL 15,497 (2024, BRL 15,080) and considering the phase and procedural history, a provision of BRL 3,888 was made (2024, BRL 4,196).

There is a total of 117 lawsuits on December 31, 2025 (2024, 103) and the amount provisioned for those considered probable loss – in whole or in part – is BRL 6,757 (2024, BRL 5,696).

- (v) Deconstitution of land deed: The Company acquired, in good faith, real estate in Bahia for eucalyptus plantation. Even though there was no real onus on these properties at the time of the transfer, the Company was sued by a company seeking to annul the purchase and sale contracts for owning these lands as collateral in a bankruptcy proceeding of former owners. The Company maintains a provision of R\$2,515 (2024, R\$2,541) to cover the probable losses involved in this discussion.
- (vi) In the acquisition of BW Guirapá, the Company recorded a provision in the amount of R\$ 1,309 related to compensation processes for damages related to the implementation of wind farms.

The following is the movement of provisions:

	Labor	Tax	Civil	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	6,596	63,746	4061	74,403
New processes/complements	-	446	302	748
Reversals/write-offs	(900)	(13,969)	-	(14,869)
Currency Updates	-	2,313	-	2,313
Balance as of December 31, 2024	5,696	52,536	4,363	62,595
New processes/complements	1,061	-	-	1,061
Reversals/write-offs	-	(4,716)	(31)	(4,747)
Currency Updates	-	2,354	-	2,354
Balance as of December 31, 2025	6,757	50,174	4,332	61,263

26.2. Risks of losses considered possible and, therefore, not accrued:

	Possible	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Tax/Administrative	29,999	30,342
Labor	484	700
Civil	475	480
	30,958	31,522

- Tax/Administrative:

Administrative tax matters: The Company responds to a series of inquiries involving payments considered undue or overpaid and fines, largely due to differences between statements and ancillary obligations. The Company considers that part of the risk is possible, totaling R\$13,884 (2024, R\$14,059).

PIS and COFINS: In the case of assessments related to PIS and COFINS for the base years 2004 and 2006, the possible risk totals R\$ 15,295 (2024, R\$ 15,455).

The Municipality of Queimadas fined for irregularities in its mining processes and the Company considers that part of the risk is possible, totaling R\$ 820 (2024, R\$ 828).

- Labor:

The Company has lawsuits filed by former employees, employees of outsourced companies (subsidiary liability) or class actions with an updated initial claim value of BRL 21,187 (2024, BRL 15,722), for which the Company's legal advisors understand that loss is possible, and for these lawsuits, the estimated risk is BRL 484 (2024, R\$ 700).

- Civil:

The Company has lawsuits for moral and possessory damages filed against it, the risk of which is considered possible by its legal advisors. Although the procedural claims indicate total values of relevant causes, the Company, with the support of its legal advisors, considers the possible risk totaling R\$ 475 (2024, R\$ 480). In addition, the proceeding classified as a possible risk that is being processed in secrecy of justice before the civil court of Pojuca, Bahia, filed on April 27, 2016, has the value of the case updated by BRL 186,652 on December 31, 2025 (2024, BRL 188,580), however, considering the initial stage of the processing of the lawsuit and the understanding of the Company's legal advisors on the merits of the claim, It has no risk amount involved to be considered at the time of issuance of these financial statements.

On September 23, 2022, the Company released a Notice to the Market informing them that it was cited in a lawsuit whose purpose is to discuss the allocation of José de Carvalho's shares for the constitution of the José Carvalho Foundation, in the 70s. The Company filed its response on February 1, 2023, presenting facts and evidence that ratify the total confidence in the dismissal of the allegations portrayed in the lawsuit. The proceeding classified as "possible" risk has the value of the claim declared by the Plaintiff, in the initial petition, of R\$ 1,771,825, however, considering the initial stage of the processing of the lawsuit and the understanding of the Company's legal advisors on the merits of the claim, it does not have the risk value involved to be considered until the time of issuance of these financial statements. The Company reiterates the information that third-party conflicts with its parent company are a matter beyond its control.

27. REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT – CCEE (CONSOLIDATED)

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Balance at beginning of period	78,835	67,095
Reimbursement	20,254	30,005
Penalty	4,611	3,020
Update	6,868	3,210
Write-off	(10,431)	(24,495)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>100,137</u>	<u>78,835</u>
Current	73,392	54,852
Non-current	<u>26,745</u>	<u>23,983</u>
	<u>100,137</u>	<u>78,835</u>

Under an authorization regime, the BW Guirapá Wind Complex has all its production contracted for a period of twenty years with the Electric Energy Trading Chamber ("CCEE"), within the scope of the Reserve Auction - 2011 ("LER 2011") in the regulated environment. Reimbursement accounts - CCEE refer to the differences between the contracted amount and the value of electricity effectively generated. The calculation criteria are defined contractually, through a tolerance limit between the energy effectively generated and the contracted energy, as follows:

- The accepted contractual limit, without the incidence of penalties or bonuses, is equivalent to the supply of 90% to 130% of the contracted energy of a year, calculated at the end of each quadrennium. In these cases, the positive or negative deviation between the energy supplied and the contracted energy is recognized in the asset or liability, respectively, by applying the updated contractual price on the MWh calculated. Any differences between the supply of electricity and the contracted energy will be compensated for each contractual quadrennium, with the first quadrennium ending on June 30, 2018, the second quadrennium ending on June 30, 2022, and the third quadrennium beginning in July 2022.
- If the energy supplied is less than 90% (ninety percent) of the contracted energy, the due reimbursement will occur with the application of 115% of the current contractual price on the amount in MWh that is less than the 90% (ninety percent) contracted. If the energy supplied is greater than 130% of the contracted energy, the Companies will receive 70% (seventy percent) of the contracted price on the amount in MWh that exceeds the 130% (one hundred and thirty percent) contracted. In both cases, the financial settlement occurs from July of the current year to June of the following year.

Through communiqué 971/25, the CCEE announced the suspension of the collection of reimbursements and penalties for Constrained Off until the publication of new regulations on the subject, following the provisions of Law 15,269/2025. So far, there is no forecast for resumption.

28. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

	Result			Assets	Liabilities	
	Rental costs (i)	Sales revenue (ii)	Other (revenue)/ operating expenses (iii)	Accounts receivable from customers (ii)	Interest on equity	Other suppliers (iii)
Parent:						
José Carvalho Foundation	-	145	16,188	-	71,627	2,441

Subsidiaries:						
BW Guirapá S.A.	-	-	(599)	-	-	-
High Purity Silicon from Bahia S.A.	840	-	-	-	-	-
Mineração Vale do Jacurici S.A.	1,524	-	-	-	-	-
Reflorestadora e Agrícola S.A.	60	-	-	-	-	-
Damacal Minerals Industry Ltd.	36	-	-	-	-	-
Related Party:						
Marubeni Corporation (iv)	-	403,278	61	35,404	-	-
Total as of December 31, 2025	<u>2,460</u>	<u>403,423</u>	<u>15,650</u>	<u>35,404</u>	<u>71,627</u>	<u>2,441</u>
Total as of December 31, 2024	2,460	350,130	13,434	1,359	-	670

- (i) Lease of the operations of the subsidiaries.
- (ii) Revenues and receivables from the sale of alloys (FeSi75) to the related company abroad and accounts receivable from the sale of wood, quicklime and slag dust to the Parent Company.
- (iii) (a) Cooperation and Partnership Agreement for the reservation and guarantee of enrollment in schools of the José Carvalho Foundation for dependents of the Company's employees who reside in the municipalities where the schools are located (Pojuca, Catu and Andorinhas); (b) Agreement for socio-educational-sports training, of children from 8 (eight) to 14 (fourteen) years of age, public school students, aiming at the development of learning and sports practice; (c) Cooperation and Partnership Agreement for the implementation of the José Carvalho Memorial, whose objective is to preserve the memory, cultural heritage, existing collection, the founder's residence in life, in addition to hosting the permanent organizational culture program; (d) Infrastructure Sharing Agreement and Administrative Structure of corporate activities between Ferbasa and BW Guirapá.
- (iv) Marubeni Corporation has an interest in Silício de Alta Pureza da Bahia S.A. ("Silbasa") together with Ferbasa and Japan Metals & Chems - JMC.

