Jalles

Annual
Sustainability Report
2025/2026 Harvest

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This report features interactive elements. For better viewing, use Acrobat Reader.

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JALLES 45 YEARS

Jalles 45 Years

GRI 2.1 I SASB-FB-AG-000.B I SASB-RR-BI-430a.2 I SASB-RR-BI-000.A I SASB-RR-BI-000.B

In 2025, Jalles Machado S.A. (B3: JALL3) celebrated 45 years of history marked by entrepreneurship, innovation in the sugar-energy sector, and creation of value for the regions where it operates. Throughout this journey, the Company has established itself as national leader in the production of sugar, ethanol, and bioenergy, in addition to becoming one of the world's largest exporters of organic sugar and one of the largest producers of sugar and ethanol in the Midwest region.

Watch the video commemorating our 45th anniversary, celebrated in 2025, and **learn more** about our history, mission, vision, and values.

Our brands

ITAJÁ

La Terre

We produce and sale:

White granulated sugar

Bioenergy

Organic sugar

Sanitizers

VHP sugar

Yeast

Anhydrous and hydrated ethanol*

* Volume certified by third parties according to an environmental sustainability standard: UJM: 95.23% / UOL: 82.41% / USV: 98.29%

3 Industrial units

116,242.64
arable hectares,
of which 19.38% are dedicated to organic sugarcane.

174.5 MW
of bioenergy (generation capacity).

9 million
tons of sugarcane (milling capacity).

+ 5,766*
employees

Indicador	Jalles Machado Unit	Otávio Laje Unit	Santa Vitória Unit	Consolidated
Grinding capacity (mm t)	3.3	3.0	2.7	9.0
Electricity cogeneration capacity (MW)	65.0	68.0	21.5	174.5
Ethanol storage capacity (thousand m^3)	66.5	100.0	100.0	266.5
Sugar storage capacity (thousand 50-kg bags)	2,200	1,800	480	4,480
Harvest area (thousand ha)	33.7	28.5	32.8	95.0
Average radius (km)	20.8	19.4	23.9	21.5

*Average number of employees during the 2025/26 harvest season.

Key milestones in our history

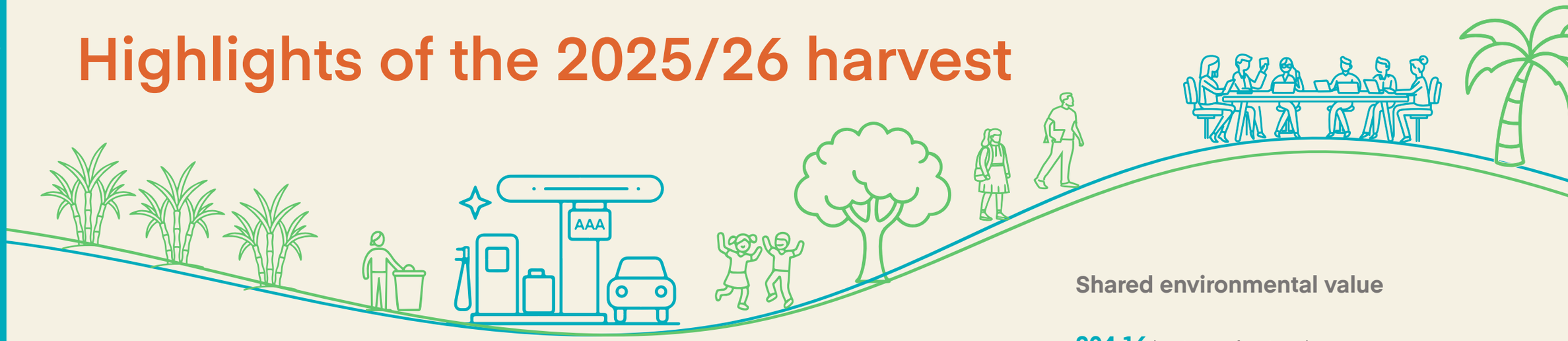
Our 45-year history goes beyond a timeline of events. It represents the development of capabilities that today define our business model. Each phase of our journey has brought lessons that have become pillars of our strategy, demonstrating that economic growth and positive socio-environmental impact can go hand in hand.

1980
Founding of Goianésia Álcool S/A and Cooperálcool

1993
The company changes its name to Jalles Machado and begins sugar production

Click the arrows to navigate through the key milestones of our history.

Highlights of the 2025/26 harvest



Value Creation Model

19.38% organic sugarcane cultivation, which gives us a competitive edge, generates resources for social investments, and helps mitigate environmental impacts.

99.98% of generated waste is reused, contributing to global circularity.

23 national and international certifications, attesting to the quality and safety standards of our products and the responsible conduct of our operations.

310,500 m³ of biofuel produced and 279.1 GWh of bioenergy exported to the national grid, contributing to a cleaner energy mix.

Shared social value

R$ 985,150 invested in social projects and support for infrastructure and services in the communities where we operate.

27% of formal jobs in Goianésia and about 10% in Santa Vitória/MG are with Jalles.

The compensation (salary + benefits) we offer in Goiás exceeds the living wage standards for the region, considering the total package.

Women make up **24.97%** of our workforce.

Shared environmental value

204.16 hectares of restored areas.

142,001 native tree seedlings planted.

641,700 carbon credits (Cbios) sold, representing 73.8% increase compared to the 2024/25 harvest.

40% increase in the production of biological agents (Cotesia flavipes) by our in-house laboratory, which enabled the expansion of biological pest control.

48% (highlighted) packaging recycling offset, 18 percentage points above the legal requirement, allowing us to use the I Recycle seal.

Highlights of the 2025/26 harvest

Corporate Governance

Development and approval of the Information Security Policy (PSI), representing a step forward in the consolidation of IT Governance.

Approximately R$ 10 million invested in cybersecurity since 2022. In 2025, a cybersecurity defense strategy was established.

Incorporation of the Technology and Innovation pillar into Strategic Planning, which led to the development and approval of the Innovation Policy.

Creation of the Human Resources Master Plan, which guides priorities, investments, and process reviews.

Agroindustrial Performance

17% increase in operating income at one of the industrial units, due to improved performance of agricultural equipment.

R$ 10 million reduction in Opex at one of the industrial units, considering gains in harvest, crop management, and cutting, transshipment, and transportation costs.

Consolidation of precision agriculture, with Variable Rate Application of inputs.

Superior agricultural productivity performance compared to the regional average for Goiás and Minas Gerais, reflecting the business resilience.

Economic and financial performance

R$ 1.3 billion raised through diversified sources.

0.8% reduction in Net Debt compared to the same period of the previous cycle, despite the challenging scenario of a drop in processing volumes.

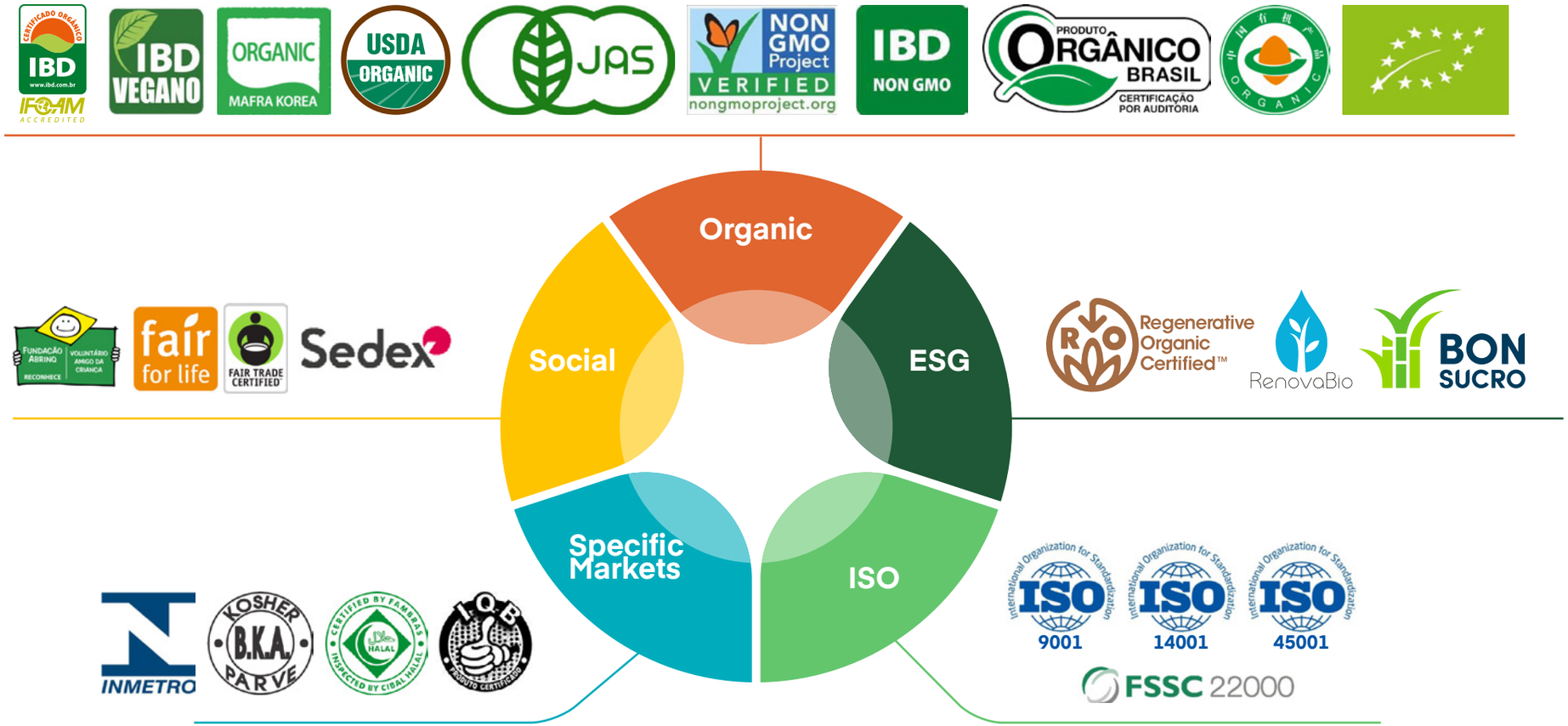
219% growth in hedging (Settlement and MTM) compared to the 2024/25 harvest, totaling R$ 299.6 million.

Commercial, operational, and financial integration as a resilience strategy in a cycle marked by climate challenges.

Certifications and Recognitions

National and international certifications reinforce the soundness of our agricultural practices, the quality and safety standards of our products, and the responsible conduct of our operations.

Click here to view all our certifications.



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PRESENTATION

Message from the CEO

GRI 2.22

The 2025/26 harvest was marked by significant challenges, not only for Jalles but for the sugar-energy sector as a whole. Reduced water availability, irregular rainfall patterns, and periods of high temperatures impacted the development of the sugarcane fields and influenced our results throughout the cycle.

However, we were able to mitigate some of these effects thanks to our execution capabilities, the integration between agricultural and industrial operations, and our operational discipline. At Jalles Machado Unit, even with a reduction compared to the previous cycle, the TCH remained above the accumulated average for the Center-South region. At Otávio Lage and Santa Vitória units, however, the declines recorded were less severe than those observed in the states of Goiás and Minas Gerais, respectively. These results reflect one of our key competitive advantages — operational efficiency — as well as the importance of efficient resource management, technical monitoring, and the ability to adapt in an environment increasingly subject to climate variations.

At the same time, we maintained a stance of financial discipline and active risk management. Faced with a more challenging environment for the sector, we focused our efforts on preserving liquidity, protecting cash flow, and maintaining financial predictability. Our commercial strategy continued to be supported by pillars that help reduce exposure to market volatility, combining the differentiated positioning of organic sugar, hedging mechanisms for conventional sugar, ethanol marketing management, and the contribution of electricity generation to earnings stability — all of which is only possible due to our diversified product portfolio, featuring high-value-added elements that set us apart in the market. This approach allowed us to navigate the cycle with greater resilience and preserve the conditions for the continuity of our long-term strategy.

The strengthening of our business's structural foundations was also a highlight of this harvest season. We continued to evolve our corporate governance by consolidating executive forums for strategic alignment, expanding the monitoring of indicators, and strengthening mechanisms for risk oversight and decision-making support. In addition, we launched a structured program for the adoption of artificial intelligence. We also made progress in integrating business units and areas, supported by the evolution of management systems, technological advancements, and the continuous pursuit of higher quality, reliability, and data integration.

As part of this same effort, we strengthened our advisory and technical discussion framework, expanding mechanisms to monitor operational and economic-financial efficiency. These initiatives reinforce an increasingly integrated vision encompassing operational performance, risk management, sustainability, and value creation.

Sustainability was another key theme throughout the harvest season. We promoted the restructuring of the area and made progress in consolidating processes and practices aimed at meeting regulatory requirements and managing the socio-environmental issues most relevant to the business. We understand that sustainability is not an agenda separate from operations, but an integral part of how we manage risks, evaluate opportunities, and build the conditions for the Company's long-term viability.

People remain at the center of this effort. During the cycle, we approved the People Master Plan, structured around the pillars of organizational culture, talent attraction, development, and retention, with a focus on strengthening the foundations to support our expansion plan through gains in productivity, organizational development, and risk mitigation.

Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
CEO of Jalles

We have also made progress on our diversity agenda. Following an upward trend, women make up 25% of our workforce — a standout figure in an industry dominated by men. And we want to expand this agenda. The Elas em Ação program is an example of this commitment. Built on the pillars of diversity, training, leadership, and autonomy, the program promotes professional and personal development opportunities for women at the Company and in the communities where we operate, while also engaging other employees in addressing the issue to foster the necessary sociocultural changes. By encouraging training, strengthening female leadership, and expanding opportunities, the initiative contributes to building an increasingly inclusive, diverse, and welcoming environment.

For the coming cycles, our outlook is supported by competitive advantages built over our 45-year history. Among these, we highlight the operational efficiency of our units, agricultural productivity that has historically exceeded regional benchmarks, the selective expansion of irrigation as a tool for mitigating climate risks, and the diversification of our revenue base. Our consolidated positioning in higher-value-added markets, particularly in the organic products segment, also helps reduce exposure to the volatility typical of commodity markets and strengthen the predictability of cash generation.

At the same time, we maintain a prudent approach to capital allocation, prioritizing investments aligned with consistent value creation and the strengthening of our fundamentals. This vision also guided

the development of the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan, which now incorporates a pillar dedicated to technology and innovation. This new pillar brings together initiatives aimed at structuring the innovation process, strengthening our ability to increase efficiency, mitigate operational risks, and sustain competitiveness in the long term.

By combining established competitive advantages, disciplined execution, and a clear vision of the future, we continue to strengthen the conditions for expanding our competitiveness, capturing new opportunities, bolstering our resilience, and generating sustainable value for our stakeholders.

Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
CEO of Jalles

About this report

GRI 2.2. I GRI 2.3 I GRI 2.4 I GRI 2.5

Reporting Period

From April 1, 2025, to March 31, 20261
(9th consecutive edition)

Scope

- Jalles Machado Unit
- Otávio Lage Unit
- Santa Vitória Unit

Indicator Booklet

For more information on GRI and SASB indicators and our contributions to the SDGs, please refer to the indicator booklet.

Verifications and audits

- Report verification: Bureau Veritas Certification (BVC)
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Verification: Bureau Veritas Certification (BVC)
- Financial data assurance: EY

Standards and Frameworks

Global Reporting Initiative[2]:

- Universal Standards - Fundamentals 2021.
- Sector-specific standards - GRI 13 - agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries.
- Thematic standards - in accordance with our material topics.

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Agricultural Products and Biofuels.

Integrated Reporting Framework.

Comments, questions, or suggestions:
wannessa.silva@jalles.com

1 No changes were required to the information from the previous edition.
2 Indicators are highlighted throughout the text and summarized in the appendix at the end of the document.