In addition, the Company has, in its staff, close family members of key management personnel, who hold managerial positions and remuneration compatible with their respective functions, and who were remunerated by Ferbasa in the amount of R\$ 2,306 in the year 2025 (2024, R\$ 2,339).

The Company has no guarantees granted or received to/from related parties.

28.1. Management Compensation

The overall compensation of the Company's managers, which includes the directors and statutory officers, and which was approved at the Annual General Meeting, is shown below:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Overall remuneration	43,328	39,246	48,879	44,019
Social charges	7,536	7,187	8,638	8,142
	<u>50,864</u>	<u>46,433</u>	<u>57,517</u>	<u>52,161</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries do not have key personnel who are not statutory, nor do they have compensation plans that use the Company's shares or other long-term benefits beyond those disclosed in Note 23.

29. NET WORTH

29.1. Share capital

The Company's subscribed and paid-in capital stock on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, totals R\$ 1,470,396, and the subscribed and paid-in capital is represented by 353,175 thousand registered shares with no par value, of which 117,725 thousand are common shares and 235,450 thousand preferred shares, distributed as follows:

Shareholders	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Common shares	Preferred shares	Common shares	Preferred shares
José Carvalho Foundation	116,347,784	62,298,900	116,347,784	62,065,200
Capital trine	12,000	9,089,800	12,000	24,127,700
Vanguard Group	-	6,356,044	-	6,237,044
Black Rock	-	4,538,148	-	4,647,526
Other shareholders	1,240,216	138,984,708	1,240,216	125,709,330
Treasury shares	125,000	14,182,400	125,000	12,663,200
	<u>117,725,000</u>	<u>235,450,000</u>	<u>117,725,000</u>	<u>235,450,000</u>

The limit of the Company's authorized capital stock is R\$ 3,000,000 (three billion reais).

The Company may, by resolution at the Shareholders' Meeting, promote an increase of the various existing types and classes of shares, without keeping proportion with the others or create a class of preferred shares, observing the limit of 2/3 of the total shares issued for preferred shares without voting rights, or subject to restrictions as to such right.

29.2. Treasury shares

On May 29, 2025, the Board of Directors approved a share buyback program to be in effect from June 1, 2025, to May 30, 2026, through which the Company may acquire three million and two hundred thousand (3,200,000) preferred shares - FESA4. The acquisition will be carried out on the Stock Exchange, at market price, and the Executive Board is responsible for deciding the time and number of shares to be acquired, respecting the limits set forth in the applicable regulations.

The shares acquired by the Company through the Buyback Programs that remain in treasury, and the decision on their sale and/or cancellation will be taken in due course and duly communicated to the market. The volume of treasury shares and their respective market value, considering the closing price of quotation on B3, is as follows:

	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	PN	ON	PN	ON
Number of treasury shares	14,182,400	125,000	12,663,200	125,000
Quotation on B3 - R\$/share	6.93	11.18	8.19	11.40
Average acquisition cost - R\$/share	2.52	0.18	2.02	0.18

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).

Preferred shares: (i) do not have voting rights; (ii) have a statutory guarantee of payment of dividends 10% (ten percent) higher than those paid to holders of common shares; and (iii) have

priority in the repayment of capital.

29.3. Profit Reserves

- The legal reserve is constituted with an increase in capital stock and the allocation of 5% (five percent) of the profit for the year, until it reaches 20% (twenty percent) of the capital stock, and its use is restricted to the compensation of losses, after the balances of the profit reserves have been absorbed.
- The SUDENE tax incentive profit reserves, related to income tax, refers to the portion of the income tax incentive arising from the operating profit, and the ICMS DESENVOLVE related to the gain of the tax incentive on the outstanding balance of the tax on the circulation of goods. These reserves are constituted by transferring the portion of the tax incentive that affected the expense with income tax and ICMS for the year and cannot be distributed to shareholders. The reserve referring to SUDENE also includes the reinvestment value of income tax.
- The profits, after the appropriation of the legal reserve, profit reserve (tax incentive) and attribution of dividends to be distributed to shareholders, are transferred to the profit retention reserve account for investments, to be carried out in accordance with the Company's capital budget and strategic planning. In fiscal year 2025, the prescribed dividends in the amount of R\$5,439 (2024, R\$942) were reverted to the profit reserve account, according to Law No. 6,404/76.

29.4. Other comprehensive results and equity valuation adjustment

Other comprehensive income comprises income and expense items (including reclassification adjustments), which are not recognized in the income statement as required or permitted by the pronouncements, interpretations and guidance issued by the CPC. Created by Law No. 11,638/07, the group of "Equity valuation adjustments" maintained in the Company's shareholders' equity includes valuation adjustments with increases and decreases in assets and liabilities, when applicable, while not computed in the income for the year, until its effective realization.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cost assigned land - parent company (i)	58,811	58,811	63,385	63,385
Cost assigned land - controlled (i)	3,019	3,019	3,019	3,019
Adjustments to actuarial obligations (note 23)	(9,936)	(11,422)	(9,936)	(11,422)
Equity valuation adjustments	278	287	278	287
Deferred taxes	(16,617)	(16,113)	(18,172)	(17,668)
	<u>35,555</u>	<u>34,582</u>	<u>38,574</u>	<u>37,601</u>

- (i) Deemed cost *for* forest lands, an option exercised in the initial adoption of the new accounting pronouncements converging with IFRS on January 1, 2009.

29.5. Unrealised profit reserve

The Company constituted a reserve of unrealized profits from the gain from the advantageous purchase of the acquisition of the BW Guirapá complex, which took place in 2018, in the amount of R\$ 49,595.

29.6. Dividends and interest on equity

The Company grants its shareholders the right to receive a minimum mandatory dividend of twenty-five percent (25%) of the adjusted annual net income each fiscal year. Interest on equity is considered as a distribution of profits for the purpose of determining the minimum mandatory dividend. The preferred share has dividends 10% (ten percent) higher than that attributed to the common share.