Material topics

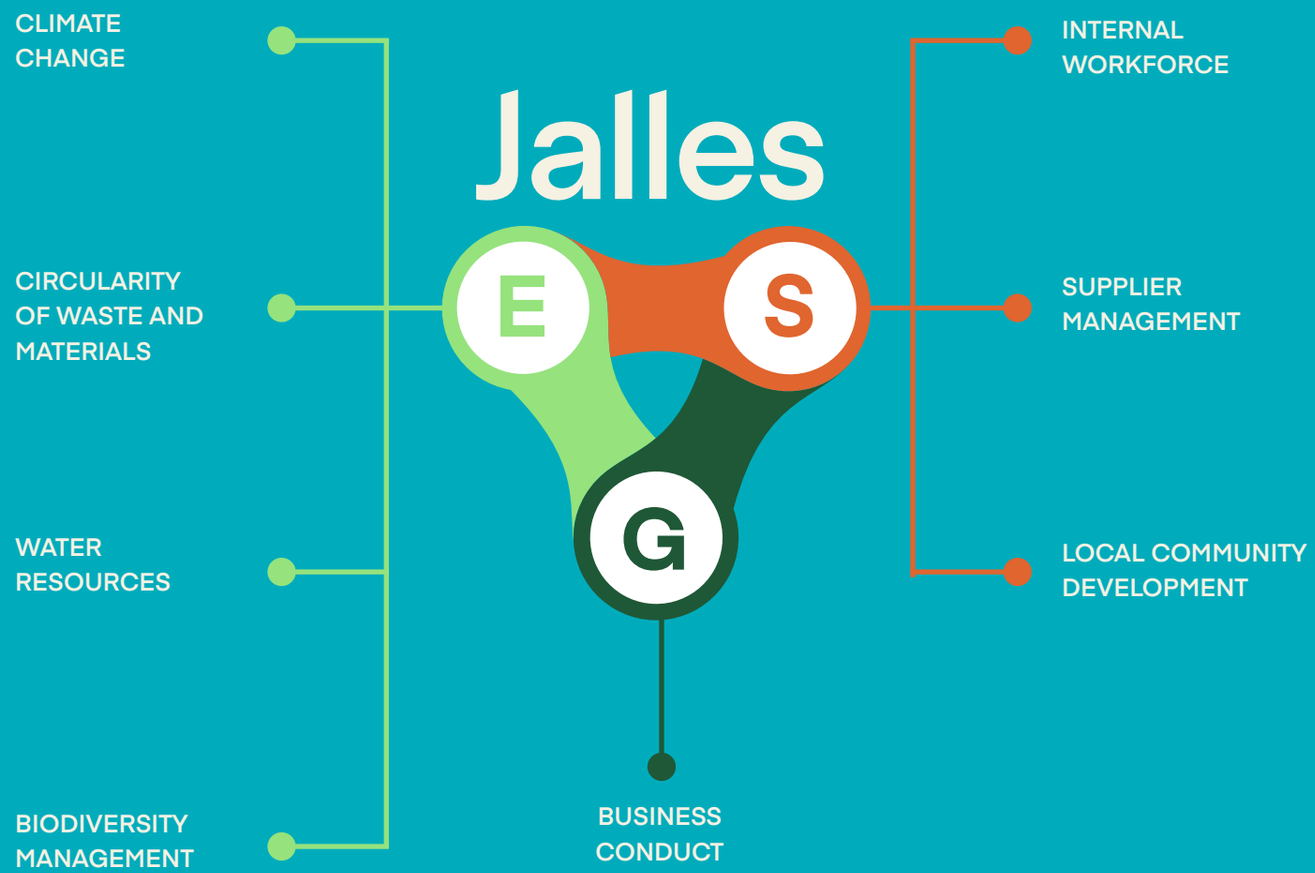
GRI 3-1 I GRI 3-2 I GRI 2.14

Our material topics were reviewed for the 2024/25 harvest based on the double materiality methodology, which considers impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our operations, as well as the implications of these factors for the Company's financial and operational performance.

The process of developing the materiality matrix involved consultation with members of the Board of Directors, who contributed with strategic insights on the issues most relevant to the business. The final validation of the material issues was carried out by the Executive Board, which is also responsible for approving this Report.

Prioritized material topics

Based on the materiality process, eight topics were prioritized across the ESG pillars (environmental, social, and governance), which guide the management of our key impacts, risks, and opportunities, as well as the content and indicators presented in this report.



Hover your mouse over the pillars to learn more.

OUR BUSINESS

GRI: 3-3

Our business model is structured around maximizing the value of sugarcane, combining agricultural efficiency, industrial innovation, and the intelligent use of resources. Starting with a single raw material, we integrate food and renewable energy production into a diversified portfolio that includes VHP sugar, organic sugar, white crystal sugar, ethanol, bioenergy, and yeast.

Our strategy is anchored in ESG principles, which guide management and decision-making across all areas of the business. Renewable energy production strengthens our contribution to the energy transition and a low-carbon economy. At the same time, VHP sugar production meets the growing global demand for food, in a context of population growth and limited new arable land, supplying sectors such as the food industry.

The production of organic sugar — a segment in which we were pioneers in the state of Goiás — expands our portfolio with products that offer higher value-added and lower environmental impact by serving markets that demand distinct consumption standards. Furthermore, it is associated with fair trade practices, which generate positive social impacts and add value to production.

In the field, we adopt principles of regenerative agriculture, focused on improving soil health, environmental preservation, and long-term productivity. In the industry, the circular economy approach guides the reuse of byproducts and waste from the production process.

This more efficient production cycle allows us to monetize sustainable practices by generating credits under RenovaBio program, in which we have high efficiency ratings. The combination of high agricultural productivity and a portfolio with greater added value contributes to greater resilience in cash flow and operating margins in the face of commodity cycle volatility, as does the combination of production and commercial strategies, which aims to better capitalize on opportunities and mitigate risks.

The business model also plays a significant role in the socioeconomic development of the regions where we operate. In Goianésia, approximately 27% of formal jobs are with Jalles. In Santa Vitória, the Company employs approximately 10% of the local population and plays an important role in income generation and the production chain.

The implementation of this model is grounded in ethical principles formalized in our beliefs and values and is guided by corporate policies and standards. It is this body of documentation that also guides the management of our processes, products, and institutional relationships, as well as being part of the governance that underpins our commitment to regulatory compliance and international standards of quality and sustainability, which has allowed us to earn various certifications throughout our history **(see here)**.

Corporate Strategy

GRI 2.12

Our corporate strategy is institutionalized in our Strategic Plan, revised in December 2025, for the 2026–2030cycle. The process involved executive leadership and managers from different areas, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, and benefited from specialized support to reinforce robustness and alignment with best practices. The Board also monitors the progress of the strategic project portfolio and tracks relevant investments, seeking to ensure alignment between strategic priorities, risk management, and business sustainability.

The main change was the creation of the Technology and Innovation pillar, which joins the existing pillars of Operational Efficiency, Markets and Business, Financial Management, and People and Culture. The new pillar consolidates initiatives aimed at structuring the innovation process.

Based on these five pillars, we guide the prioritization of the strategic project portfolio. Initiatives are evaluated based on objectives, growth opportunities, and risks associated with the business. Before approval, each project undergoes an economic feasibility analysis, a CAPEX (Capital Expenditures) review, and a clear definition of scope, to ensure discipline in resource allocation and proper alignment with strategic priorities.

In this process, projects essential to operational continuity or associated with the mitigation of critical risks are prioritized.

This model demonstrates the evolution toward a more structured approach to strategy monitoring, which incorporates all stages, from project conception to the verification of results.

Hover your mouse over the pillars to learn more details.

Strategic Plan 2026–2030
Developed with the participation of managers in cooperation with the Board of Directors

Strategic Pillars

- Operational efficiency
- Market and Business
- Financial Management
- People and Culture
- Technology and innovation

Execution and governance

- Projects prioritized based on the pillars
- Scope I Objectives I Opportunities I Risks
- Economic feasibility analysis
- CAPEX Review
- Evaluation and approval
- Board Oversight
- Periodic review of the project portfolio

Corporate Governance

GRI 2.13 I GRI 3-3

GRC and ESG

Multi-year GRC, ESG, and Quality Plans

Rating

AAA/Stable

S&P Global Ratings

B rating for climate and water resources

CDP

Capital Markets

IGCX B3 | Special Corporate Governance Stock Index

IGMN B3 | Novo Mercado Corporate Governance Equity Index

ITAG B3 | Special Tag-Along Stock Index

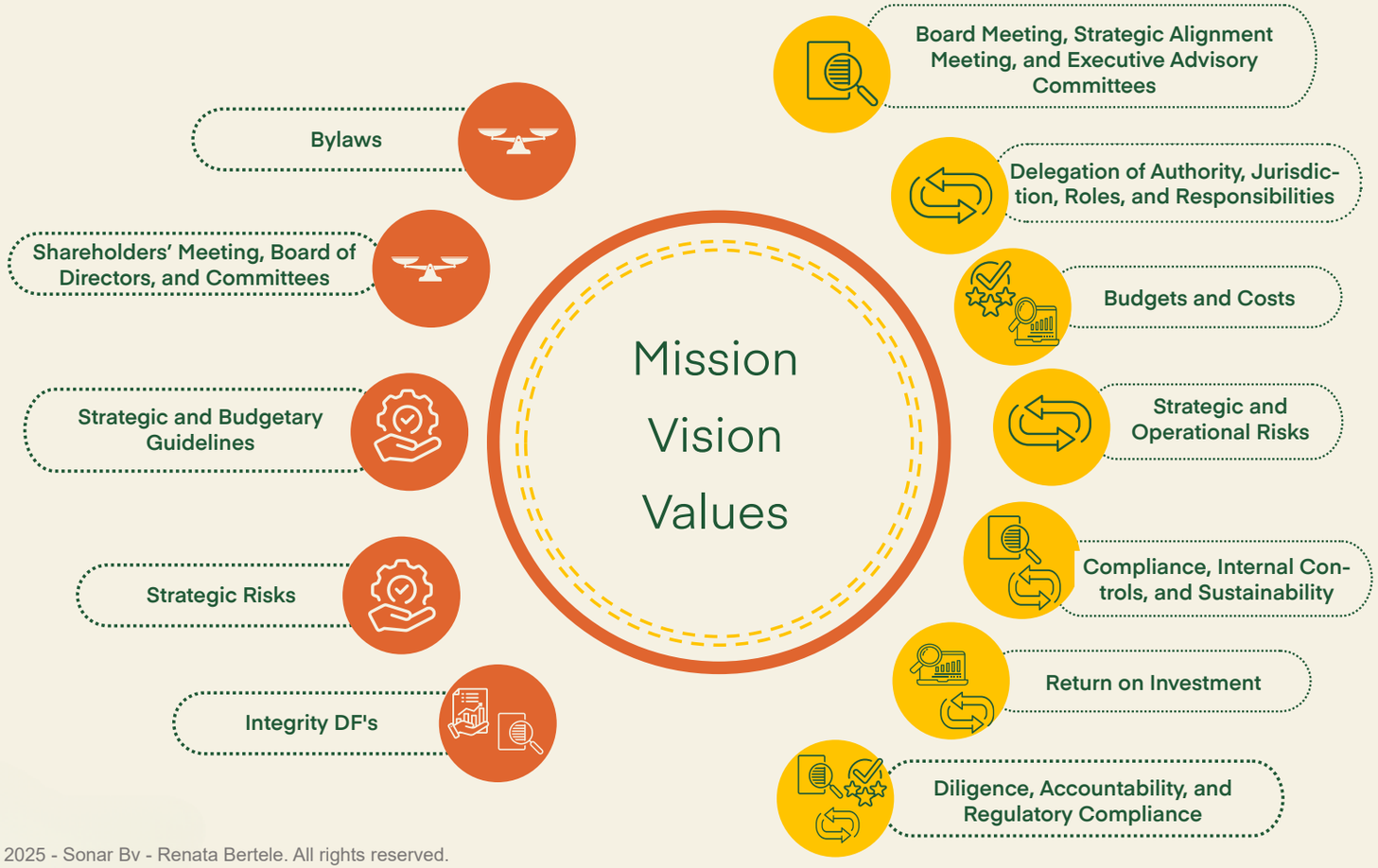
Quarterly balance sheets (since 2016)

Audited by one of the “Big Four” since 1987.

Ecossistema de **Governança** da Jalles

Corporate Governance

- Transparency
- Equity
- Accountability
- Corporate Responsibility



Executive Governance

- Transparency
- Reputation
- Results
- Longevity

Our corporate governance is evolving gradually, combining internal improvements, external validations, and strategic alignment. In the 2025/26 harvest, we made progress in consolidating the implementation of the 2024-2026 multi-year GRC and ESG plans and in establishing committees on these topics, strengthening the coordination between governance, risk management, and corporate strategy. Committees on Costs, Quality, and Standardization of Agricultural Processes were also created, comprising the five advisory committees.

Risk management also saw significant progress with the creation of a strategic risk management model (more details in the "Strategic Risk Management" section)

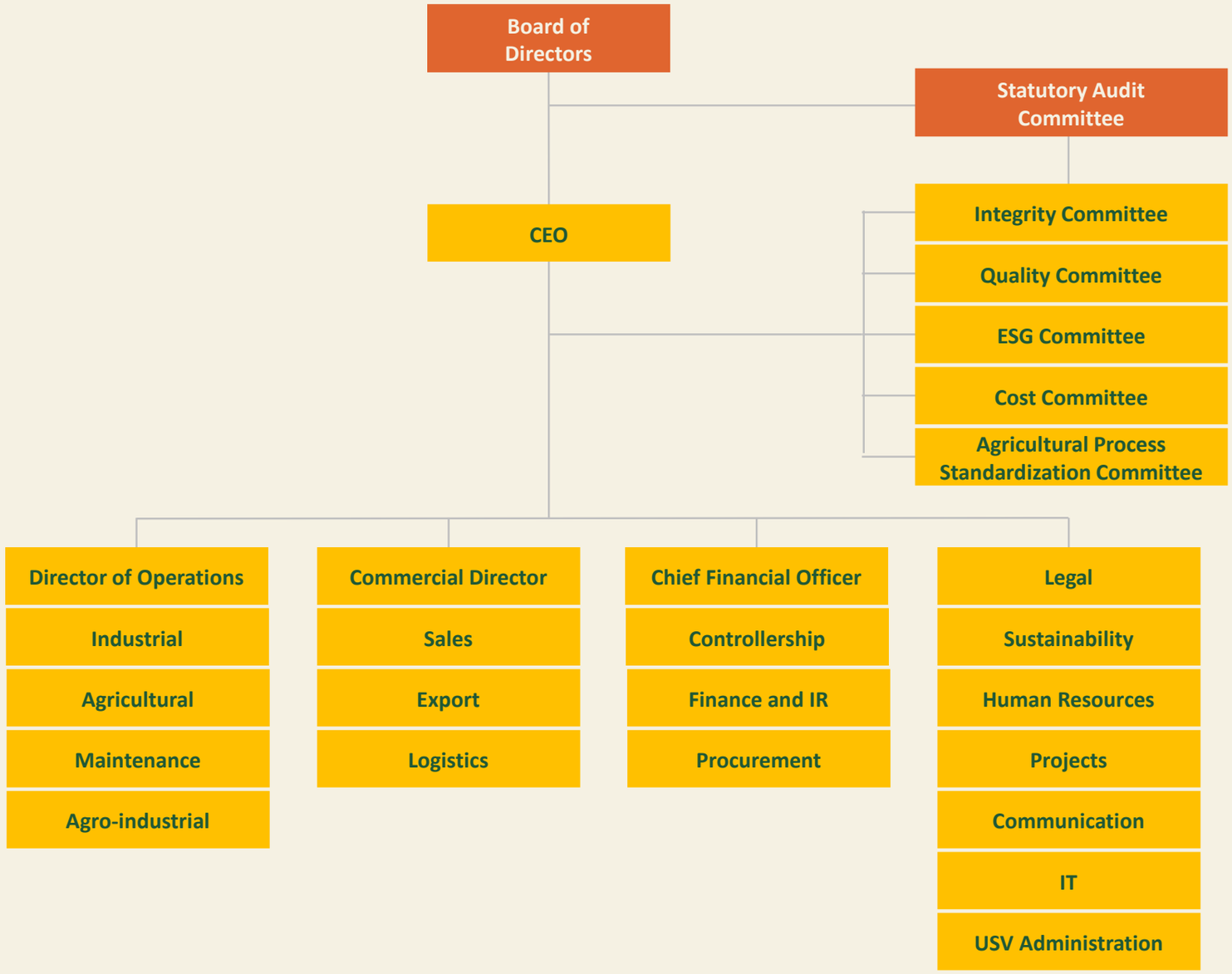
This initiative strengthens the monitoring of initiatives, increases the predictability of decisions, and contributes to the consistency of internal processes.

Governance Structure

GRI 2.9

Our corporate governance structure defines responsibilities, levels of authority, and reporting lines among decision-making bodies, supporting strategic oversight and accountability to the market.

The prohibition against holding both the positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer reinforces the independence of these spheres, strengthening the balance in decision-making and the integrity of the governance system. The only exception occurs in the event of a vacancy, subject to the provisions of Novo Mercado Regulations.



Executive Compensation

GRI 2.19 I GRI 2.20

Our Executive Compensation Policy establishes guidelines for determining the compensation of executive officers, both statutory and non-statutory, as well as members of the Board of Directors and the committees established by it. Its objective is to ensure that compensation is aligned with the Company's strategic objectives in order to contribute to the sustainability of the business and the generation of long-term value.

To ensure the segregation of duties and prevent the same person from both deciding and overseeing their own compensation, the total annual amount of executive compensation is approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, pursuant to Article 152 of Law No. 6,404/1976. Within this limit, the Board of Directors determines the individual compensation of Board members, committee members, the Chief Executive Officer, and other executive officers. It may also delegate this authority to the Chief Executive Officer.

Compensation Structure

Officers (statutory and non-statutory)

Annual fixed compensation

Salary or pro-labore + direct and indirect benefits

Position
Responsibilities
Experience

Short-term variable compensation[1]

Financial and operational targets (Company and individual)

Long-term incentive

Goals aligned with strategic planning

Outstanding performance

Board of Directors and Committees[2]

Annual fixed compensation

Pro-labore + protections and reimbursements (expense reimbursements + D&O insurance).

Time spent
Competence
Reputation
Market value
Industry benchmarking

1 The methodology may be reviewed annually to ensure alignment with the policy's objectives.
2 Board or Committee members who also hold positions on the Executive Board receive only the compensation corresponding to their role as Directors.

Board of Directors

GRI 2.11 I GRI 2.17

The Board of Directors is the Company's highest governance body, responsible for defining strategic guidelines and supervising executive management. Its main responsibilities include: defining the general business direction; approving and reviewing the budget, the business plan, and the multi-year plan; supervising the management of the Executive Board; approving the Code of Conduct and corporate policies; and expressing its opinion on the management report, the Executive Board's accounts, and the financial statements.

According to the Bylaws, the Board must consist of five to nine members, with a two-year term. At least two members or 20% of the total, whichever is greater, must be independent. Currently, due to the vice-chair's resignation announced in February 2026, the Board consists of six members, two of them are independent: the Chair and an external member, representing 33% of the total. Among the members is one woman, contributing to the body's diversity.

The Board's composition brings together members with diverse educational backgrounds and professional trajectories, including executive and governance experience in sectors such as industry, agribusiness, finance, and capital markets, as well as academic specializations and experience serving on boards and committees.

Election and evaluation of members

GRI 2.10 I GRI 2.18

Election and appointment to the Board of Directors take place at a General Meeting, which defines the criteria for member independence, considering the nominee's declaration regarding compliance with Novo Mercado requirements and the Board's assessment of this compliance. The Bylaws and Internal Regulations establish reputation requirements and rules for addressing potential conflicts of interest, and include restrictions on access to information and participation in certain discussions.

The performance evaluation of the Board, Executive Management, and Committees is structured by the Board, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Executive Appointment Policy. The process aims to assess the Board's contribution to the continuous improvement of its performance and to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the pursuit of our strategic objectives.

The evaluation is conducted annually under the leadership of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who may rely on the support of specialized external consultants. Members who have held their positions for at least 12 months since the last evaluation participate in the process.

The conclusions of the process are presented by the Chairman of the Board so that, together with its members, improvement actions related to the Board's performance can be defined.

To view the composition of the Board of Directors, click here!

Executive Board

The Executive Board acts collectively in conducting business, in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. Its main responsibilities include: preparing and submitting the budget, business plan, and multi-year plan to the Board; approving and submitting, annually, the Management Report and Financial Statements, accompanied by the Independent Auditors' Report, as well as the proposal for the appropriation of earnings; ensuring compliance with the Bylaws and the resolutions of the General Meeting and the Board of Directors; implementing the risk management policy and, whenever necessary, proposing its revision to the Board in light of changes in risks; as well as implementing and maintaining effective mechanisms, processes, and programs for monitoring and disclosing our financial and operational performance and the impacts of our activities on society and the environment.

The Executive Board shall consist of four to seven members, elected by the Board of Directors, with a two-year term, and reelection is permitted. The composition includes the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer, the Chief Commercial Officer, and the Chief Operating Officer, in addition to, at most, one director without a specific title.

Election and evaluation of members

The officers are elected by the Board of Directors and evaluated annually through a process conducted by the Board of Directors itself, based on forms completed by the members of the evaluated bodies. The evaluation considers criteria such as functioning, structure, strategic direction, quality of interactions, innovation, reinforcement of values, and ethical conduct.

The consolidated results are presented to the Board, accompanied by suggestions for action plans to improve governance practices.

To view the composition of the Board of Directors, click here!

Statutory Audit Committee

The Statutory Audit Committee is an advisory body to the Board of Directors, endowed with operational autonomy, responsible for assisting the Board in monitoring the integrity of financial information, internal controls, and risk management of the Company and its subsidiaries. Its main responsibilities include proposing to the Board the appointment, replacement, or removal of independent auditors, supervising their activities, monitoring the effectiveness of control and risk management systems — including legal and regulatory risks — as well as risk exposures, compensation policies, use of assets and expenses, evaluating transactions with related parties and their disclosures, receiving and handling reports of legal non-compliance while ensuring confidentiality, and preparing an annual summary report on its activities, conclusions, and assessment of controls, risks, and audits.

The Committee consists of three members, at least one of them must be an Independent Director and at least one of them must have recognized experience in corporate accounting, so that a single member may hold both qualifications. Currently, it consists of a chair, vice-chair, and one member, all of whom are independent and possess diverse backgrounds and experience.

Ethics, Integrity, and Controls

GRI 2.23 I GRI 2.24 I GRI 2.27

The conduct of our operations is guided by a set of corporate policies that formalize our commitments to ethics, integrity, sustainability, and corporate responsibility. This framework establishes the guidelines that direct the actions of management, employees, partners, and third parties, and strengthens transparency, regulatory compliance, and responsible decision-making.

In the 2025/2026 harvest, we reinforced this commitment with the Board of Directors' approval of the new version of the Code of Business Conduct, and we consolidated integrity as one of the foundations of corporate governance and our organizational culture. Some of our policies are:

- **Information Security Policy (ISP)**
- **Donations and Sponsorship Policy**
- **Anti-Corruption Policy**
- **Related Party Transactions Policy**
- **Risk Management Policy**

Click here to view internal policies and regulations.

Controls, Monitoring, and Response

GRI 2.16 I GRI 2-25 I GRI 2.26 I GRI 2.24

Our governance and compliance system is supported by policies, processes, and mechanisms for control, monitoring, and response, structured to prevent deviations, support the timely identification of relevant concerns, and ensure the appropriate handling of any negative impacts that may be identified.

This model provides for coordinated action of the Integrity Commission, the Audit Committee, the GRC area, and the relevant executive bodies, in order to ensure the segregation of duties, impartiality, and independence in the conduct of investigations and deliberations.

Reported incidents are assessed based on their nature, criticality, and potential impact, and may result in the adoption of corrective and disciplinary measures commensurate with the severity of the violation, in accordance with the Disciplinary Measures Policy and the Code of Conduct. Where applicable, the competent authorities are notified in accordance with current legislation.

Our control and monitoring framework also contributes to mitigating compliance risks and to the continuous monitoring of incidents related to compliance with laws and regulations during the reporting period, as shown in the table:

Compliance with Laws and Regulations *GRI 2-27*

Indicator	Number	Amount R$
2-27-a. Total number of significant instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations during the reporting period		
i. cases in which fines were imposed	None	
ii. cases in which non-monetary sanctions were imposed	None	
2-27-b. Total number and monetary value of fines for cases of non-compliance with laws and regulations occurred during the reporting period		
i. Fines for cases of non-compliance with laws and regulations that occurred during the current reporting period	52	R$ 751,371.56
ii. fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations that were paid during previous reporting periods	3	R$ 6,300.00
2-27-c. describe significant instances of noncompliance		
2-27-d. describe how it defined significant instances of non--compliance	We understand that the fines imposed during the period are of negligible value and do not relate to critical matters.	

Integrity Program and Channel

GRI 2.16 I GRI 2.25 I GRI 2.26 I GRI 2.24

Our Compliance Program supports the implementation of the Code of Conduct, corporate policies, and applicable legislation; it also promotes the dissemination of an ethical culture and the strengthening of prevention, detection, and response mechanisms related to compliance. The Code of Conduct, in turn, establishes the guidelines for the expected conduct of managers, employees, and third parties.

As part of this system, we maintain the Integrity Channel, operated by an external, independent, and specialized firm, available to internal and external audiences for reporting incidents, questions, concerns, or complaints related to ethical misconduct, inappropriate conduct, or potential violations of corporate policies and laws. Reports may be submitted either identified or anonymously, with an automatic case number generated for tracking. We do not tolerate any form of retaliation against whistleblowers acting in good faith, as this practice is considered a violation of the Code of Conduct and is subject to disciplinary action.

The Integrity Committee is responsible for overseeing the Integrity Channel operation and the enforcement of the Code of Conduct, and acts with autonomy and impartiality in evaluating incidents, deliberating on disciplinary measures, and supporting the resolution of ethical dilemmas and potential conflicts of interest. As an additional mechanism for governance and independence, reports involving members of Senior Executive Management or the Integrity Committee itself are referred to the Audit Committee.

Integrity Channel

0800 591 4168 live assistance Monday through Saturday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (toll-free)

canaldeintegridade.com.br/jalles/

jalles@canaldeintegridade.com.br

Learn more about the Integrity Program.

Anti-corruption measures and conflicts of interest

GRI 205-1 I GRI 205-2 I GRI 205-3 I GRI 2.15 I GRI 2.27

Corruption prevention and conflict of interest management are integral to our governance, risk, and compliance system, structured through the Code of Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Policy, the Risk Management Policy, the Related Party Transactions Policy, and the Compliance Program.

Our Code of Conduct expressly prohibits the offering, promising, authorizing, or granting of payments, donations, or undue advantages to public officials or third parties, as well as any practice that may constitute bribery, corruption, or the payment of kickbacks.

The management of corruption-related risks is conducted within the framework of the Compliance Program, with monitoring by the Integrity Committee and technical support from the GRC-Compliance area, responsible for coordinating initiatives to prevent fraud, combat corruption, and strengthen the ethical culture.

Anti-corruption guidelines are disseminated through training, communication efforts, and awareness initiatives, which include integration of new employees, permanent availability of the Code of Conduct in corporate channels, formal acceptance of the guidelines, promotion of the Compliance Week, and implementation of the Compliance Communication and Training Plan.

Governance bodies are also included in the target audience for training initiatives. In the 2025/26 harvest, 100% of governance body members received training on topics related to ethics, integrity, and anti-corruption. Suppliers, business partners, and service providers also receive formal guidance on expected standards of conduct and anti-corruption provisions applicable to contractual relationships. During the reporting period, 100% of the Company's operations were assessed for corruption-related risks, with no confirmed cases recorded.

The management of conflicts of interest is structured in accordance with Law No. 6,404/76, B3 Novo Mercado Regulations, the Bylaws, and our internal policies, which grant the Board of Directors the authority to decide on situations involving actual, potential, or apparent conflicts. Additionally, the Related Party Transactions Policy and the Code of Conduct guide executives, employees, and third parties regarding the need to act with integrity, transparency, and in accordance with internal standards and applicable laws.

Disclosures of conflicts of interest may be recorded in the minutes or voting statements during General Meetings and governance meetings. The Audit Committee also oversees and monitors the appropriateness of related-party transactions, in conjunction with Management and Internal Audit.

Risk Management and ESG Governance

Our risk management is structured as a formal, continuous process integrated into business activities. In the 2025/26 cycle, we reinforced the integration of the risk management model into strategy and corporate governance and strengthened the role of ESG as a second line of defense, reporting directly to the CEO, thereby expanding technical independence, the ability to issue alerts, and the integrity of the information used in decision-making forums.

Consequently, the strategy review triggers, in a coordinated manner, the review of the strategic risk matrix and portfolio, ensuring alignment with materiality, corporate objectives, and internal policies. Thus, risk is considered from the outset of defining strategic goals and projects, reinforcing risk-oriented decision-making as a tool for preserving and generating value.

The Risk Management Policy establishes the guidelines that govern this management framework. Thus, corporate risk management is integrated into the business strategy, supporting decision-making, adaptability, organizational resilience, and the generation of sustainable value over the long term. The process encompasses the identification, assessment, response, and continuous monitoring of relevant exposures, taking into account changes in internal and external contexts, including operational, regulatory, and market factors, as well as ESG aspects.

Strategic risks and other corporate risks are considered, classified by type, and assessed in an integrated manner according to their impact.

Impact dimensions:

- **Financial;**
- **Compliance;**
- **Image and reputation;**
- **Environmental;**
- **Health and safety;**
- **Food quality and safety;**
- **Operational.**

The aspects to be monitored for identification of potential risks are defined based on meetings with employees who have technical expertise in the relevant areas, as well as the evaluation of internal documentation, scenarios, and, if necessary, external assessments. Once identified, they are evaluated based on structured criteria of impact and probability, in accordance with corporate methodology, to determine their level of criticality: low, medium, high, or critical. After this step, the risk is entered into the risk map, which determines its classification for appropriate treatment.

Assessments are reviewed periodically and whenever relevant changes or significant events so require, enabling the prioritization of critical exposures and monitoring through action plans, indicators, and formal governance procedures. This, in turn, involves multiple levels to ensure segregation of responsibilities, a structured reporting flow, and continuous monitoring:

- **Board of Directors**
- **Statutory Audit Committee**
- **Executive Board**
- **Risk Managers and Owners**
- **Risk Management and Compliance**

Hover your mouse over the sections to learn more.

Fundamentals of Risk Management

Risk Management Policy

Approved by the Board of Directors on April 16, 2024.

Objective

To establish principles, guidelines, and responsibilities for identifying, assessing, and monitoring the risks inherent in the Company's activities and its industry.

References

Brazilian Code of Corporate Governance - Publicly-Held Companies (CBGC);

B3 Novo Mercado Regulations;

COSO - Enterprise Risk Management (Integrated Framework);

ABNT NBR ISO 31000:2018 - Risk Management;

IEC/FDIS 31010 - Risk Assessment Techniques.

Structural Commitments

- Integration of risk management into business operations and decision-making;
- Formal definition of roles and responsibilities;
- Establishment of exposure limits and risk tolerance;
- Continuous monitoring and improvement of the adequacy and effectiveness of the framework;
- Review of risk portfolios within a maximum of 24 months or sooner, when necessary.

Information and Technology Governance

Corporate Information Technology has been establishing itself as a strategic tool within the business model, expanding its role beyond operational support.

As a result, we have adopted a business-oriented approach, integrating infrastructure, corporate systems, cloud environments, networks, IT governance, and cybersecurity into an agenda aligned with strategic guidelines. To this end, we maintain close coordination with Internal Audit, Compliance, and decision-making bodies, including the Board of Directors, highlighting its integration into the corporate governance framework.

By establishing information security guidelines and enhancing access control mechanisms and protection of digital environments, we aim to ensure greater integrity and availability of corporate data, reinforcing the consistency of the information base that underpins decision-making and risk management.

Governance and Information Security

In the 2025/26 fiscal year, we made progress in consolidating IT Governance with the development and approval of the Information Security Policy (ISP), approved by the Board of Directors, the Statutory Audit Committee, and the Executive Board.

The formalization of the ISP represented a significant step forward in the cycle because it consolidated principles, responsibilities, and processes related to the protection of corporate information. With regard to the assignment of responsibilities, the document establishes the role of Corporate Governance in overseeing the process and that of Information Technology Governance in drafting documents and policies. This structure includes periodic compliance reports and the monitoring of technological controls.

The ISP defines principles aimed at preserving information in terms of confidentiality, integrity, availability, and non-repudiation, as well as authenticity and privacy. These principles guide specific policies related to authentication, access control, information classification, vulnerability management, incident response, and the appropriate use of technological resources. In this way, it establishes a regulatory framework aligned with business needs.

In the area of cybersecurity, since 2022 we have accumulated approximately R$ 10 million in investments aimed at strengthening digital protection mechanisms. Among the initiatives implemented, the following stand out: development of a cyber defense strategy focused on reducing the attack surface, network segmentation, identity and access management, application of patches (software updates to correct vulnerabilities or security flaws in systems), continuous monitoring, penetration testing, and protection of applications and endpoints (physical or virtual devices that connect to a network), with oversight by governance bodies.

The consolidation of this technological and regulatory framework complements and strengthens the organization and reliability of corporate data. The standardization and integration of systems enhance the traceability of information and reinforce its quality, contributing to greater consistency in internal processes, supporting operational efficiency, and ensuring the reliability of information used in strategic decision-making.

Privacy and Personal Data Protection (LGPD)

GRI 3-3:

Privacy and the protection of personal data are integrated into Information Governance and Information Security and are considered fundamental elements of our corporate governance, the ethical conduct of our business, and the relationship of trust with our employees, customers, suppliers, investors, and communities. The processing of personal data, therefore, is carried out in accordance with the General Personal Data Protection Law (Law No. 13,709/2018 - LGPD).

This commitment is formalized through the Privacy and Personal Data Protection Policy, available internally, and the Website Privacy Policy, available to the public.

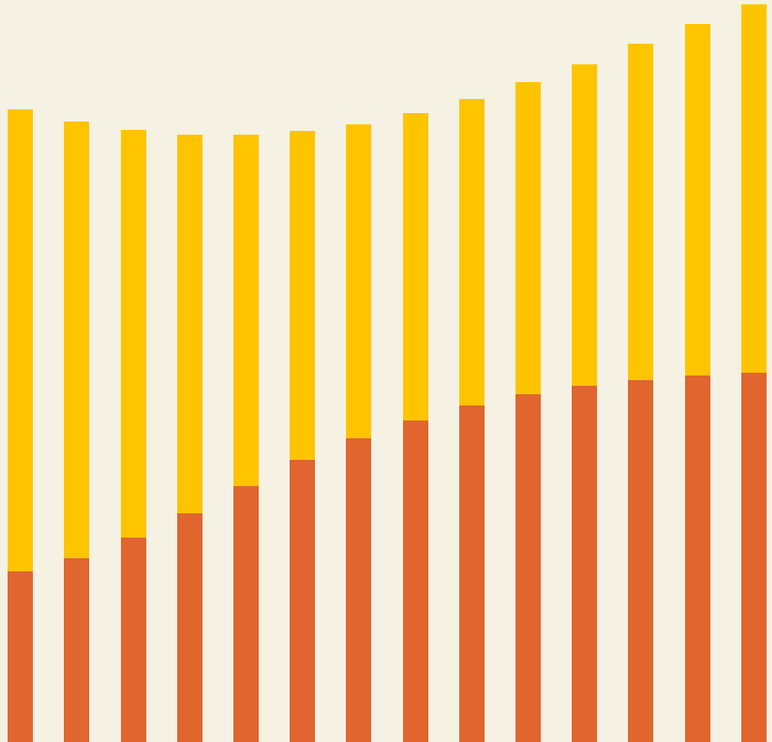
Personal data protection is also part of the scope of monitored compliance risks, in alignment with our corporate risk management model.

In the 2025/26 harvest, we advanced the consolidation of this area by defining principles focused on confidentiality, integrity, availability, authenticity, and privacy of information.

Genesis Program

Established in December 2022, Genesis organized the necessary initiatives to consolidate our systems, processes, and technological infrastructure.

The program supports the standardization of routines, the harmonization of system environments, and the consolidation of technological foundations, thereby reducing operational asymmetries and strengthening information governance. As a result, it enhances integration among units, reinforces the reliability of corporate data, and supports the execution of the strategy.



PROJECT

Nexus

Connections that drive our future!

With investment of approximately R$ 20 million, Nexus Project represents the most significant systemic consolidation initiative within the Genesis Program. Its purpose is to integrate SAP environments of UJM and USV into a single, updated platform, eliminating parallel structures and promoting the harmonization of corporate processes.