Maintaining itself as a regular payer of dividends to shareholders, through Board of Directors Meetings, the Company distributed in 2025, R\$ 239,500 (2024, R\$ 173,500), as Interest on Equity, which R\$ 150,688 will be imputed to the amount of the minimum mandatory dividend related to the fiscal year of 2025 and R\$ 88,812 distributed based on the profit reserve balance, as shown in the following table:

Deliberation in RCA	Start of Payment	Value Gross	Gross value per share (in R\$)	
			Ordinary	Preferential
		239,500		
29/05/2025	18/06/2025	9,000	0.02481625767	0.02729788344
26/08/2025	18/09/2025	17,500	0.04847721167	0.05332493284
29/10/2025	05/12/2025	73,000	0.20221922581	0.22244114839
29/10/2025	12/06/2026	140,000	0.38781769333	0.42659946266
			<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
(=) Net income for the year			188,378	327,505
(-) Constitution of legal reserve (5% net income)			(9,419)	(16,375)
(-) Tax incentive reserve (SUDENE, ICMS DESENVOLVE and reinvestment)			(1,750)	(26,093)
(=) Adjusted base profit for distribution (A)			<u>177,209</u>	<u>285,037</u>
Minimum mandatory dividends (25%)			44,302	71,259
Interest on equity distributed from adjusted base income Common shares- R\$0.49089 (2024, R\$0.4501) per share			57,729	52,927
Preferred shares - R\$0.53998 (2024, R\$0.4951) per share			<u>119,480</u>	<u>110,293</u>
Total (B)			<u>177,209</u>	<u>163,220</u>
Percentage of net income adjusted for distribution (B/A)			<u>100%</u>	<u>57%</u>
Interest on equity distributed by profit reserve				
Common shares - R\$0.17255 per share (2024, R\$0.0283)			20,292	3,333
Preferred shares - R\$0.18981 per share (2024, R\$0.0312)			<u>41,999</u>	<u>6,947</u>
Dividends distributed by profit reserve (C)			62,291	10,280
(=) Total Interest on Equity (B+C)			<u><u>239,500</u></u>	<u><u>173,500</u></u>

30. EARNINGS PER SHARE

As defined by IAS 41 - Earnings per Share, the basic calculation of earnings per share is made by dividing the net income for the three-month period attributable to holders of the Company's common and preferred shares by the weighted average number of common and preferred shares available during the period. In the case of the Company, the diluted earnings per share are equal

to the basic earnings per share, as it does not have diluting potential common or preferred shares.

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Profit from operations attributable to shareholders of the parent company	188,378	327,505
Reconciliation of distributable income, by class (numerator):		
Attributable Profit from Operations:		
Common shares	61,367	106,199
Preferred shares	127,011	221,306
Weighted average of the number of shares, by class (denominator):		
Weighted average number of shares without treasury shares:		
Common Issued	117,600,000	117,600,000
Preferred Issued	221,267,600	222,786,800
Basic/diluted* result per share (in R\$)		
Common Shares	0.52183	0.90305
Preferred stock	0.57401	0.99335

(*) The Company does not hold potential dilutable shares outstanding or other instruments that could result in dilution of earnings per share.

31. NET SALES REVENUE

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Gross Sales				
Domestic market	1,507,504	1,317,323	1,622,316	1,415,891
Foreign market	1,042,543	1,144,505	1,042,543	1,144,505
	<u>2,550,047</u>	<u>2,461,828</u>	<u>2,664,859</u>	<u>2,560,396</u>
Sales deductions				
Returns and rebates	(19,947)	(43,672)	(19,947)	(43,672)
Sales Taxes	(305,447)	(275,330)	(310,458)	(280,020)
	<u>(325,394)</u>	<u>(319,002)</u>	<u>(330,405)</u>	<u>(323,692)</u>
	<u>2,224,653</u>	<u>2,142,826</u>	<u>2,334,454</u>	<u>2,236,704</u>

32. COSTS OF GOODS SOLD AND EXPENSES

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Cost of goods sold (i)	(1,973,127)	(1,745,058)	(2,066,709)	(1,840,126)
Selling expenses	(26,796)	(21,547)	(26,796)	(21,547)
General and administrative expenses	(131,176)	(120,321)	(138,482)	(127,830)
Employee profit sharing	(23,107)	(38,232)	(23,107)	(38,232)
Management Compensation	(50,864)	(46,433)	(57,517)	(52,161)
Total general and administrative expenses	<u>(205,147)</u>	<u>(204,986)</u>	<u>(219,106)</u>	<u>(218,223)</u>
Other income/(expenses), net (iii)	(113,445)	(54,932)	(118,155)	<u>(59,505)</u>

<u>(2,318,515)</u>	<u>(2,026,523)</u>	<u>(2,430,766)</u>	<u>(2,139,401)</u>
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The following is the breakdown by nature of the costs of goods sold and operating expenses:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Variable costs and product overhead spend	(1,048,511)	(885,643)	(1,093,673)	(973,222)
Personnel expenses (ii)	(521,470)	(491,648)	(533,606)	(447,241)
Depreciation and depletion expenses	(232,891)	(215,660)	(277,900)	(260,536)
Expenses with the provision of services	(217,779)	(206,958)	(222,818)	(226,483)
Maintenance and repairs expenses	(126,489)	(116,750)	(126,577)	(117,365)
Fuels and lubricants	(35,301)	(33,418)	(35,408)	(33,535)
Cost of idle capacity	(22,629)	(21,514)	(22,629)	(21,514)
Other income/(expenses), net (iii)	(113,445)	(54,932)	(118,155)	(59,505)
	<u>(2,318,515)</u>	<u>(2,026,523)</u>	<u>(2,430,766)</u>	<u>(2,139,401)</u>

(i) Costs of goods sold include:

- Cost of electricity for consumption in the 14 (fourteen) electric ovens. In addition to electric furnaces, there is energy consumption in the areas of auxiliary services and others, as well as in mining.
- The Company imports reactive metallurgical coke (*met coke*) (a commodity available in the international market) to produce ferrochrome.
- Cost of transportation of chrome ore between the mines (Municipality of Campo Formoso) and metallurgy (Pojuca-BA), predominantly by rail and road transport.
- The consolidated includes depreciation, amortization, energy transmission, system use charges, operation and maintenance, etc., for wind power generation in the amount of R\$95,829 (2024, R\$97,313).

(ii) It includes personnel expenses, management fees, and profit sharing for employees and managers.

(iii) The following is the breakdown by nature of other net income (expenses):

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Post-employment benefit	(3,012)	(3,490)	(3,012)	(3,490)
Social and corporate responsibility	(20,215)	(17,625)	(20,302)	(17,693)
Assignment of energy	(1,898)	9,021	(1,898)	9,021
Consulting and research	(43,398)	(35,318)	(43,398)	(35,950)
Other taxes and contributions	(23,319)	(16,147)	(25,025)	(17,500)
Realization of capital gain	-	-	(4,418)	(4,418)
Tax credits	3,191	20,524	3,191	20,524
Other expenses	(24,794)	(11,897)	(23,293)	(9,999)
	<u>(113,445)</u>	<u>(54,932)</u>	<u>(118,155)</u>	<u>(59,505)</u>

33. FINANCIAL RESULT

	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
<u>Financial revenues</u>				
Income from financial investments	117,221	103,499	142,218	120,604
Update of tax credits	12,790	69,236	12,790	69,236
Exchange rate variation	58,168	36,197	58,251	36,236
Update decommissioning provision	-	4,267	-	9,509
Other financial income	8,830	6,728	8,927	7,741
	<u>197,009</u>	<u>219,927</u>	<u>222,186</u>	<u>243,326</u>
<u>Financial expenses</u>				
Exchange rate variation	(31,920)	(41,251)	(31,920)	(41,210)
Interest incurred	(16,916)	(13,764)	(38,367)	(32,415)
Other financial expenses	(17,596)	(17,004)	(26,228)	(21,795)
	<u>(66,432)</u>	<u>(72,019)</u>	<u>(96,515)</u>	<u>(95,420)</u>
	<u>130,577</u>	<u>147,908</u>	<u>125,671</u>	<u>147,906</u>

34. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The management of operations is carried out by the executive board, headed by the Chief Executive Officer, to comply with the guidelines established in the Company's operating and investment budget, which are annually approved by the Board of Directors. The Company segmented its operational structure, which is vertical, considering the products that were sold:

- Ferroalloys segment - high carbon chromium ferroalloys, low carbon ferroalloys and chromium ferrosilicon, special silicon and standard silicon;
- Wind energy segment - electricity generation of the subsidiary BW Guirapá;
- Others - forestry activity, with the sale of standing wood and mining activities with the sale of chrome ore, chromite sand, quicklime and hydrated lime.