By unifying the two environments, the project consolidates data, standardizes controls, and establishes a single systemic foundation for the Company's operations. This involves modernization and integration of existing systems, a critical initiative for operational stability and the integrity of corporate information.

Thus, Nexus Project is materializing, at the systemic level, the technological integration driven by the Genesis Program, consolidating the infrastructure that underpins governance, controls, and information reliability.

Key impacts

Operational

Process integration and elimination of systemic redundancies.

Controls and compliance

Strengthening of access segregation and profiles, with greater adherence to governance best practices.

Decision-making

Provision of consolidated information in a single environment.

Financial

Streamlining the maintenance of separate environments and long-term investments.

Data Quality

Unification of the corporate database, enhancing traceability and consistency.

Governance and risk management

Reduction of risks associated with fragmented environments and strengthening of technological controls.

SHARED VALUE

How we generate and share value

Capitals

Human
5,766 employees who contribute to our business and help us create and materialize value for society.

Manufactured
3 operational units and agricultural equipment with embedded technology.

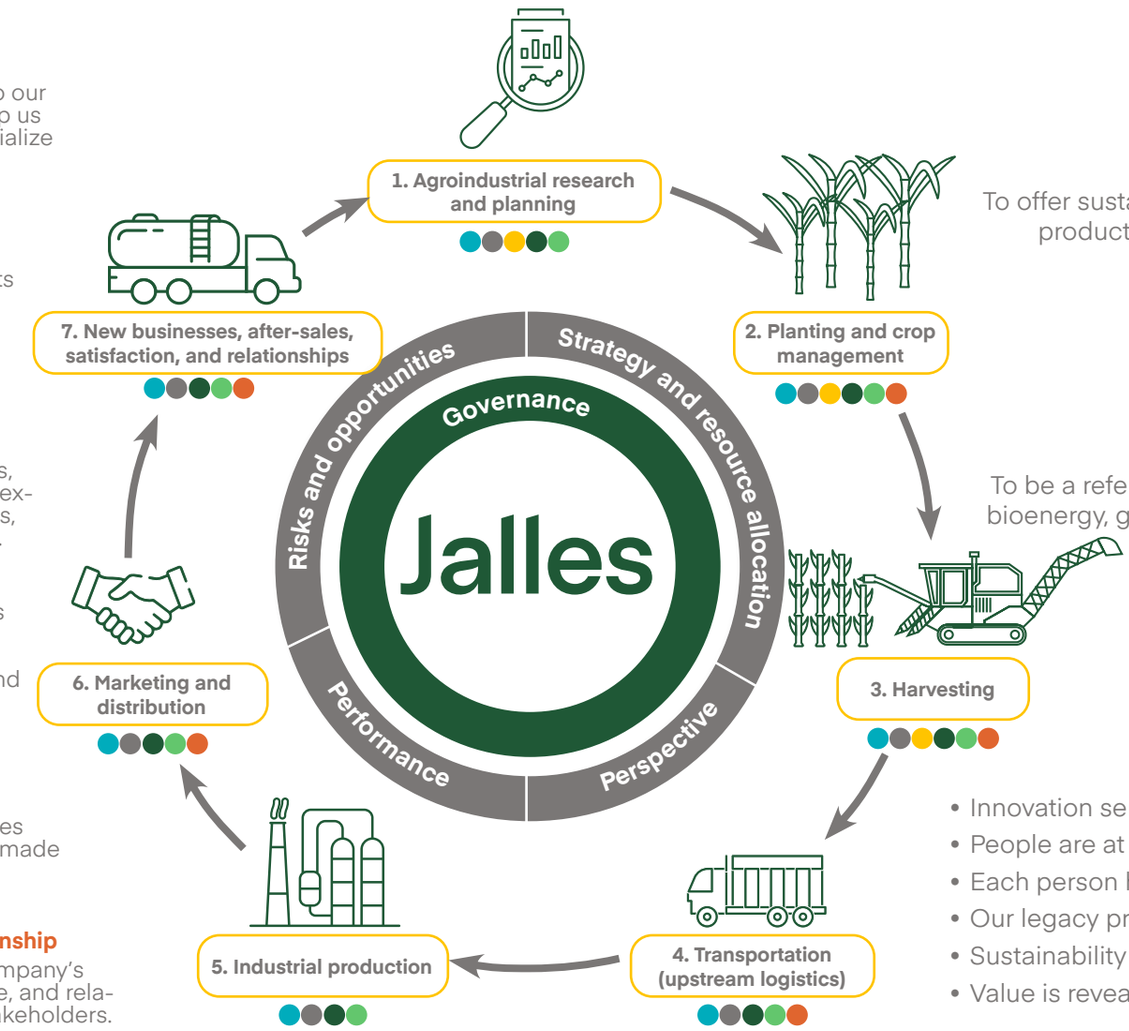
Intellectual
Board of directors, executive board, experienced leaders, and partnerships.

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

Financial
Financial resources and investments made and received.

Social and relationship
Suppliers, the company's license to operate, and relationships with stakeholders.

Value chain



Mission

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

Vision

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

Values

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

Diversified portfolio with sustainable, high value-added products.

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

Biofuel
Anhydrous, hydrous, and organic ethanol

Renewable energy
Bioenergy and biogas

Hygiene
Sanitizers and cosmetics

Animal feed
Yeast

Value Creation Model

GRI 3-3 I GRI 2.6 I GRI 201-1

Our longevity stems from the consistency of our business model and our ability to adapt it with responsibility, discipline, and strategic vision across economic and climate cycles.

Starting with sugarcane, we have developed a diversified portfolio of products, such as sugar, ethanol, electricity, and co-products, generating multiple revenue streams through full utilization of biomass and integration of field, industry, and market.

The strategy is the instrument that guides how this model creates and enhances value generation over time. Through it, we direct resource allocation, prioritize initiatives, and conduct our operations, with governance serving as the cross-cutting foundation that underpins our practices, decisions, and relationships with stakeholders. This direction is underpinned by strategic pillars that are detailed in the chapters of this report: **Operational Efficiency**, **Markets and Business**, and **Financial Management**. Complementarily, themes such as **Technology and Innovation**, as well as **People and Culture**, strengthen the business's capacity for evolution and the development of our teams.

At the same time, recognizing that all productive activity involves risks and externalities, we have incorporated institutional controls and guidelines to ensure that value creation is linked to active risk management and the responsible handling of socio-environmental impacts, with a focus on asset preservation, efficient resource use, and applicable regulatory compliance.

As a result, value creation is accompanied by the sharing of this value with relevant stakeholders and dimensions of the business ecosystem:

Social value	Related to people and relationships (employees, communities, and other stakeholders), through development, working conditions, training, and the socio-economic impacts of the business.
Environmental value	Associated with the environment and the rational use of natural resources, including efficiency, circularity, and reduction of externalities linked to operations.

Value creation is also reflected in the Value Added Statement (VAS). Based on the consolidated financial statements for the 2025/26 harvest, R$ 1,756,715 thousand was distributed to employees, the government, lenders, shareholders, and society.

The evolution of our value creation model requires continuous capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation. As a new pillar of the 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, Technology and Innovation also demand an institutional structuring of the concept of innovation.

Based on recognized references, such as the Oslo Manual, for the conceptual definition of what characterizes innovation, and the ISO 56000 family of standards, which provides conceptual consistency and organizes the innovation management process, we have built the foundations of a framework that positions innovation as a continuous process, integrated into the cycle of planning, execution, monitoring, and review (the PDCA methodology, standing for Plan, Do, Check, and Act).

The process was designed to integrate inspiration, ideation, technical and scientific development, proof of concept, value creation, and new business, anchored in our values, the Code of Conduct, and Strategic Planning.

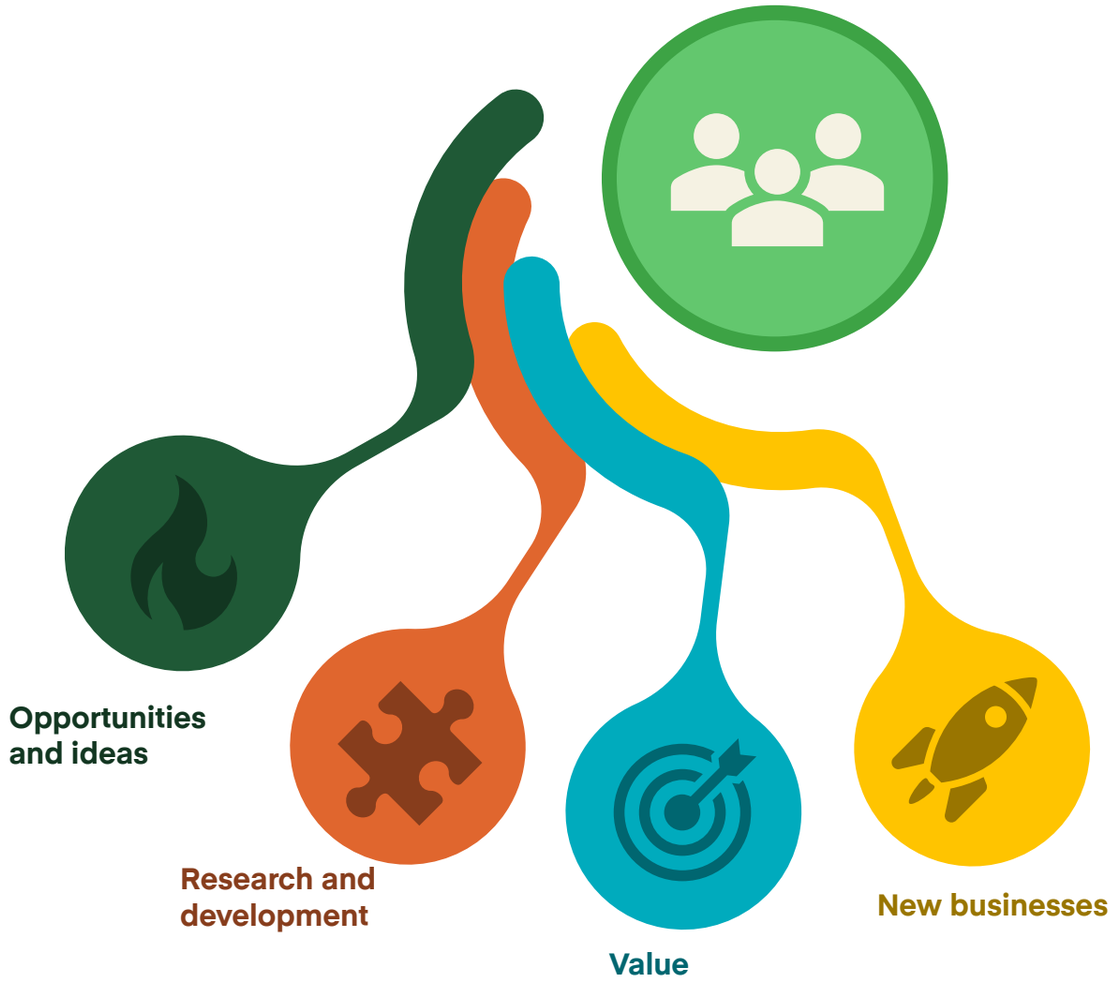
By consolidating the principles that guide this movement, we have formalized our Innovation Policy.

The document highlights humanity at the center, sustainability as the essence, collaboration and diversity, the courage to transform, and a focus on the customer. In addition, it outlines the guidelines that prioritize initiatives to reduce environmental impacts, increase energy efficiency, develop sustainable products, and enhance the experience of customers and partners, reinforcing the alignment between innovation and generation of economic, environmental, and social value.

In addition, we expanded our external connections, for example, through the Innovation workshop held at the three units with the participation of directors and managers to present the framework and reinforce its role as a lever for competitiveness and growth sustainability. The event also aimed to map existing initiatives in these areas, increase transparency regarding ongoing projects, and reduce the fragmentation of efforts, while acknowledging cultural challenges that still exist, such as the decentralization of initiatives and the fear of sharing ideas.

Innovation as a mechanism for value creation

Innovation management is structured around four strategic pillars:



Hover your mouse over the pillar icons to learn more.

To capture ideas and opportunities, we conduct a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis, through which we seek to identify strategic areas where innovation can generate value, whether by overcoming internal challenges or by exploring external opportunities.

Internal initiatives, such as the "Award--Winning Idea" program, also contribute to this process by incentivizing employees, through awards, to contribute innovative suggestions. Another practice in this regard is the promotion of thematic ideation campaigns, aligned with specific organizational challenges and strategic planning goals. These campaigns can be conducted in the form of marathons, creative workshops, or innovation days. Identifying specific areas for improvement is also a valuable source of ideas. These areas may arise from internal audits, indicator analyses, non-compliance reports, or operational feedback.

Other complementary methods include direct observation of operations, benchmarking against other companies or industries, collecting feedback from customers, partners, and suppliers, and analyzing operational and managerial data. All these approaches help reveal unmet needs, opportunities for differentiation, and bottlenecks that can be resolved through innovation.

The governance of this strategic pillar is structured across three levels, establishing formal procedures, information flow, and continuous monitoring of initiatives:

Innovation Governance

Strategic level

Executive Board
The Executive Board directs initiatives in accordance with strategic planning

Tactical Level

Managers of the industrial plants (UOL, UJM, and USV), the Agricultural Division, and the Administrative Division provide tactical direction.

Operational Level

Represented by the Project Office, responsible for monitoring initiatives.

By the end of the 2025/26 harvest, we consolidated the foundations of our innovation system: defining the conceptual framework, formalizing the policy, establishing governance, activating internal mobilization mechanisms, and strengthening external connections.

Resumed in the 2025/26 harvest, the Award-Winning Idea Program resulted in the registration of 645 innovation ideas, which became part of a fixed portfolio.

Types of Innovation

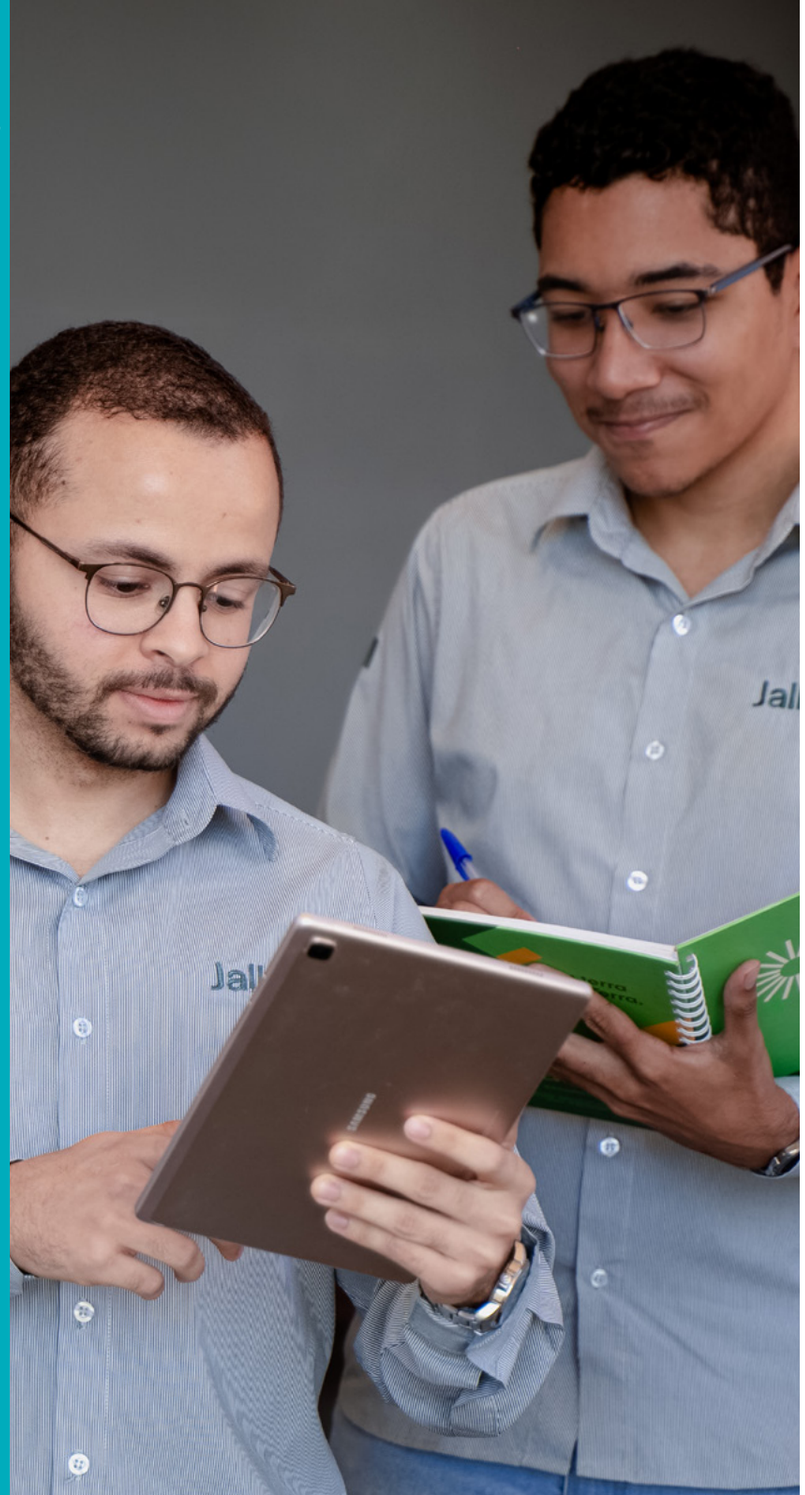
Innovation can take place in different dimensions of the organization, and can involve products, processes, management models, and solutions aimed at generating economic, social, and environmental value:

Product innovation: refers to the introduction of new or significantly improved goods or services that generate perceived value. The innovative product can be tangible (such as physical equipment) or intangible (such as a service or software).

Process innovation: concerns the implementation of new or significantly improved methods of production or delivery, aimed at increasing efficiency, reducing costs, or improving quality, in order to contribute to continuous improvement and/or promote gains in productivity, sustainability, and safety. Examples include changes in techniques, equipment, software, logistics, or operational methods.

Organizational innovation: involves the adoption of new management practices, organizational structures, or ways of engaging with external partners, with the aim of improving the company's performance through changes in culture, governance, or the way work is conducted. This type of innovation is essential for competitiveness. Its management must be integrated into the organization's strategy, with leadership and a culture that foster experimentation and learning.

Social innovation: refers to the development of new solutions that address social needs, promote inclusion and equity, or improve quality of life. Therefore, it must generate not only economic value but also social and environmental value, contributing to collective well-being. It may involve new business models, public services, community initiatives, or accessible technologies.



Value chain and stakeholders

GRI 2.6 I GRI 2.29

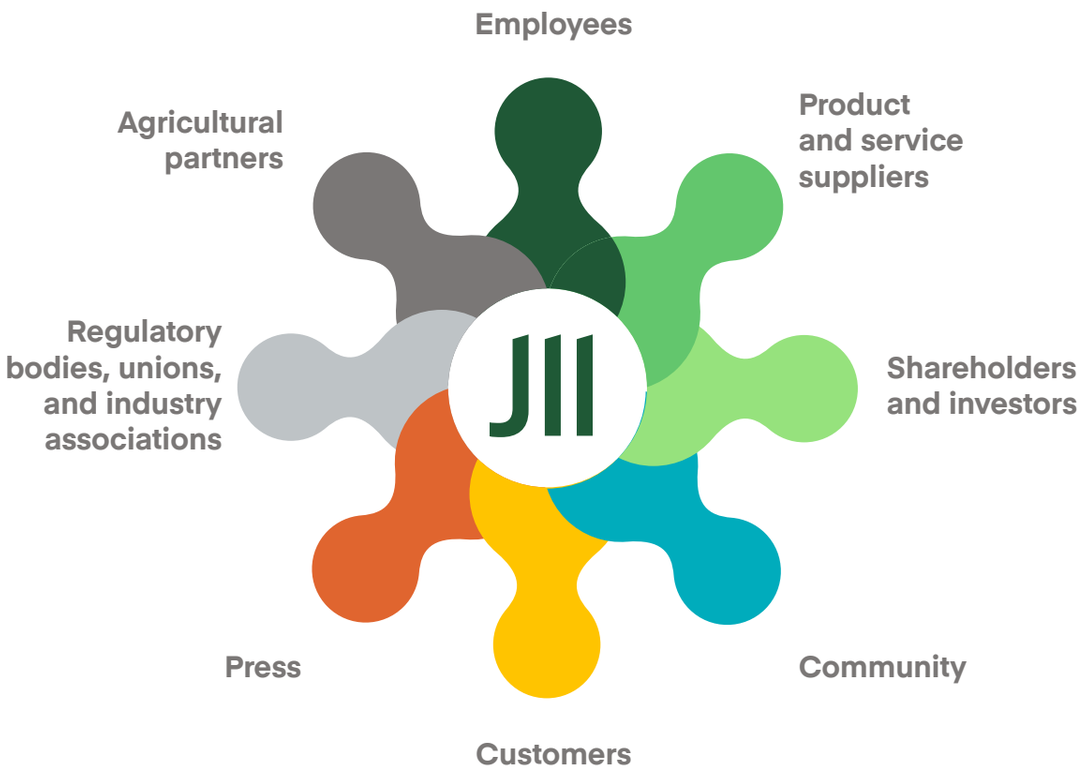
Our value chain extends beyond the boundaries of our direct operations, ranging from sugarcane agricultural production to institutional relationships and after-sales service. This integrated structure allows us to understand how value is created across the different stages of production and which stakeholders are directly impacted by or influence each phase of the process:

- **Sugarcane agricultural production** - rural workers, local communities, suppliers of agricultural inputs, and environmental and regulatory agencies.
- **Supplies and suppliers** - suppliers of goods and services, financial institutions, and regulatory agencies (MAPA and environmental and labor agencies).
- **Industrial processing (mills) –** industrial employees, senior management, regulatory agencies, and surrounding communities.
- **Cogeneration and byproducts -** the electricity grid, energy buyers and animal feed suppliers, regulatory agencies, and society.
- **Logistics and distribution –** logistics operators, customers, and communities along the routes.
- **Marketing and customers –** industrial customers, distributors, the international market, and investors.
- **After-sales and institutional relations –** communities, civil society organizations, government, media, and society at large.

This integrated approach highlights that the generation of economic value is intrinsically linked to the responsible management of relationships established at every link in the chain.

Engagement with stakeholders occurs throughout the different stages of the value chain and is guided by formal instruments, including the Code of Conduct, the Human Rights Policy, the Procurement and Supplier Relations Policy, and the Integrity Channel. On the one hand, it serves as a way for us to share our values and align expected conduct. On the other hand, it provides feedback to our continuous improvement process, which fosters the creation and sharing of long-term value.

Stakeholder Group



Hover your mouse over the names of the stakeholder groups to learn more.

Strategic supplier management and value protection

GRI 408-1 I GRI 409-1 I GRI 3-3

Supplier management is structured as a strategic tool for generating and protecting value. This relationship is formally guided by the Purchasing and Supplier Relations Policy, the Human Rights Policy, and the Code of Conduct.

In this context, we do not tolerate practices such as child labor, forced labor or labor analogous to slavery, human trafficking, or any violations of labor rights. We also require respect for freedom of association and applicable laws. These guidelines not only ensure compliance but also serve as a mechanism to protect the value generated by the business model by reducing reputational, regulatory, and operational exposures. The Human Resources department monitors this issue and ensures that all employees receive the Code of Conduct during the onboarding process and that a channel is available for reporting situations related to misconduct.

In practice, we conduct specific assessments for critical suppliers, analyzing risks associated with corruption, negative media coverage, harassment, and illegal practices, which allows us to identify potential vulnerabilities and take preventive action.

By structuring value chain management with objective criteria and monitoring mechanisms, we expand our ability to anticipate risks and reinforce the integrity of our business model, ensuring that the generation of economic value is aligned with social responsibility.

In the 2025/26 harvest, among registered suppliers::

- No cases of risk of child labor were identified.
- No cases of forced or slave-like labor were identified.

Membership in associations

GRI 2.28 I SASB-RR-BI-530a.2

Our involvement in industry associations expands our capacity for long-term growth and protection and contributes to the institutional strengthening of the sector, regulatory dialogue, and the development of agendas aligned with sustainable development. It also enables us to support initiatives aimed at a low-carbon, regenerative, and organic economy, such as increasing the use of biofuels.

We participate in ADIAL, with a seat on the board of directors; in FIEG, whose Fiscal Council is chaired by our CEO; and in the Ethanol Manufacturing Industry Union of the State of Goiás, where he also serves as vice-chair of the Deliberative Council.

Membership in associations *GRI 2-28*

Associations/Organizations/ Institutions	Seat on the Governance Council	Participation in projects and committees	Financial contribution	Representative of the participating organization
Commercial, Industrial and Services Association of the State of Goiás (ACIEG)	☑		☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Association for Industrial Development of the State of Goiás (ADIAL)		☑	☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil (AMCHAM)	☑	☑	☑	Ludmilla Gratão
Chamber of Store Managers. ADIAL		☑	☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Brazilian Association of Automation GS1 - BRAZIL			☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Minas Gerais Bioenergy and Sugar Industry Association (SIAMIG)	☑	☑	☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Brazilian Association of Toy Manufacturers (ABRINQ)		☑	☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Federation of Industries of the State of Goiás (FIEG)			☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Goianésia Rural Union		☑	☑	Otávio Lage de Siqueira Filho
Regional Medical Council (CRM)			☑	Edmar Moreira Guimarães, Ricardo Francisco Neves

Integrating the SDGs into our strategy

To assess the impact and scope of value creation from our strategic pillars, we reviewed, in the 2025/26 harvest, how our business contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). And, to maximize our contribution, we also included alignment with the SDGs among the criteria for prioritizing strategic projects. To this end, we evaluate projects, investments, and initiatives not only from a financial perspective but also by considering their contribution to sustainable development, which broadens the analysis of risks and opportunities in a more macro sense and strengthens the process of sharing value with society.

We are fully committed to the selected SDGs, and our contribution is structured as shown in the image below:

MAIN FOCUS ON THE SDGs

We focus our efforts on the SDGs on which our activities have direct impact, whether because they are related to our strategy, our products, or our industry.

COMMITMENTS TO THE SDGs

We have made commitments to these SDGs related to our activities with moderate impact, based on our material sustainability themes and the key initiatives we have supported in recent years..

Strategic pillar	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Operational Efficiency		◎					◎		🤝			◎	◎		🤝		
Market and business		◎	◎				◎								🤝		
Financial Management			🤝	◎	🤝		◎	◎				◎					🤝
People and culture			◎	◎	🤝			◎									
Technology and innovation		◎						◎	🤝			◎	◎				

See the details of our contributions to the SDGs in the Indicators Workbook attached at the end of this document.

SHARING SOCIAL VALUE

GRI 413-1 | GRI 3-3

Our deep-rooted presence in the communities where we operate is reflected in the composition of our board of directors, which is made up of professionals with strong ties to the local reality. This aspect defines our history and highlights how our growth has always been linked to the strengthening of the region.

Currently, this relationship is manifested through job creation, income generation, and revitalization of the local economy. In addition to the economic impact resulting from our operations, we have established permanent institutional mechanisms for social investment. Furthermore, our business model has a socio-environmental impact, particularly through mechanisms associated with fair trade, which establish organized ways of generating and allocating resources for social purposes. In other words, the business generates value; this value is organized through institutional instruments and governance mechanisms; and it returns to the region in the form of recurring socioeconomic development, through job and income creation, workforce training, and the strengthening of the regional production chain.

Local Communities *GRI 413-1*

Local Communities	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total number of units	2	2	3
Impact assessments and development programs	2	2	2
Units with local engagement programs	2	2	2
Units with a volunteer program	2	2	2
Participants in volunteer programs	0	0	0
Number of complaints from local communities	0	0	0
% of operations involving local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	100	100	67%
% of units with local engagement programs	100	100	67%
% of Units with Local Development Programs Based on Local Community Needs	100	100	67%
% of units with social impact assessment	100	100	67%
% of Units that publicly disclosed the results of social impact assessments	100	100	67%

Note: In 2025, we began including the USV unit in the overall calculation.

Social investments

GRI 203-1

As a permanent institutional instrument, we rely on Jalles Machado Foundation, a public utility entity recognized by State Law No. 12,883/96 and maintained jointly with Otávio Lage Group.

The Foundation carries out projects focused on inclusion, professional training, the promotion of education, and environmental preservation in the communities where we operate. Among its initiatives is Luiz Cesar de Siqueira Melo School, which serves elementary school students and provides scholarships to employees' children, according to defined criteria.

In the environmental sphere, we carry out actions to preserve and restore the environment, aligned with our sustainability strategy, including support for the protection of Cerrado and conservation of natural resources. In the social sphere, we promote inclusion and equity through projects focused on education and health, impacting families and communities. In the economic sphere, we train youth and adults, expanding employment opportunities and strengthening the local economy.

In addition to the Foundation's activities, we make investments aimed at strengthening local capacities and improving the quality of life in the municipalities where we operate, as well as supporting community services and coordinating with municipal agencies to improve health, education, and housing.

In the 2025/26 harvest season, we allocated R$ 985,150 to social investments and support for infrastructure and services, compared to the R$ 846,100 invested in the 2024/25 harvest season, which benefited approximately 3,900 people, including children, youth, and the elderly, as well as about 30 animals. The variation observed during the period is associated with the needs assessment process, which guides the inclusion or discontinuation of projects based on the demands identified in the communities.

Investment management includes internal cash flow controls, monitoring of financial reporting, and validation of funds in accordance with the donation terms established for each project. The assessment of beneficiary satisfaction is the responsibility of the supported institutions. There are no specific targets related to this topic.

Social Value of Fair Trade

Mechanisms linked to fair trade complement this social investment structure. Premiums resulting from Fair Trade and Fair For Life social certifications are allocated to social projects, in accordance with the guidelines established by the certifying bodies, at units located in Goiás, since Santa Vitória is not yet included in the scope of these certifications.

Social and environmental requirements are verified through periodic audits and applied throughout the entire production chain. This model establishes a formal and continuous flow of resource generation and allocation directly linked to the commercial performance of certified products. In this way, the sharing of social value is incorporated into the economic logic of the operation, with predefined criteria, structured governance, and traceability of the resources allocated.

The management of these resources is conducted by the Fair Trade Committee (CCJ). The committee is responsible for deciding on the allocation of resources, monitoring project implementation, and ensuring compliance with certification standards.

In the 2025/26 harvest, the Committee initiated a restructuring process focused on institutional strengthening. This initiative was motivated by the identification of opportunities for improvement in document organization and operational structure, as well as by recommendations from certifying bodies, which indicated the need to expand projects fully geared toward the internal audience, especially employees.

Based on this assessment, a review of the governance model was conducted, focusing on greater robustness, transparency, and predictability in resource management. Among the measures implemented and currently underway, the following stand out:

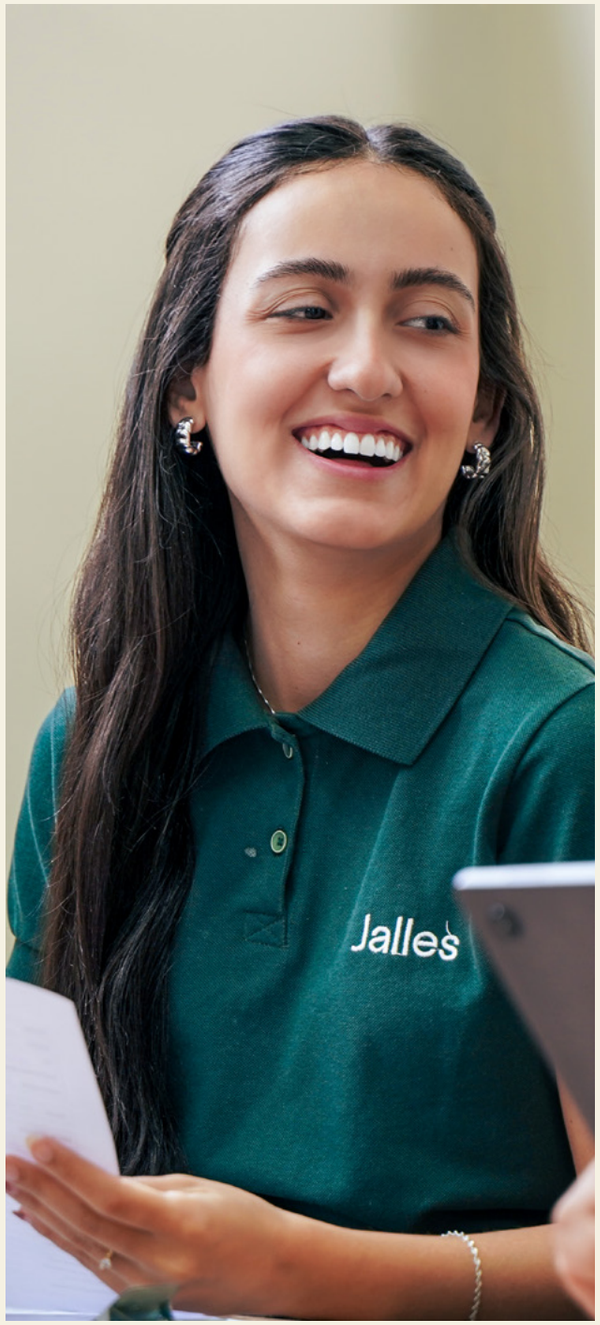
- Drafting of new internal regulations;
- Formalization of the election process for reelection;
- External audit to validate procedures;
- Establishment of a separate CNPJ;
- Planning for dedicated administrative support;
- Document organization;
- Development of performance and impact indicators;
- On-site visits and systematic monitoring of projects;
- Prioritization methodology with weighted criteria;
- Structured needs assessment.

This review aims to evolve into a more structured model that includes indirect effects. The assessment of the operational impacts of productive activities is carried out through an integrated management system, which represents an opportunity for greater integration between impact analysis and social investment prioritization processes.

Among the prioritized challenges for the coming cycles is the improvement of communication and employee engagement regarding the functioning and objectives of the Fair Trade Committee, through the use of more accessible language and strategies that enhance understanding and participation.

With this structure, our social initiatives are organized in an integrated manner within the local community, based on formal criteria, improved measurement of results, adoption of legal validation tools, establishment of governance frameworks, and reporting to the executive board, which strengthens control mechanisms, transparency, and expansion of the positive impact generated.

In the 2025/26 harvest season, we supported various initiatives, such as Casa da Sopa Fraterna, Comunidade Somar community project, the social initiative Projeto Coração de Mães, and Canta Coração Project, linked to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish. We also supported the Renal Association and the CAEGO equine therapy project, which helps expand their service capacity. Specifically for employees, we renovated the Coopergasa Employee Club.



HR Organization Chart

Fair Trade Committee

SHARING ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

GRI 101-1 | GRI 101-2

We share environmental value through practices integrated into our operations, focusing on responsible waste management, efficient and strategic water use, and biodiversity conservation — issues that are material to our business.