Information about the financial result, income tax and social contribution, total assets and liabilities were not disclosed in the information by segment, due to the non-use, by the Company's management, of such data in a segmented manner, as they are managed and analyzed in a consolidated manner in its operation.

	Consolidated							
	Ferroalloys		Wind power		Other segments		Total	
	12/31/25	12/31/24	12/31/25	12/31/24	12/31/25	12/31/24	12/31/25	12/31/24
<u>Net Sales</u>								
Domestic market	1,141,426	981,810	110,028	94,105	57,455	57,718	1,308,909	1,133,633
Foreign market	1,025,430	1,103,071	-	-	115	-	1,025,545	1,103,071
	<u>2,166,856</u>	<u>2,084,881</u>	<u>110,028</u>	<u>94,105</u>	<u>57,570</u>	<u>57,718</u>	<u>2,334,454</u>	<u>2,236,704</u>
Cost of goods sold	(1,842,594)	(1,628,509)	(95,829)	(97,313)	(128,286)	(114,304)	(2,066,709)	(1,840,126)
Change in the fair value of biological assets	-	-	-	-	143,401	74,626	143,401	74,626
Gross Profit	<u>324,262</u>	<u>456,372</u>	<u>14,199</u>	<u>(3,208)</u>	<u>72,685</u>	<u>18,040</u>	<u>411,146</u>	<u>471,204</u>
Operating Expenses	<u>(344,103)</u>	<u>(282,342)</u>	<u>(10,812)</u>	<u>(9,117)</u>	<u>(9,142)</u>	<u>(7,816)</u>	<u>(364,057)</u>	<u>(299,275)</u>
Operating income before financial result	<u>(19,841)</u>	<u>174,030</u>	<u>3,387</u>	<u>(12,325)</u>	<u>63,543</u>	<u>10,224</u>	<u>47,089</u>	<u>171,929</u>

<u>Product sales (tonnes)</u>		
Domestic market	154,582	131,728
Foreign market	<u>132,196</u>	<u>136,895</u>
	<u>286,778</u>	<u>268,623</u>

35. LONG-TERM COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has long-term commitments with suppliers in the take-or-pay modality with rail transport and bioreducer supply, in addition to power reserve and power transmission contracts. The contracts provide for termination and suspension of supply clauses for reasons of non-compliance with essential obligations. There are no liabilities recorded beyond the amount that is recognized monthly. These long-term commitments total R\$131,150 in the parent company and R\$142,285 in the consolidated company, per year.

36. INSURANCE COVERAGE

The Company and its subsidiaries have insurance coverage against fire for equipment, explosions, electrical damage, vehicles, international import and export transport, civil and business liability, surety bond insurance and operational risks for wind power generation, as of December 31, 2025 in the amount of R\$ 269,245 (2024, R\$ 287,056) at the parent company and R\$ 1,141,020 (2024, R\$ 1,172,615) in the consolidated.

37. TRANSACTIONS THAT DID NOT AFFECT CASH

During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the Company carried out the following transactions that did not involve cash, so these are not reflected in the cash flow statements.

Description	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Gain (loss) with actuarial liabilities	23	5,908	3,490	5,908	3,490
Right of use in leases according to IFRS 16	17.2	20,077	69,277	20,077	69,608
Depreciation Right of Use appropriated to the cost of inventory	17.2	3,483	9,730	3,483	9,730
Appropriate depletion to the cost of inventory	18	6,186	3,658	6,186	3,658
Realization of capital gain	16	4,418	4,418	4,418	4,418

38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Under evaluation.

Accountant:
 Arnaldo Pereira Anastácio
 Accounting Manager
 CRC-RJ 61263/O - 0-T-BA



Ferbasa

2025 MANAGEMENT *Report*

FESA
B3 LISTED N1



Fundação José Carvalho

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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 CO2 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%
<i>Cost over revenue</i>	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%
<i>EBITDA Margin</i>	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%
<i>Profit margin</i>	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

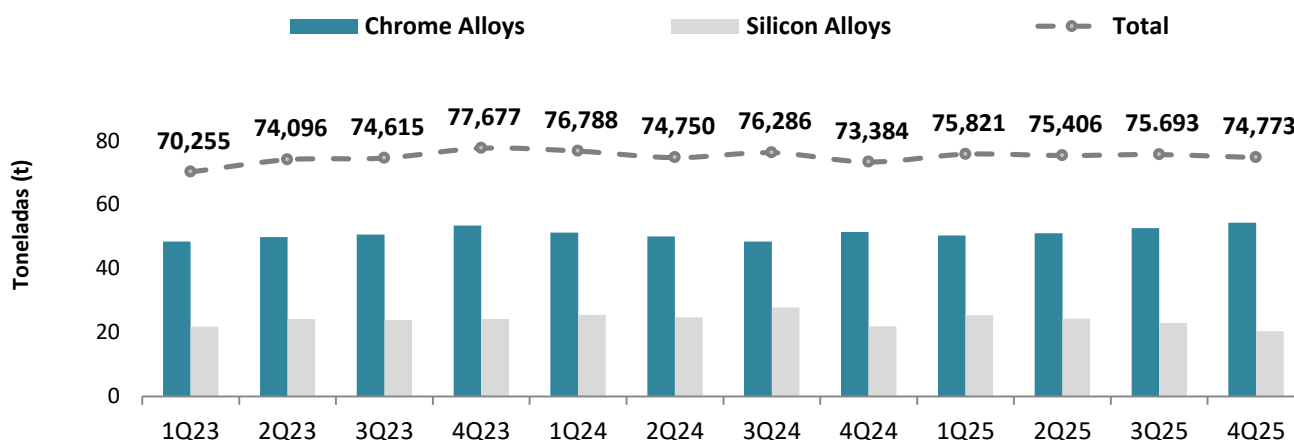
In 4Q25, ferroalloy production reached 74.8 thousand tons. The stability in relation to the previous quarter is due to the combination of the 3.3% rise in chromium alloys and the 11.6% drop in silicon alloys. Between 2024 and 2025, the total production of ferroalloys remained at the same level. It is 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.