These areas are directly linked to operational efficiency, legal compliance, mitigation of environmental impacts, and environmental commitment across all our Company's activities, strengthening the resilience of our operations and the regions where we operate.

Our Environmental Policy serves as the institutional guide for our environmental management, which is integrated into corporate governance. As such, it ensures compliance with current legislation, adoption of best practices, and reinforces our commitment to sustainability and social and environmental responsibility.

Our areas designated for expansion obtain authorization from competent environmental agencies, in accordance with applicable legislation. As a guideline, we use areas that have been previously altered by human activity —that is, areas that have already undergone significant changes resulting from human action over time — in order to minimize environmental impacts resulting from sugarcane cultivation.

Currently, we have 116,242.64 ha of arable land, distributed among the units —UJM (40,566.74 ha), UOL (32,826.07 ha), and USV (42,849.83 ha). Part of these areas is dedicated to organic sugarcane cultivation: 17,428.59 ha at UJM and 5,104.84 ha at UOL. This form of cultivation helps reduce environmental impacts, preserve natural resources, and improve soil quality. The organic system also adds value to the product, creates jobs — since it requires greater human involvement — and promotes safer working conditions, making the business more sustainable in the long term.

To mitigate the actual and potential negative impacts arising from our activities, our environmental management team includes a multidisciplinary group responsible for conducting technical studies and continuously monitoring the impacts generated, as well as for conducting preliminary analyses of areas designated for expansion and renovation. In addition, since the start of operations, advanced technologies have been used to plan and execute the stages of forest management, restoration, and, subsequently, activities related to silvicultural practices.

Waste Management and Circularity

GRI 3-3 I GRI 306-1 I GRI 306-2 I GRI 306-3 I GRI 306-4 I GRI 306-5

99.98% of generated waste is reused, contributing to global circularity.

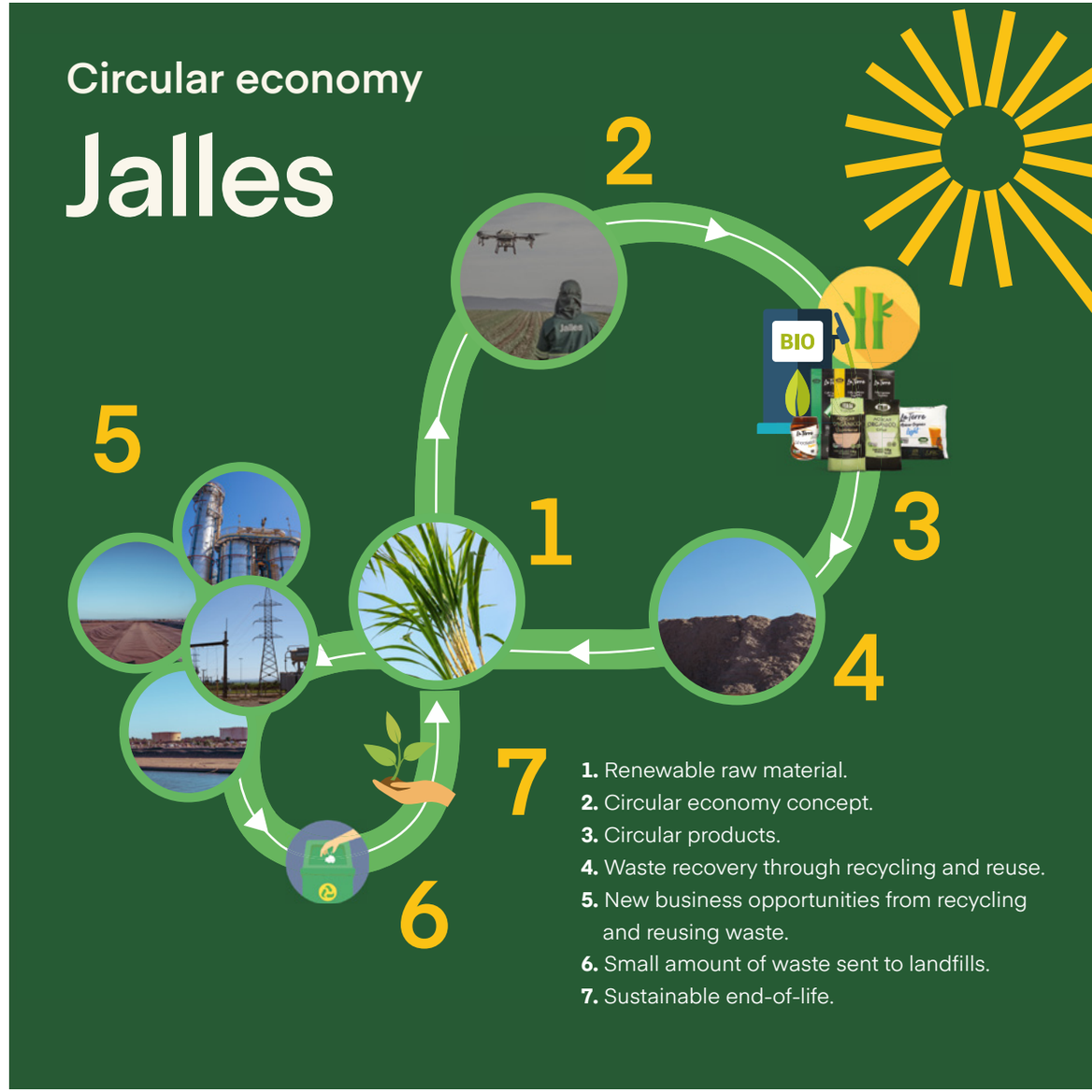
Our agro-industrial model is structured around a circularity approach. Most of the waste generated in the production process is reincorporated into the system itself by converting byproducts into inputs, which reduces the need for final disposal. In the 2025/26 harvest, of the 5,600,872.98 tons of waste generated, 5,599,899.25 tons were diverted from disposal, meaning that only 973.72 tons were sent to final disposal.

Vinasse, the main waste product of ethanol production process, is reused for fertigation of sugarcane fields and to feed the UOL biodigester. Sugarcane bagasse is used for energy generation. Other byproducts, such as filter cake and ash, are returned to the agricultural cycle through composting. This reinforces the integration between the industrial and agricultural stages. Another example of byproduct reuse is Yeast Cream, which undergoes a drying process and is transformed into an ingredient for animal feed. This circularity reduces environmental risks, strengthens operational efficiency, and consolidates the non-linear process as an intrinsic feature of our business model.

Even with this positive performance, we have identified opportunities for improvement in operational waste management, particularly in the areas of organization, data consolidation, and logistics efficiency.

The main change involves centralizing waste management in a specific department (previously, management was distributed across operational departments). The goal is to optimize collection, reduce inefficiencies, and strengthen governance in order to establish a more integrated management system focused on continuous improvement.

Currently, waste management is guided by three Waste Management Plans (PGRS), integrated into the Health and Safety Services Waste Management Plan (PGRSS), in accordance with the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS), among other applicable regulations.



Non-hazardous waste

The main non-hazardous waste generated comes from the agro-industrial process, notably vinasse (3,563,126.98 tons) and sugarcane bagasse (1,781,282.9 tons). In total, 5,599,278.7 tons of waste in this category were generated, representing 19.80% reduction compared to the volume generated in the previous harvest, due to the lower volume of sugarcane processed. This was also reflected in the volume of non-hazardous waste recovered or recycled, which, although representing 99.99% of the total generated, was 19.96% lower than that of the previous harvest, mainly due to vinasse.

Non-hazardous waste is disposed of at properly designated sites by approved suppliers and service providers that meet legal environmental requirements.

Hazardous Waste

In the reported harvest, 1,594.28 tons of hazardous waste were generated, compared to 2,525.85 tons generated in 2024/25, representing 36.88% reduction compared to the previous harvest. Of this total, 59.4% was recovered or recycled. In absolute terms, the volume recovered or recycled decreased by 36.9% compared to the previous harvest.

Waste generated, diverted from disposal, and directed to disposal *GRI 306-3| 306-4| 306-5*

	NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	HAZARDOUS WASTE
Volume generated	5,599,278.70 t - 19.80% vs. 2024/25	1,594.28 t - 36.88% vs. 2024/25
Main residues	Vinasse: 3,563,126.98 t Sugarcane bagasse: 1,781,282.90 t	Oils from oil/water separators: 661.43 t Absorbents, filter materials, cleaning rags, and contaminated PPE: 320.16 t
Recovery / recycling	5,598,952.99 t	946.26 t
Unrecovered waste	325.7 t	648.02 t

Use of materials

GRI 301-1, GRI 301-2

In a comparison of the 2025/26 and 2024/25 harvests, total material consumption decreased by 9.7%: from 8,014,678.42 t to 7,239,890.60 t.

Renewable materials remained predominant, reflecting the nature of the operation, with 10.4% decrease during the period. Sugarcane remained the primary input, accounting for virtually all materials used.

Non-renewable materials, although representing a smaller share of the total, increased by 28.8%, particularly those of mineral and energy origin. Among the main trends, the following increases stand out:

- dolomitic limestone: +26.9%
- agricultural gypsum: +73.6%
- diesel: +6.2%

Other relevant inputs showed variations during the period, such as:

- urea: +197.0%
- sulfuric acid: -6.7%
- synthetic nitrogen fertilizer: -59.6%

Water resources

GRI 3-3 I GRI 303-1 I GRI 303-2 I GRI 303-3 I GRI 303-4 I GRI 303-5 I SASB-FB-AG-140a.1 I SASB-FB-AG-140a.2 I SASB-FB-AG-140a.3 I SASB- RR-BI-140a.1 I SASB- RR-BI-140a.2 I SASB- RR-BI-140a.3

Water is a fundamental input for the sugar-energy sector and a strategic variable for the stability and sustainability of our business model. This is because agricultural production depends on adequate water availability throughout the crop cycle, while the industrial process uses water to support production stages. We therefore recognize water availability as a strategic risk, especially in light of more frequent weather events, temperature fluctuations, and periods of drought, which directly impact agricultural productivity. For this reason, the issue is integrated into our corporate risk mapping and guides investment decisions.

On the other hand, our main raw material (sugarcane) contains a high proportion of water. Using it efficiently and reusing it internally are strategic measures in our operations. It is, therefore, a two-way street: while we depend on the availability and quality of water to ensure productivity and operational continuity, responsible management is necessary for the use of this natural resource, which is shared with of the whole society.

In our business, water management is structured around two interdependent pillars: operational efficiency with monitoring of specific consumption (measured relative to production volume); and climate risk mitigation through irrigation and storage.

Continuous monitoring of consumption allows us to assess variations across different cycles, identify trends, and support leadership in the decision-making process. Based on this work, we measured that in the 2025/26 harvest, 98,485.80 megaliters were collected, all from surface water, outside areas classified as water-stressed. This volume is 11.69% higher than the volume collected in the previous harvest, a consequence of the adverse weather conditions recorded during the cycle, marked by prolonged periods of drought and irregular rainfall.

In the industrial sector, consumption is monitored by a specific indicator, expressed in cubic meters per ton of milled sugarcane. In the 2025/26 harvest, the consumption remained at approximately 0.8 m^3/t, in line with the previous harvest and within established targets. Even in the face of operational issues, such as boiler shutdowns, which required additional water use for cooling and testing, there was no significant increase in specific consumption.

After treatment, this water is used for fertigation through the landfarming process, a controlled soil application technique that promotes the natural degradation of any contaminants through the action of microorganisms. In this model, there is no direct industrial discharge of water into water bodies. This arrangement reinforces the operation's structural water efficiency.

In the field, irrigation is the primary tool for mitigating climate risk. The strategy includes the gradual expansion of irrigated areas based on water availability and the regularization of water permits. In irrigated areas, we use decision support systems that indicate the appropriate time for water application, considering soil moisture and plant needs. The goal is to avoid both unnecessary irrigation and loss of productivity due to water deficit..

* Data excludes off-season data.

In the 2025/26 growing season, progress was made in automating reel-based systems (hydroroll), which reduced failures associated with overlapping irrigation or incomplete coverage. This improvement increased the reliability of the process and tends to reduce water and energy waste.

The storage strategy using dams complements the resource management approach. By capturing and storing water during the rainy season for use during droughts, we reduce the need for direct withdrawal from the water source at critical times. This model enhances production predictability and contributes to lower seasonal pressure on water bodies. The expansion of this strategy is contingent upon compliance with the water concession licensing processes set forth in applicable legislation, which may influence the pace of implementation of water storage solutions.

We also monitor potential pollutants that may harm aquatic ecosystems or human health, in accordance with the parameters established by CONAMA Resolution No. 430/2011, which sets forth conditions and standards for effluent discharge and supplements Resolution No. 357, as well as applicable state regulations, such as CETESB Resolution 4321/2015, regarding the application of effluents and organic waste to agricultural soils.

From the perspective of actual and potential positive impacts, the approach adopted yields results on several fronts:

- Maintaining specific industrial water consumption at a stable level contributes to water efficiency;
- Expansion and technological improvement of irrigation increase production resilience in the face of adverse weather events;
- Strategic storage reduces direct pressure on water sources during periods of greatest criticality;
- Restoration of riparian forests along dam banks and the maintenance of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) strengthen the protection of water bodies; and
- Fertigation and organic fertilization practices, in addition to being part of a sustainable agricultural strategy, reduce the need for additional irrigation and mitigate the risk of water contamination.

Consequently, there were no recorded incidents or non-compliances related to water quality standards, laws, and regulations.

Water, therefore, is treated simultaneously as a production input, a risk variable, and a central element of resilience. The integration of monitoring, operational efficiency, climate mitigation, sustainable agricultural practices, and regulatory compliance consolidates management focused on water security and the long-term sustainability of the business.

Progress in Water Resource Management Governance

With the goal of strengthening water resource management and governance, we have begun implementing an integrated digital system to monitor information related to water use. The following diagram provides an overview of the solution's scope, implementation approach, observed results, and next steps for the initiative, which reinforces our commitment to responsible water use, continuous process improvement, and transparency in natural resource management.

OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the management and governance of water resources.
- Standardize data collection, organization, and analysis.
- Enhance the reliability and traceability of information and support for decision-making.

IMPLEMENTED RESOURCES

- Technological tools that enable standardized data collection in the field and information from measurement equipment (apps).
- Interactive dashboards that consolidate this information.

IMPACTS

- Strategic visualization of monitoring data.
- Integrated view of the units' regulatory status .
- Better tracking of water intake volumes.
- More precise control of authorized limits in concessions.
- Strengthened management of licenses and authorizations.
- Better identification of potential operational deviations.
- Greater precision in the preventive actions taken by teams responsible for maintaining measurement equipment based on automatic alerts.

HOW IT WAS IMPLEMENTED

- Initial implementation in pilot format.
- Validation of the developed functionalities.
- Operational and technological adjustments prior to expansion.

The results demonstrated the solution's viability and its potential to strengthen corporate water management.

NEXT STEPS

- Corporate implementation of the solution.
- Consolidation of digital monitoring as a strategic environmental management tool.
- Continuous strengthening of water management.

Biodiversity management

GRI 3-3 I GRI 101-1 I GRI 101-2 I GRI 101-4 I GRI 101-5 I GRI 101-6 I GRI 101-7 I GRI 101-8 I SASB RR-BI-430a.1

In the sugar-energy sector, agricultural productivity, local climate stability, and water security depend directly on the integrity of ecosystems. An example of this is the dependence on essential ecosystem services:

- Provisioning services, such as water and agricultural biomass, which form the basis for the production of sugar, ethanol, energy, and biogas;
- Regulating services, such as erosion control, water quality, climate regulation, and carbon sequestration;
- Supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, soil formation and structuring, and natural biological pest control;
- Cultural services, linked to environmental education, territorial appreciation, and community relations.

This is because soil quality is the result of biological activity; agricultural productivity depends on water availability and thermal stability; and natural pest control depends on the presence of natural enemies and microbiological diversity. Without balance of biodiversity, there is increase in costs, production risks, and pressure on chemical inputs.

At the same time, our operations have real and potential impacts on ecosystems. The Areas Directly Affected by industrial units total:

- 158.03 ha at UJM;
- 120.21 ha at UOL; and
- 218.43 ha at USV.
- Approximately 19.341 km from a Biosphere Reserve

These areas are home to industrial activities related to sugarcane processing, which include sugar and ethanol production, electricity generation from bagasse, and biogas production at UOL.

However, the most significant impacts of our operations are concentrated in the Areas of Direct Influence (AID), where agricultural activities are carried out —including the preparation of expansion areas, soil preparation and amendment, crop management, planting, irrigation, when applicable, and harvesting, which may involve:

- Habitat alteration,
- Fragmentation of native vegetation;
- Soil compaction and erosion;
- Risk of siltation and alteration of water bodies;
- Emissions associated with operations.

Although no facility is located directly in an ecologically sensitive area, it is important to note that the USV is situated within the jurisdiction of the Atlantic Forest Law (Law No. 11,428/2006) and approximately 20.42 km from a Biosphere Reserve, which requires specific regulatory attention regarding environmental management.

This interdependent relationship, in which our operations depend on ecosystem services while simultaneously placing pressure on them, underpins the materiality of the biodiversity issue for the business.

In the 2025/26 harvest, we launched a set of initiatives aimed at enhancing the maturity of our management of this issue, seeking to address identified gaps, such as the mapping of ecological corridors, the consolidation of systematized data on fauna, and clearer integration between agricultural practices — such as biological control and the use of bio-inputs — and their actual impacts on biodiversity.

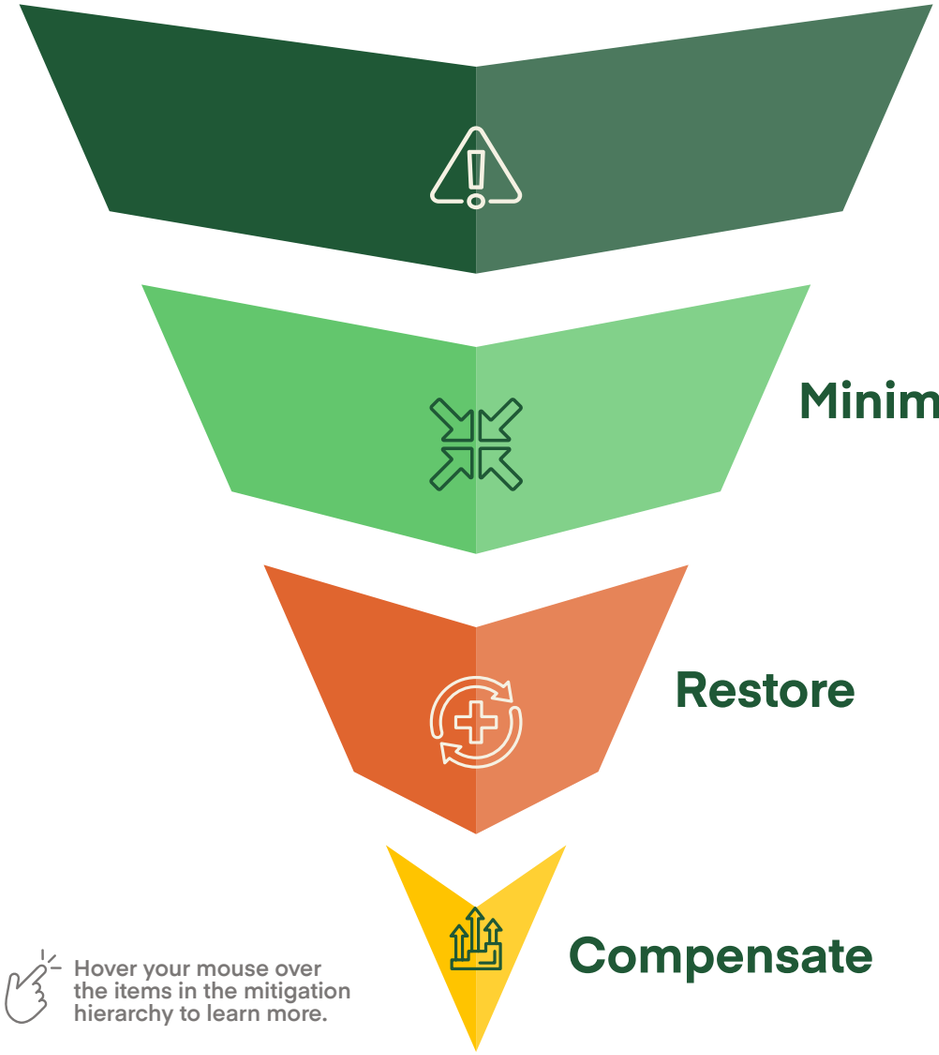
Currently in the technical consolidation phase, the project is important for transforming biodiversity management into a fully measurable system integrated into our long-term strategy.

Biodiversity management is guided by:

- **An environmental policy integrated into corporate governance,** which establishes our commitment to legal compliance, adoption of sound environmental practices, and integration of environmental considerations into operational and strategic decisions, ensuring that actions related to biodiversity are aligned with institutional guidelines and formal reporting and monitoring processes.
- **Biodiversity management plans,** which cover the three operational units and structure the management of this issue, guiding the monitoring of fauna and flora, the restoration of APPs and Legal Reserves, the implementation of ecological corridors, and the definition of mitigation measures based on ecological mapping and threat assessments.
- **Biodiversity objectives and targets**, established within the scope of these plans and aligned with Bonsucro v5.2 and ISO 14001 standards, which include reforestation, protection of critical ecosystems, and expansion of ecological corridors with internal targets of 7% for UJM and 5% for UOL. These targets are assessed annually using specific indicators, with the crop year (April to March) serving as reference period, in accordance with internal guidelines and reporting requirements adopted by the Company.
- **Enforcement of the Forest Code (Law No. 12,651/2012) and related legislation,** ensuring the maintenance and restoration of Protected Forest Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves, expansion only upon authorization by the competent environmental agency, and prioritization of previously developed areas.
- **Corporate procedures for identifying and assessing environmental aspects and impacts,** which classify risks according to probability and severity, covering environmental mapping of fauna, flora, ecosystems, and water resources, as well as assessments applicable to the supply chain, including verification of Protected Areas (APPs), Legal Reserves, land-use changes, and proximity to sensitive areas. These assessments are conducted periodically, as provided for in the biodiversity management plans, and allow for the prioritization of units, activities, and links in the supply chain with the most significant actual and potential impacts.
-

Mitigation hierarchy and productive integration

Our operations follow the mitigation hierarchy — minimize, restore, and offset — as a guideline for operational decision-making and for designing preventive and corrective measures:



Avoid

Minimize

Restore

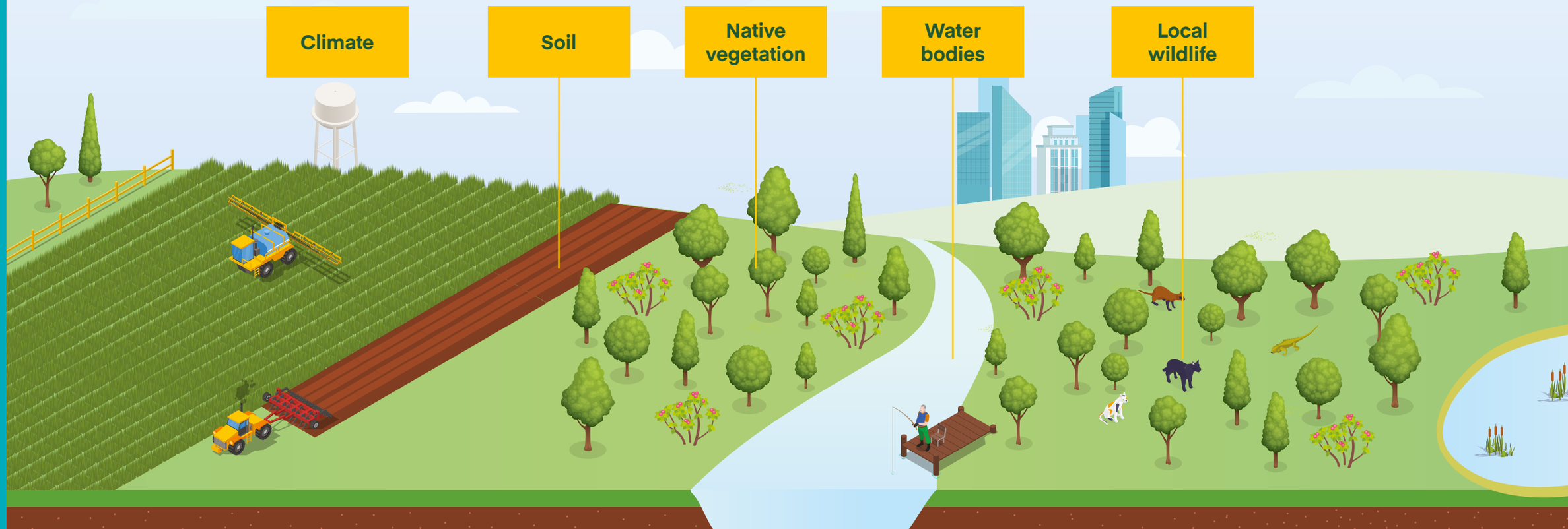
Compensate

Hover your mouse over the items in the mitigation hierarchy to learn more.

Monitoring changes in the state of biodiversity — which encompasses the ecological category, soil, water resources, native vegetation, fauna, and climate — allows for the assessment of the evolution of actual and potential impacts over time and the effectiveness of the measures adopted. This information is consolidated in a systematic manner, as presented below:

Hover your mouse cursor over the categories to learn more details.

Changes in the state of biodiversity



Climate change and energy transition

IFRS S2 I GRI 3-3 I SASB-FB-AG-110a.2

Climate change is already directly impacting our operations, as exemplified by the 2025/26 harvest, marked by a significant drop due to climate variability, which directly affected agricultural productivity and operational predictability, in addition to impacting costs, planning, and execution. This scenario required discipline in prioritizing investments and greater integration between operational management and risk management.

This scenario underscores the importance of mitigation tools. Irrigation remains a key mechanism for reducing exposure to adverse conditions,

although its expansion is subject to regulatory processes, such as water use permits and differences between states, which influence timelines and implementation capacity.

At the same time, our water management has matured, with better-organized processes and greater integration across departments. In an environment of investment constraints resulting from crop failures, we prioritized initiatives that were already structured and aligned with regulatory and operational requirements, in order to maintain discipline in capital allocation and focus on process consolidation.

Reinforcing our commitment to the climate agenda, we also sought to expand the standardization and transparency of disclosed information through full reporting of indicators in SASB 20 and 40, which bring together sector-specific metrics for material topics such as energy management, emissions, climate risks, and natural resource use, aligned with IFRS S2 guidelines. These indicators are presented in consolidated form in the SASB Indicators appendix at the end of this report.

Climate Governance and Strategy

In the 2025/26 harvest, we began structuring the Climate Transition Plan. The objective is to clearly understand our current position regarding risks and opportunities associated with climate change and to establish short-, medium-, and long-term goals. The plan is being developed in coordination with the strategic planning cycle, ensuring alignment of climate targets, corporate objectives, and the existing monitoring system.

Non-executive governance was also strengthened through the consolidation of committees and the formalization of critical analysis workflows that integrate organizational context, stakeholders, materiality, strategy definition, objectives, targets, and continuous monitoring.

RenovaBio and Value Creation

RenovaBio, the national policy for decarbonization of biofuels, represents a significant opportunity in this context. Through the issuance of Decarbonization Credits (Cbios), certified producers can generate additional revenue linked to the energy and environmental efficiency of their products.

The program promotes biofuel production and encourages emissions reductions in the transportation sector, creating economic incentives for efficiency gains and lower carbon intensity.

In the period analyzed, our units outperformed the national average in generating Cbios per cubic meter of ethanol, reflecting operational efficiency and a competitive position within the program.

Biogas and Energy Diversification

The biogas project represents a step forward in the energy transition agenda. With an installed storage capacity of 150,000 m^3, production of 6,000 m^3/h, and estimated generation of 22 GWh, the initiative expands waste-to-energy and reinforces the diversification of renewable sources. Biogas production contributes to greater efficiency in the production system, reduced emissions, and strengthening of the renewable energy mix.

Expansion and Strategic Innovation

The strategic fronts anchored to the expansion plan include the possibility of producing corn-based ethanol, which requires marginal investments aimed at increasing milling capacity and adjusting the production mix; the biogas project, expanding energy utilization; and initiatives for industrial optimization and the evaluation of new production routes led by the projects department. These initiatives increase operational flexibility, enhance energy efficiency, and strengthen our integration into bioenergy-related supply chains.

Metrics, indicators, and next steps

GRI 305-4 I SASB-FB-AG-110a.1 I SASB- RR-BI-410a.1

We systematically monitor energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology (based on location criteria) and use these indicators as a management and decision-making tool. The interpretation of the results takes into account the context of the harvest, operational dynamics, and the evolution of our climate agenda.

GHG Emissions* *GRI 305-1, GRI 305-2, GRI 305-3*

Scope	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Scope 1	t CO2e	153,964.42	211,434.46	220,321.50
Scope 1	t CO2e renew.	2,137,365.46	2,985,445.93	2,853,552.81
Scope 2 - Site	t CO2e	650.00	5,178.76	11,712.75
Scope 2 - Market	t CO2e	650.00	5,178.76	11,712.75
Scope 3	t CO2e renew.	57,027.82	92,669.91	92,579.29
Scope 3	t CO2e ren.	3,424.32	5,142.38	5,764.99

GHG emissions intensity (in CO2e / t of milled sugarcane) *GRI 305-4*

Scope	2024	2025	Change (%)
Scope 1	26.87	31.25	16.31%
Scope 2	0.66	1.66	152.50%
Scope 3	11.90	13.10	10.36%

* The increase from 2024 to 2025 reflects improvements in data collection and reporting, particularly in the USV.

Progress on the climate agenda

The evolution of the climate agenda is guided by three main fronts:

- CConsolidation of the targets to be defined in the Climate Transition Plan.
- Methodological refinement of indicators, particularly regarding indirect emissions.
- Progressive integration of operational metrics, risk management, and climate reporting, enhancing compliance with IFRS S2 requirements.

Direct emissions - Scope 1

GRI 305-1 I SASB-FB-AG-110a.3 I SASB-FB-AG-110a.2

Emitter profile I Scope 1

220,300 tCO_2 e by 2025
(includes CO2, CH4,and N2O).

+4.2% vs. 2024/25

The increase reflects improvements in data collection and reporting, especially at USV.

Biogenic emissions*

2.85 million tCO_2e
(level similar to that of the previous cycle)

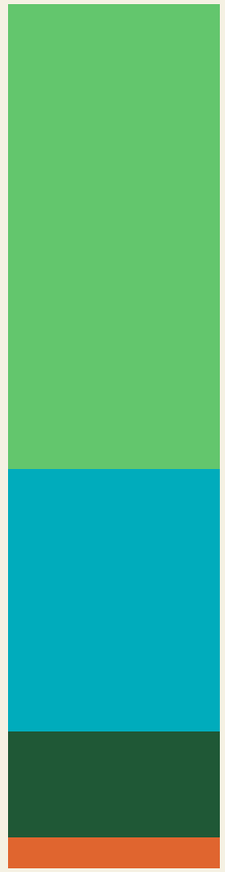
Result associated with the predominant use of biomass, especially sugarcane bagasse, as energy source.

* Which are part of the natural carbon cycle

Mitigation strategies

- UPredominant use of biomass as energy source;
- Use of biodiesel in fuels;
- Variable-rate application;
- Use of organic fertilizers;
- Utilization of production process residues, such as filter cake and straw;
- Adoption of regenerative practices, such as crop rotation and green manuring;
- Use of ethanol-powered light vehicles;
- Use of electric pumps;
- Management of areas under organic farming practices, without application of nitrogen fertilizers.

Distribution of Scope 1 emissions



53.26% I Agricultural activities

Main source of Scope 1 emissions, primarily associated with agricultural practices and fertilizer use.

330.86% I Mobile combustion

Emissions related to fuel consumption by the agricultural and operational fleet.

Fleet energy consumption: **1,129,468.40 GJ**
+11.3% vs. 2024/25

Share of renewable fuels: **7.76%**
+ 5.0 p.p. vs. 2024/25

12.91% I Stationary combustion

Emissions primarily associated with energy consumption in industrial operations.

2.97% I Other sources

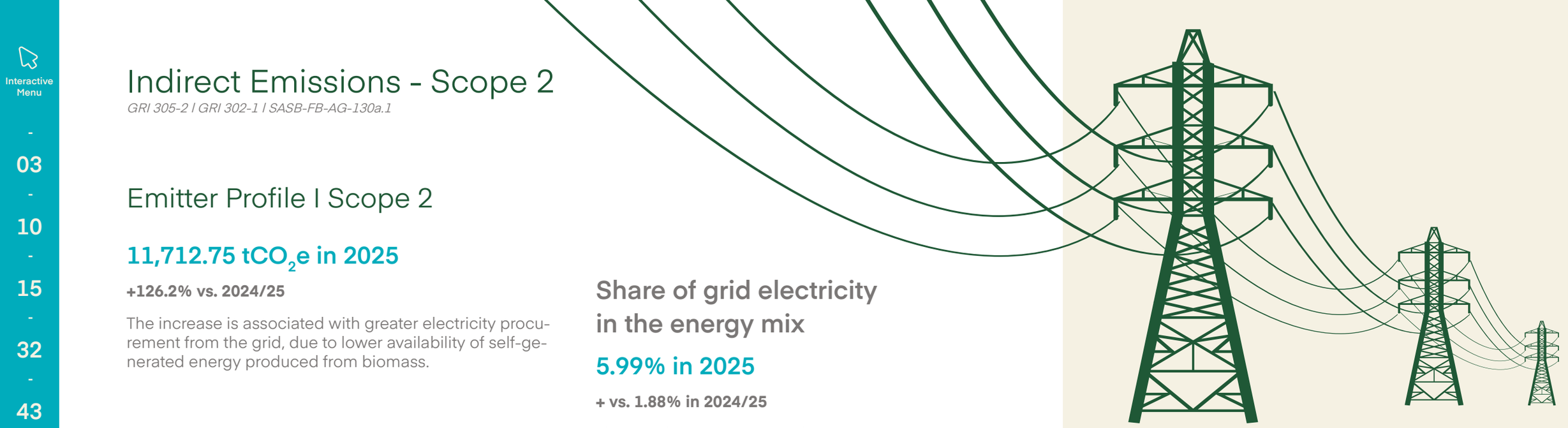
Fugitive emissions and other direct sources of lesser significance.

Climate management

Formal short-, medium-, and long-term emission reduction targets are being developed as part of the Climate Transition Plan, which began to take shape during the 2025/26 harvest.

Indirect Emissions - Scope 2

GRI 305-2 I GRI 302-1 I SASB-FB-AG-130a.1



Emitter Profile I Scope 2

11,712.75 tCO_2e in 2025

+126.2% vs. 2024/25

The increase is associated with greater electricity procurement from the grid, due to lower availability of self-generated energy produced from biomass.