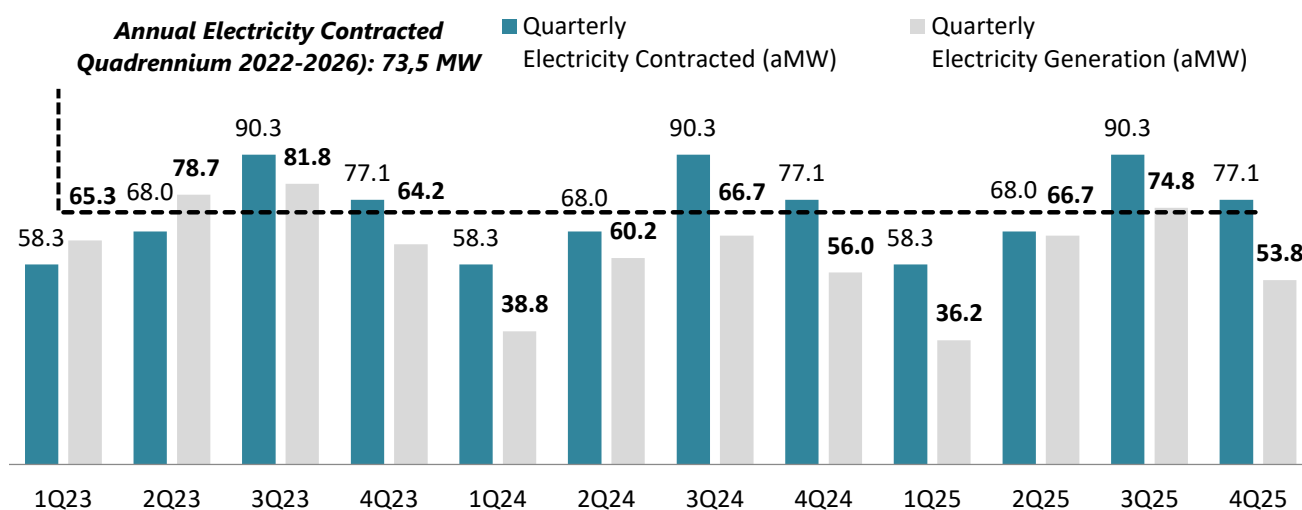
In the comparative analysis between 2024 and 2025, the reduction derives mainly from the unfavorable market scenario for silicon alloys, impacted by the protectionist actions imposed by the US and the EU. In view of these circumstances, the Company prioritized the technical interventions in the FeSi 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:

4Q25 – Manageable factors (-3.8 average MW):

- 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.

4Q25 - Non-manageable factors (-19.6 average MW):

- 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.

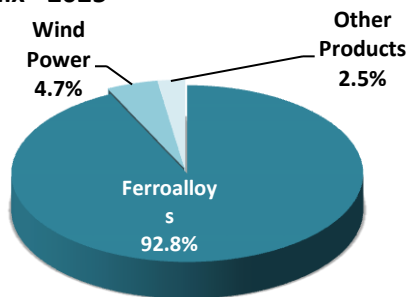
Net Revenue (R\$ million)	4Q25	3Q25	Δ%	4Q24	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
INTERNAL MARKET								
Ferroalloys	284.6	288.4	-1.3%	264.0	7.8%	1,141.4	981.8	16.3%
Wind power	25.2	34.4	-26.7%	24.0	5.0%	110.0	94.1	16.9%
Other Products (*)	15.0	15.6	-3.8%	15.1	-0.7%	57.7	57.7	0.0%
Total MI	324.8	338.4	-4.0%	303.1	7.2%	1,309.1	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.

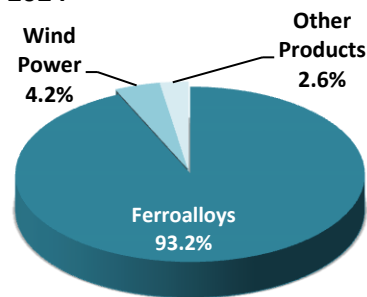
7.2 Net Revenue by Product and Market

Net revenue by product is shown in the chart below:

Sales Mix - 2025

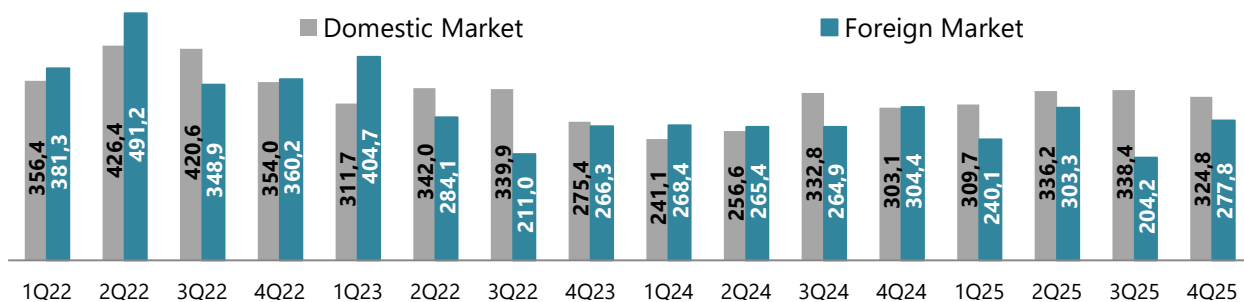


Sales Mix - 2024



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

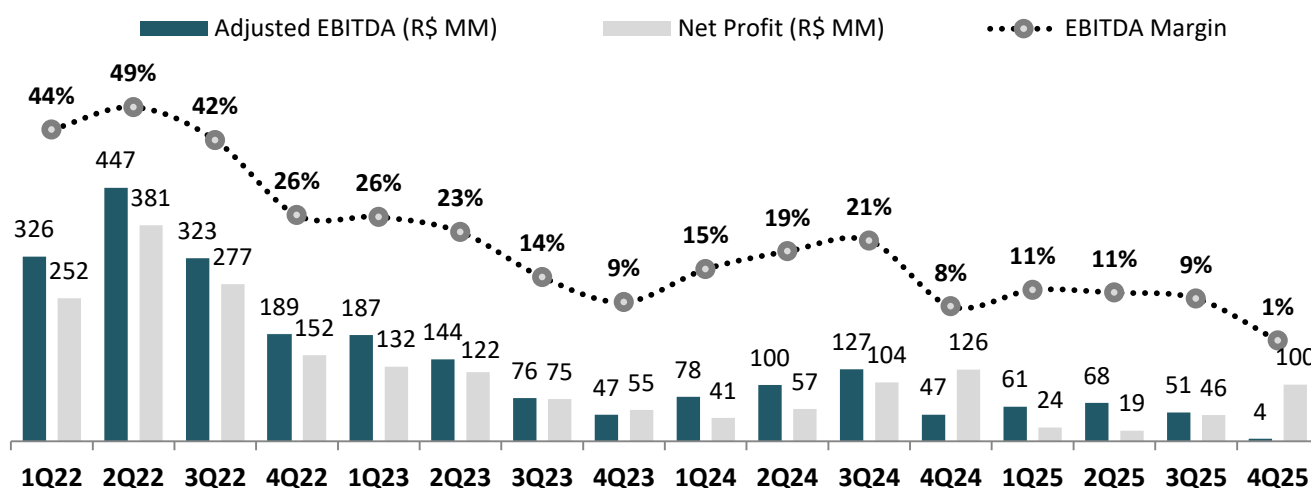
Consolidated net profit for 2025 totaled R\$ 188.7 million, with a net margin of 8.1%. The result represents a decrease of 42.4% compared to the R\$ 327.8 million (margin of 14.7%) recorded in 2024. The annual variation is primarily explained by the following factors:

- (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.

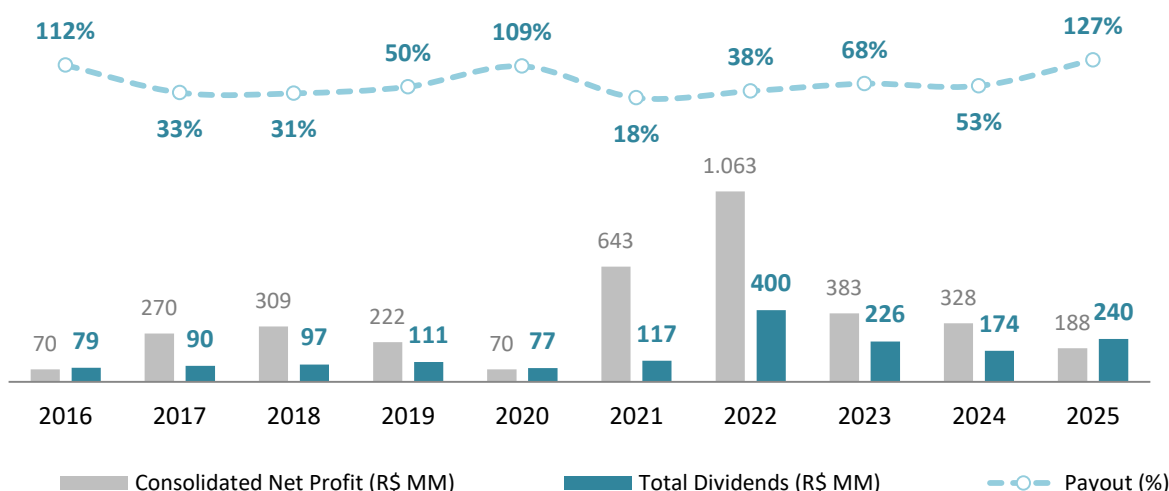
15.1 Share Buyback Program

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%

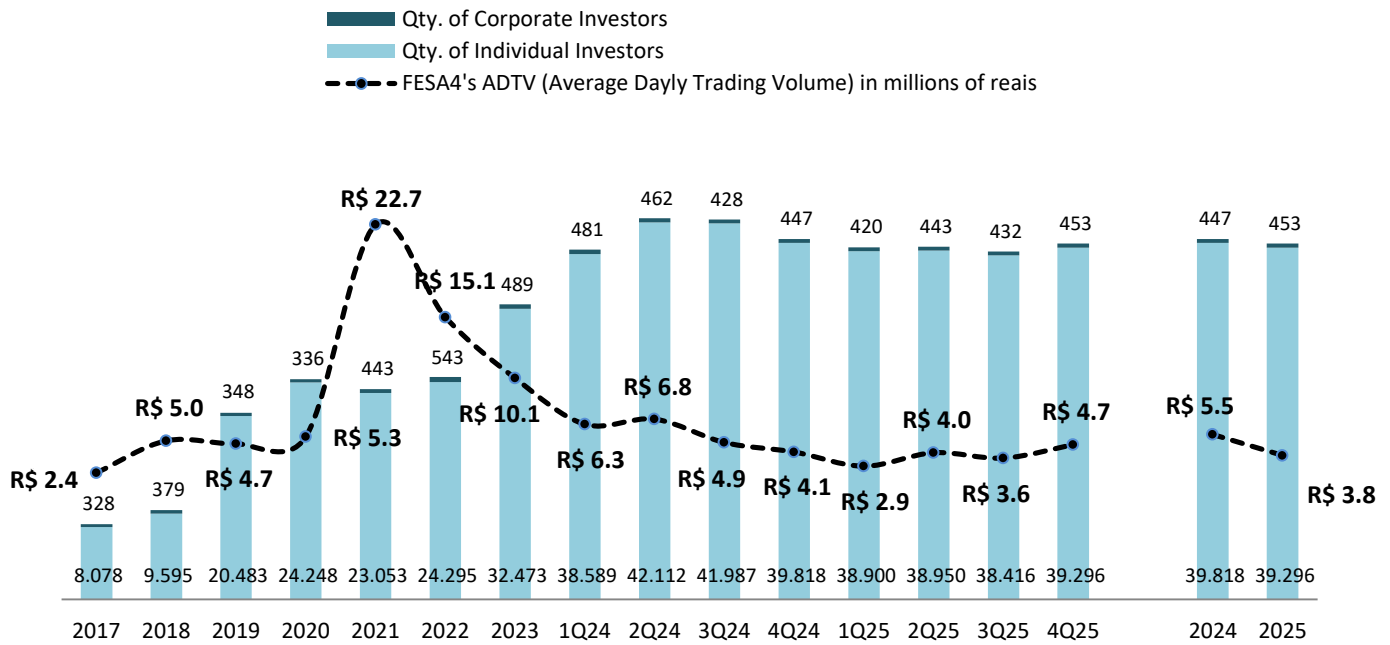
Notes:

(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.

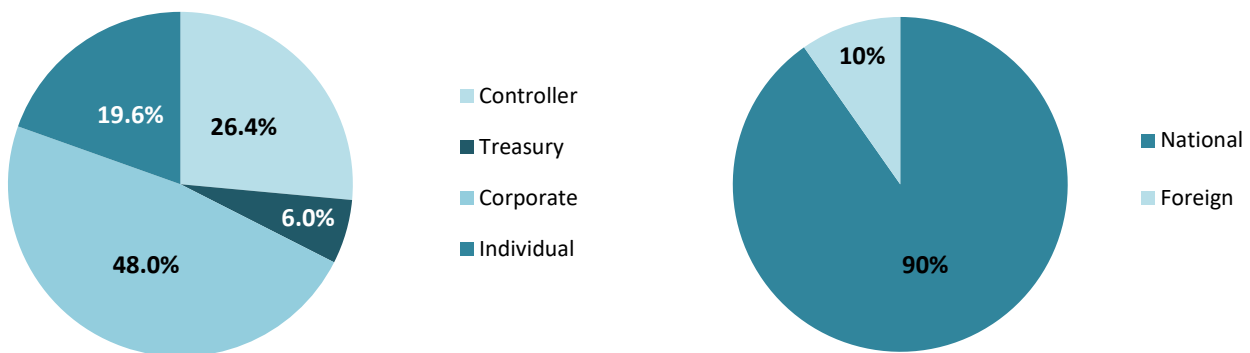
The chart below shows the evolution of the shareholder base, by type of shareholder, and the liquidity measured by ADTV.



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*
<p>Diversity Recognition (B3 Diverse 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.</p>	 
<p>"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.</p>	 
<p>"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.</p>	 
<p>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 CO₂.</p>	

(*) 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 bio-reductant 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

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.

20.3 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.

CIA DE FERRO LIGAS DA BAHIA S.A. – FERBASA AND SUBSIDIARIES

Balance Sheet
In thousands of reais

ASSETS	Note	Parent		Consolidated		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024			12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
CURRENT						CURRENT					
Cash and cash equivalent	9	232.565	344.269	372.724	464.086	Suppliers	19	172.857	123.992	175.163	127.104
Financial Investments	10	616.873	382.660	616.873	382.660	Advances from customers	20	9.923	10.462	9.923	10.462
Accounts receivable from clients	11	186.614	190.030	198.179	200.707	Loans and Financing	21	1.359	234.646	31.632	260.788
Inventories	12	486.996	556.125	486.996	556.125	Labor and actuarial obligations	23	92.503	100.921	93.063	101.476
Recoverable taxes	13	67.647	109.150	83.050	120.949	Taxes and social contributions	24	30.301	38.090	31.000	39.021
Prepaid expenses		4.001	2.901	4.001	2.901	CCEE reimbursement account	27	-	-	73.392	54.852
Other assets		17.596	13.507	23.251	18.296	Proposed dividends and interest on equity	29	130.985	-	131.060	62
Total current assets		1.612.292	1.598.642	1.785.074	1.745.724	Payable Leases	22	28.696	42.787	29.186	43.401
						Other liabilities		7.308	13.300	8.126	15.296
						Total current liabilities		473.932	564.198	582.545	652.462
NON-CURRENT						NON-CURRENT					
Financial Investments	10	29.098	232.326	95.753	286.910	Loans and financing	21	198.958	-	332.621	159.768
Inventories	12	8.987	3.396	8.987	3.396	Obligations with acquisition of subsidiaries		4.978	4.978	4.978	4.978
Recoverable taxes	13	10.104	7.209	10.104	7.209	Labor and actuarial obligations	23	72.409	70.884	72.409	70.884
Judicial deposits	15	9.463	9.123	10.013	9.673	Taxes and social contributions	24	21.741	3.500	21.828	3.587
Other credits		993	717	1.000	724	Taxes and social contributions - deferred	14	6.300	7.157	7.782	8.498
		58.645	252.771	125.857	307.912	CCEE reimbursement account	27	-	-	26.745	23.983
						Provisions for contingencies	26	61.263	62.595	61.263	62.595
						Provision for environmental liabilities	25	19.604	17.428	45.034	40.809
						Payable Leasings	22	14.055	12.956	18.235	19.543
						Total non-current liabilities		399.308	179.498	590.895	394.645
Investments	16	637.678	623.327	82.011	66.886	EQUITY	29				
Permanent and Intangible Assets	17	1.218.455	1.095.750	1.821.244	1.737.329	Share capital		1.470.396	1.470.396	1.470.396	1.470.396
Right of use in leasing	17	66.694	81.174	73.153	89.973	Retained earnings		1.814.211	1.859.894	1.814.211	1.859.894
Intangible	17	5.053	5.696	13.355	14.463	Equity assessment adjustment		35.555	34.573	35.555	34.573
Biological Asset	18	558.786	425.593	558.786	425.593	Treasury shares		(35.799)	(25.606)	(35.799)	(25.606)
		2.486.666	2.231.540	2.548.549	2.334.244	Equity of controlling shareholders		3.284.363	3.339.257	3.284.363	3.339.257
						Participation of non-controlling shareholders		-	-	1.677	1.516
Total non-current assets		2.545.311	2.484.311	2.674.406	2.642.156	Total Equity		3.284.363	3.339.257	3.286.040	3.340.773
TOTAL ASSETS		4.157.603	4.082.953	4.459.480	4.387.880	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		4.157.603	4.082.953	4.459.480	4.387.880

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CIA DE FERRO LIGAS DA BAHIA S.A. – FERBASA AND SUBSIDIARIES

Income statements

(In thousands of Reais - R\$, except earnings per share)

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
NET SALES REVENUE	31	2.224.653	2.142.826	2.334.454	2.236.704
Cost of goods sold	32	(1.973.127)	(1.745.058)	(2.066.709)	(1.840.126)
Change in the fair value of biological assets	18	143.401	74.626	143.401	74.626
GROSS PROFIT		394.927	472.394	411.146	471.204
OPERATING EXPENSES	32				
Selling expenses		(26.796)	(21.547)	(26.796)	(21.547)
General and administrative expenses		(205.147)	(204.986)	(219.106)	(218.223)
Other operating income (expenses)		(113.445)	(54.932)	(118.155)	(59.505)
		(345.388)	(281.465)	(364.057)	(299.275)
Equity	16	(9.250)	(20.088)	-	-
OPERATING PROFIT		40.289	170.841	47.089	171.929
FINANCIAL RESULT	33				
Financial income		197.009	219.927	222.186	243.326
Financial costs		(66.432)	(72.019)	(96.515)	(95.420)
		130.577	147.908	125.671	147.906
PROFIT BEFORE PROFIT TAXES		170.866	318.749	172.760	319.835
INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION	14				
Current		16.150	15.828	14.695	15.102
Deferred		1.362	(7.072)	1.221	(7.183)
		17.512	8.756	15.916	7.919
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		188.378	327.505	188.676	327.754
Profit attributed to controlling shareholders		<u>188.378</u>	<u>327.505</u>	<u>188.378</u>	<u>327.505</u>
Profit attributed to non-controlling shareholders				<u>298</u>	<u>249</u>
BASIC/DILUTED PROFIT PER ON SHARE - BRL	30			0,52183	0,90305
BASIC/DILUTED PROFIT PER PN SHARE - BRL	30			0,57401	0,99335

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CIA DE FERRO LIGAS DA BAHIA S.A. – FERBASA AND SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of comprehensive income

In thousands of Reais

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		<u>188.378</u>	<u>327.505</u>	<u>188.676</u>	<u>327.754</u>
Actuarial obligations	23	1.487	(8.842)	1.487	(8.842)
Effect of income tax and social contribution on actuarial obligations		(505)	3.007	(505)	3.007
Cumulative Conversion Adjustment		-	46	-	46
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes.		982	(5.789)	982	(5.789)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>189.360</u>	<u>321.716</u>	<u>189.658</u>	<u>321.965</u>
Profit attributed to controlling shareholders				<u>189.360</u>	<u>321.716</u>
Profit attributed to non-controlling shareholders				<u>298</u>	<u>249</u>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CIA DE FERRO LIGAS DA BAHIA S.A. – FERBASA AND SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of changes in equity

In thousands of Reais

	Note	Attributable controlling shareholders								Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	Total consolidated shareholder's equity	
		Share capital	Profit reserves			Profits to be realized	Asset valuation adjustments	Treasury shares	Retained earnings			Total equity
			Legal	Tax incentive	For Investments							
BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 2023	29	1.470.396	224.315	575.686	855.499	49.595	40.362	(25.754)	-	3.190.099	1.388	3.191.487
Tax incentive reclassification		-	-	2.375	(2.375)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization of reserves		-	-	-	942	-	-	-	(942)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive results		-	-	-	-	-	(5.835)	-	-	(5.835)	-	(5.835)
Capital contribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjust asset valuation		-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	46	-	46
Prescribed interest on equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942	942	-	942
Complementary interest on equity		-	-	-	(10.280)	-	-	-	-	(10.280)	(59)	(10.339)
Cancellation of treasury shares		-	-	-	(148)	-	-	148	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327.505	327.505	249	327.754
Profit destination:												
Formation of reserves		-	16.375	26.093	121.817	-	-	-	(164.285)	-	-	-
Proposed dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62)	(62)
Interest on equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(163.220)	(163.220)	-	(163.220)
BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 2024	29	1.470.396	240.690	604.154	965.455	49.595	34.573	(25.606)	-	3.339.257	1.516	3.340.773
Tax incentive reclassification		-	-	297.232	(297.232)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization of reserves		-	-	-	5.439	-	-	-	(5.439)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive results		-	-	-	-	-	982	-	-	982	-	982
Capital contribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjust asset valuation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prescribed dividends / interest on equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.439	5.439	-	5.439
Complementary interest on equity		-	-	-	(62.291)	-	-	-	-	(62.291)	(62)	(62.353)
Repurchase of treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.193)	-	(10.193)	-	(10.193)
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188.378	188.378	298	188.676
Profit destination:												
Formation of reserves		-	9.419	1.750	-	-	-	-	(11.169)	-	-	-
Proposed dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(75)	(75)
Interest on equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(177.209)	(177.209)	-	(177.209)
BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 2025	29	1.470.396	250.109	903.136	611.371	49.595	35.555	(35.799)	-	3.284.363	1.677	3.286.040

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CIA DE FERRO LIGAS DA BAHIA S.A. – FERBASA AND SUBSIDIARIES

Cash flow demonstrations

In thousands of Reais

Note	Parent		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		(Represented)		(Represented)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income for the period	188.378	327.505	188.676	327.754
Adjustments to reconcile net income for the period with net cash generated by operating activities:				
Interest and net monetary and exchange variations	(104.517)	(113.463)	(83.135)	(96.723)
Depreciations, amortizations and depletions	17 157.192	150.023	202.201	194.899
Depletion of biological assets	18 75.699	65.637	75.699	65.637
Change in fair value of biological assets	18 (143.401)	(74.626)	(143.401)	(74.626)
Equity	16 9.250	20.088	-	-
Gain/loss on write-off/disposal	650	746	792	1.607
Deferred taxes	14 (1.362)	7.072	(1.221)	7.183
Provision (reversal) for Demobilization	(9)	-	2.039	(5.241)
Provision (reversal) for inventory loss	12 (3.166)	4.179	(3.166)	4.179
Rent update to be paid	22 13.672	(4.267)	11.720	(3.936)
Update of postemployment benefit plans	23 3.012	3.490	3.012	3.490
Constitution (reversal) of provision for contingencies	26 (3.685)	(12.987)	(3.685)	(12.987)
CCEE reimbursement account provision	-	-	24.865	33.025
Outros	4.140	986	9.013	5.859
Decrease (increase) in asset accounts:				
Accounts receivable	(400)	12.085	(1.288)	11.939
Inventories	66.551	(23.114)	66.551	(23.114)
Taxes to be recovered	68.284	29.798	65.809	25.174
Advance to suppliers	-	167	-	167
Judicial Deposits	-	-	-	-
Other assets	(5.769)	(2.963)	(6.270)	(4.219)
Increase (decrease) in liability accounts:				
Suppliers	49.888	(14.189)	49.026	(16.982)
Taxes and social contributions	10.452	14.666	10.200	14.997
Income tax and social contribution	-	14.473	1.456	15.066
Labor and actuarial obligations	(8.418)	(2.534)	(8.413)	(2.587)
CCEE reimbursement account	-	-	(10.431)	(24.495)
Advances from customers	(539)	(18.957)	(539)	(18.957)
Other liabilities	(1.639)	553	(3.275)	1.065
Income tax and social contribution paid	(14.280)	(43.930)	(16.750)	(44.602)
Interest paid in the period	(11.448)	(9.356)	(26.299)	(26.452)
Net cash generated by operating activities	348.535	331.082	403.186	357.120
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of Permanent Assets	17 (221.925)	(206.277)	(231.851)	(215.931)
Cost of planting and maintenance of biological assets	18 (68.265)	(72.741)	(68.265)	(72.741)
Receipt for sale of permanent assets	1.285	1.791	1.285	1.791
Dividends Received	429	548	-	-
Financial applications and redemption	49.041	234.948	44.155	238.507
Contribution to subsidiaries	(9.000)	(1.736)	-	-
Equity investment	(16.325)	(48.799)	(16.325)	(48.799)
Net cash invested in investment activities	(264.760)	(92.266)	(271.001)	(97.173)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Raising funds	21 200.000	196.099	200.000	196.099
Amortization of financing	21 (210.178)	(44.148)	(236.983)	(70.512)
Amortization of leasings	22 (66.593)	(88.627)	(67.732)	(89.663)
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-
Share buyback	(10.193)	-	(10.193)	-
Dividends and interest on shareholders' equity paid	(108.515)	(173.500)	(108.639)	(173.618)
Net cash invested in financing activities	(195.479)	(110.176)	(223.547)	(137.694)
EXCHANGE VARIATION WITHOUT CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	-	-	-	46
NET INCREASE (REDUCTION) IN THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(111.704)	128.640	(91.362)	122.299
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9 344.269	215.629	464.086	341.787
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9 232.565	344.269	372.724	464.086
NET INCREASE (REDUCTION) IN THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(111.704)	128.640	(91.362)	122.299

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CIA DE FERRO LIGAS DA BAHIA S.A. – FERBASA AND SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of added value
In thousands of Reais

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
			(Represented)		(Represented)
SALES REVENUE		2.530.100	2.418.156	2.644.912	2.516.724
Change in the fair value of biological assets		143.401	74.626	143.401	74.626
Own-work capitalized		123.442	131.772	123.442	141.359
Other income		75.105	76.236	77.200	79.713
Provision/Reversal of Doubtful Credits		-	-	-	-
		2.872.048	2.700.790	2.988.955	2.812.422
INPUTS PURCHASED FROM THIRD PARTIES					
Cost of goods sold (includes raw materials)		(1.117.212)	(977.806)	(1.122.024)	(980.529)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others		(877.393)	(804.398)	(926.410)	(867.758)
GROSS VALUE ADDED		877.443	918.586	940.521	964.135
Depreciation, amortisation and depletion	17 e 18	(232.891)	(208.470)	(277.900)	(253.346)
Capital gain	16	-	-	(4.418)	(4.418)
NET VALUE ADDED PRODUCED BY THE COMPANY		644.552	710.116	658.203	706.371
ADDED VALUE RECEIVED IN TRANSFER					
Financial income	33	197.009	219.927	222.187	243.327
Equity	16	(9.250)	(20.088)	-	-
TOTAL ADDED VALUE TO DISTRIBUTE		832.311	909.955	880.390	949.698
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE					
Employees:					
Salaries and wages		379.222	357.913	386.737	364.893
Benefits		71.389	67.417	72.095	68.069
FGTS (Service Time Guarantee Fund)		24.760	23.013	24.936	23.251
		475.371	448.343	483.768	456.213
Taxes, fees and contributions:					
Federal		70.039	86.148	78.259	92.996
State		46.431	23.729	46.944	24.604
Municipal		1.425	1.710	1.638	1.900
		117.895	111.587	126.841	119.500
Third-party capital remuneration		50.667	22.520	81.105	46.231
Return on equity					
Interest on equity/Dividends		177.209	163.220	177.284	163.282
Retained earnings		11.169	164.285	11.094	164.223
Participation of non-controlling		-	-	298	249
Return on equity		188.378	327.505	188.676	327.754
DISTRIBUTED VALUE ADDED		832.311	909.955	880.390	949.698

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.