CEnergy consumption

Total energy consumption

14.9 million GJ in 2025

-16% vs. 2024/25

The reduction was due to lower milling resulting from the crop failure.

Purchased electricity

Grid electricity

914,661.39 GJ in 2025

+ vs. 342,083 GJ in 2024/25

The increase reflects the lower availability of self-generated energy from biomass.

Share of grid electricity in the energy mix

5.99% in 2025

+ vs. 1.88% in 2024/25

This trend directly impacted Scope 2 emissions and underscores the importance of integrated management between energy consumption and climate performance.

Energy exports

Net exporter of electricity

1.49 million GJ exported in 2025

Energy efficiency

Energy intensity

2.12 GJ/t of sugarcane in 2025/26

- vs. 2.26 GJ/t of sugarcane in 2024/25

The indicator shows improvements in the operation's energy efficiency.

Energy mix

Renewable energy

96.7% of the energy consumed came from renewable sources, predominantly sugarcane bagasse.

Renewable energy excluding fuelss

99.88% of the energy mix

(level close to that of the previous harvest: 99.95%)

Emissions in the value chain - Scope 3

GRI 305-3

Emitter profile I Scope 3

92,579.29 tCO2e in 2025

- 1.13% vs. 2024/25

The reduction reflects the decrease in indirect emissions associated with the value chain during the period.

Biogenic emissions*

5,764.99 tCO2e in 2025

* Which are part of the natural carbon cycle

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OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Our operational efficiency, supported by the integration of agricultural and industrial management, was a decisive factor in overcoming a harvest marked by adverse weather conditions in the Center-South region in 2025/26: reduced water availability, irregular rainfall, and periods of high temperatures, which impacted the development of the sugarcane fields and reduced the supply of raw material. Integrated planning from the field to the industry, combined with discipline in operational execution, helped mitigate some of the adverse climatic effects and maintain consistent production throughout the cycle.

Agroindustrial performance in the 2025/26 harvest

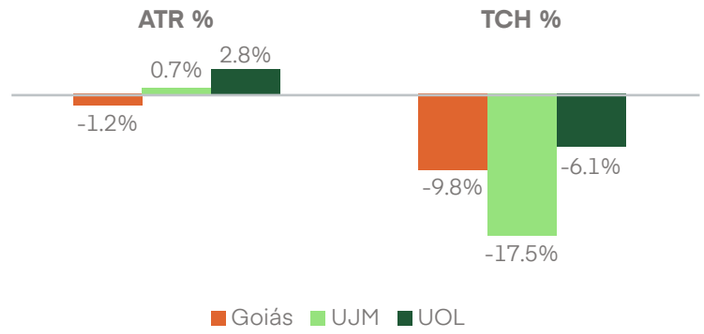
SASB-RR-BI-000.C

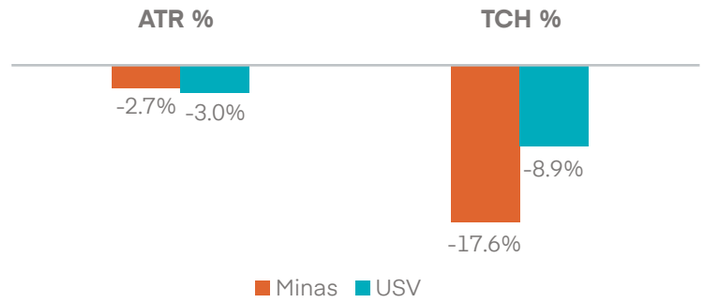
In this scenario, crushing totaled 7.076 million tons of sugarcane, 10.1% decline compared to the 2024/25 harvest. The main agricultural productivity indicator, TCH (tons of sugarcane per hectare), which expresses the volume harvested per cultivated area and directly influences cost dilution, logistical efficiency, and industrial pace, ended the cycle with an average of 74.5 t/ha, representing 11.9% reduction compared to the previous harvest. In UJM, the TCH stood at 80.5 t/ha, 17.5% decline compared to the previous cycle —which had presented a record performance. Even so, the indicator remained above the accumulated average for the Center-South (74.7 t/ha), according to the CTC's "De Olho na Safra" bulletin, and exceeded the regional benchmark by 7.8%.

At UOL, the average TCH was 84.5 t/ha, representing 6.1% decrease compared to the previous harvest, a drop smaller than that observed in the state of Goiás, where it is located, which was 9.8%. At USV, the indicator stood at 59.6 t/ha, decline of 8.9%, also lower than the 17.6% drop recorded in the state where it is located (MG).

Despite the lower availability of sugarcane, UJM and UOL units outperformed the Goiás state average in terms of average ATR growth, demonstrating greater efficiency in managing the maturation process. UJM recorded 0.7% increase and UOL 2.8% increase, in contrast to the 1.2% decline observed in the state. The cumulative average ATR remained at 139.3 kg/t, in line with the previous harvest, which helped sustain industrial efficiency even amid lower processing volumes.

The maintenance of these indicators preserves the conditions for a recovery in volumes in subsequent cycles, as the expansion plan progresses according to schedule.





Source: 3Q26 Earnings Release

Strategic Location

UOL and UJM, along with the administrative headquarters, are located approximately 40 km apart, which contributes to greater logistical efficiency, optimization of operating costs, and generation of commercial synergies.

The sugarcane fields have an average radius of approximately 21 km from the industrial plants, which significantly reduces the costs of cutting, transshipment, and transportation (CTT) operations — one of the main components of the sector's production costs.

The shorter distance directly impacts diesel consumption, travel time, fleet size, and the smooth flow of the industrial process.

In addition, UOL is located about 1 km from the North-South Railway. This provides us with a rail alternative for transporting organic products to global markets, which enhances our logistical competitiveness.

USV, located in Pontal do Triângulo Mineiro, is approximately 840 km from the Port of Santos (in the state of São Paulo), in a multimodal environment with access to highways, railways, and waterways. Its relative proximity to local consumer markets also helps reduce freight costs compared to other plants in the Center-South region.

Thus, the strategic location of the facilities constitutes an additional competitive advantage, influencing logistics costs, operational flexibility, and growth potential.

Operational indicators

Indicator	2024/25 Crop	2025/26 Crop	Change (%)
Harvested area (thousand ha)	91.7	94.8	3.4%
Expansion of planted area (thousand ha)	3.4	1.8	-47.4%
Renewal planting (thousand ha)	16.4	13.1	-20.2%
Processed Sugarcane - Milling (thousand t.)	7,868.5	7,076.0	-10.1%
Productivity - TCH (t/ha)	84.5	74.5	-11.9%
Average ATR (kg/L)	138.6	139.3	0.5%
ATR Produced (thousand t)	1,090.7	985.6	-9.6%
Total ATR per Hectare - TAH (thousand t/ha)	11.9	10.4	-12.6%
Average Age of Sugarcane Plantation (years)	3.2	3.2	1.1%

Source: 4Q26 Earnings Release

Our efficiency in the field and in industry

Our operational efficiency stems from a combination of agricultural performance, industrial yield, and optimized resource use. It involves the ability to transform agricultural and industrial assets into production with lower unit costs, greater operational predictability, improved energy utilization, and responsible management of natural resources. However, in the 2025/26 harvest, this agricultural performance was impacted by a decline in the indicator measuring the conversion of sucrose contained in sugarcane into sugar or ethanol (Adjusted Total Recovery Yield) at UJM and UOL units compared to previous years, which directly affected the operating result.

Agricultural Efficiency

Agricultural efficiency forms the basis of the agroindustrial system's performance, as it directly influences the unit cost per ton, specific diesel consumption, asset sizing, and the regularity of industrial supply.

At UOL, the operational gain in harvesting was decisive in partially offsetting the agricultural shortfall of the cycle. The increase in agricultural equipment yield by approximately 70 tons per machine/day represented an approximate 17% increase in operational yield, an improvement also observed in the optimization of crop management practices, with a similar gain of 17%. As a result, the unit recorded an estimated reduction of approximately R$ 10 million in Opex (operating expenses), considering gains in harvesting, crop management, and CTT. The latter, in turn, was the factor that contributed most to this performance. With a reduction of about 9% per ton of sugarcane, it was the group's best indicator for the period and generated an estimated financial impact of approximately R$ 8 million for the harvest.

These results stemmed from management optimization, which involved internal reorganization, employee reassignment, and intensified real-time operational monitoring, using a control tower and continuous monitoring via PDCA methodology.

At UJM, precision agriculture was the key factor in mitigating some of the climate impacts. Variable-rate application for fertilizer, vinasse, and herbicide —a practice still not widely adopted in the sector for the latter input — was carried out using fully georeferenced sampling and productivity maps, allowing for more precise allocation according to the needs of each field.

Although variable-rate application does not automatically imply reduction in the total volume of inputs — and may even require higher doses in areas with nutrient deficiencies — the principle of efficient technical allocation allowed recommendations to be adjusted to actual soil conditions. In the case of phosphate, for example, the initial budget called for an average application of 1 t/ha, while the actual average was approximately 0.6 t/ha, based on the technical analysis of fertility maps. The difference resulted in an estimated budget variance of approximately R$ 3 million, without altering the agronomic replacement criteria, but with greater precision in input management. This "meritocracy" approach in the sugarcane field enhances the efficiency of input use, preserves soil balance, and contributes to greater technical and economic sustainability of the production system.

Biological control was part of this strategy as a tool for technical and environmental efficiency. The use of Cotesia Flavipes and the monitoring of the parasitism index, adopted as a performance indicator since 2015, made it possible to measure the effectiveness of management and reduce dependence on additional chemical applications, which strengthened the biological balance of the agricultural system.

At USV, in the face of a prolonged drought — with more than six months without significant rainfall — irrigation was the primary tool for mitigating climate risk. Approximately 700 additional hectares of center-pivot irrigation were installed. At the same time, the performance of four towed center-pivot systems, which irrigate about 1,000 hectares, was improved, raising the productivity of these areas from approximately 70 t/ha to 90 t/ha in the most recent harvest. By reducing yield variability, irrigation increases the predictability of raw material supply and contributes to greater stability in the industrial flow.

The variety portfolio of Minas Gerais unit was also rebalanced. The sugarcane variety that previously accounted for about 48% of the planted area now represents only 12%. In this way, we have reduced dependence on a single genetic material, which helps mitigate agronomic risks associated with excessive concentration, while also sustaining gains in efficiency and production stability in the medium and long term, with more responsive varieties.

Taken together, these initiatives demonstrate that agricultural efficiency is not limited to the volume produced, but to the ability to generate production with lower resource intensity, greater technical precision, and better operational control.

By combining operational efficiency, smart allocation of inputs, biological management, and water stabilization, we simultaneously strengthen economic performance, operational safety, and socio-environmental responsibility, which has consolidated productivity as a tool for creating and protecting value.

In socio-environmental terms, the initiatives implemented in the field resulted in:

- Lower emission intensity resulting from agricultural operations, due to reduction in specific diesel consumption per ton of harvested sugarcane. This reduction was made possible by higher operational efficiency in harvesting and crop management.
- Lower intensity of indirect emissions associated with the production and application of inputs, resulting from the more precise use of fertilizers and soil amendments through variable-rate application based on fertility and productivity maps.
- Lower chemical pressure on the agricultural ecosystem, with reduced dependence on synthetic pesticides, made possible by strengthening biological control and monitoring the parasitism index.
- Greater productive resilience in the face of extreme weather events, reducing the agricultural system's vulnerability to drought and mitigating risks of land expansion or intensive resource use in subsequent harvests through the expansion and restoration of irrigated areas.

Industrial Efficiency

In the 2025/26 harvest, industrial efficiency was sustained by operational discipline, technical loss control, and the ability to operate plants with distinct configurations and a high degree of production flexibility. This is because the units have equipment of different sizes and specific production and profiles, which increases management complexity but also provides greater adaptability to market demands.

Collectively, the three units demonstrated technical adaptability, maintenance discipline, and process control, consolidating industrial efficiency as a tool for operational stability, risk mitigation, and performance preservation in adverse environments.

Jalles Machado Unit

Jalles Machado Unit (UJM) operates with multiple specifications throughout the cycle. Unlike mills that maintain a single type of sugar from the beginning to the end of the harvest, the operating model adopted by the unit requires alternating between products, with recurring technical adjustments and scheduled shutdowns to adapt the industrial process.

There is also the specific dynamic of organic sugar, which includes three production cycles interspersed with conventional sugar. Even so, the process evolves gradually, gaining stability over the cycles.

The unit recorded positive performance in the organic sugar segment, with increased production of extra light and demerara LP production above the projected volume. A reduction in VHP3sugar production was also observed.

Also during the harvest, we developed an integrated technical plan for the off-season, which included:

- Replacement of the supplier responsible for mill maintenance;
- Procuring critical maintenance parts in advance;
- Extension of the operational testing period prior to the resumption of milling;
- Dedicated maintenance of the filtration system;
- A set of actions focused on the integrity of the production lines, including the identification and repair of leaks, thickness measurements, and analysis of structural support and rigidity.

In parallel with the development of the plan, an operational review was initiated. Unlike physical equipment maintenance, this phase focused on the operational dimension: mapping bottlenecks, identifying recurring issues, reviewing procedures, and ensuring technical alignment. Thus, the plan combined two complementary fronts — structural maintenance of industrial assets and improvement of operational routines — with the goal of restoring efficiency in sugarcane juice extraction, reducing losses, and raising the process stability standard for the subsequent cycle.

Otávio Lage Unit

At UOL, the production profile is less fragmented. Its efficiency was sustained by maintaining the operational standards already established in previous cycles, when investments were made to improve the plant's energy balance. The focus remained on managing steam consumption and reusing the steam generated within the industrial process itself. In this way, we reduced our dependence on primary steam.

Santa Vitória Unit

At USV, the cycle consolidated industrial integration, resulting in an overall efficiency of approximately 90% and a reduction in unaccounted-for losses. This progress stems from the installation, during the previous harvest, of continuous samplers, which improved the quantification of sugarcane intake and the monitoring of losses throughout the production process.

The improvement in internal energy utilization, combined with the reduction in bagasse moisture, reinforced the industrial unit's efficiency and stability in steam and energy generation.

3 Very High Polarization refers to raw sugar with high polarization, that is, a high concentration of sucrose, the main grade of raw sugar exported for refining.

Technology, automation, and digitization of operations

The progressive adoption of technology, automation, and digital tools has been one of the main drivers of operational efficiency, because it increases the accuracy of the information that supports decisions, reducing process variability, enabling preventive action in the face of anomalies, and optimizing the use of inputs, energy, and production assets.

In an increasingly complex production environment, marked by greater technical demands, shortage of skilled labor, and growing climate risks, technological advancement has been integrated into agricultural and industrial operations, strengthening the predictability, reliability, and resilience of the production system. We have launched a structured program for the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI).

Field: precision, predictability, and risk mitigation

In the agricultural sector, technology has enhanced the precision and predictability of operations. The comprehensive digitization of fields, including georeferenced soil sampling and the systematic use of fertility and productivity maps, has established a robust database that guides agronomic decisions with greater technical standardization.

Variable-rate application of soil amendments and fertilizers, adopted across all three units, allows for calibrating doses according to the specific needs of each field, contributing to more efficient use of inputs, reduced yield variability, and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with over- or under-application, including positive financial impacts (see the **"Agricultural Efficiency"** section).

We use technological tools that support the prioritization of pest monitoring, while scripts — automated sequences of commands — enable the identification of anomalies through the analysis of satellite imagery, directing field inspections with greater accuracy. This integration between remote analysis and technical validation reduces reliance on exclusively manual inspections and expands the capacity for preventive action in the face of performance deviations.

In irrigation, automation of reel-type equipment (hydroroll) has increased application precision, reducing coverage gaps and overlaps, while also enabling continuous operation even in the context of labor shortages.

The intensive use of drones for localized application of inputs has also increased the accuracy of field interventions, enabling fine-tuning of application rates, reduced drift, that is, less dispersion of the product through the air to non-target areas — and greater traceability of operations. From 2023 to 2025, the total area treated with drones increased from 1,311.62 hectares to 4,203.96 hectares, a growth of approximately 220%, reflecting the consolidation and expansion of this technology in the field. In the cumulative period, drone application totaled 7,360.37 hectares, highlighting the growing adoption of this model. Thus, we contribute to reducing the risk of contamination of adjacent areas, water bodies, and native vegetation, as well as decreasing the exposure of workers and surrounding communities.

This implemented digital infrastructure also strengthens the integration between agricultural data and industrial planning, allowing milling schedules to be increasingly aligned with actual field conditions and reducing information asymmetries throughout the production chain.

Industry: Process Stability and Reliability

In the industry, automation has been focused on stabilizing operational parameters, reducing variability between batches and production cycles, and minimizing unscheduled downtime.

At UOL, the automated system in the boiling house has entered its third year of development. The average boiling time was reduced by between 11.1% and 16.7% compared to the initial level, with a target of achieving 22.2% reduction, demonstrating progressive gains in productivity and process standardization. This evolution occurs through continuous adjustments, taking into account variations in raw material quality throughout the harvest, and has a significant impact on operational performance.

Given the complexity of UJM (see the **"Industrial Efficiency"** section), the re-parameterization of automation in the boiling house was crucial to ensure product compliance with the required specifications, reinforcing the importance of technical calibration of automated systems for process stability and quality.

At USV, the consolidation of industrial standards resulted in important advances, such as reduction in unaccounted-for losses in the industrial balance sheet from approximately 4% to less than 1%, and decrease in bagasse moisture content from approximately 54% to just over 50% in the 2025/26 harvest. Each percentage point reduction in moisture increases the internal energy utilization of the bagasse, boosting the availability of steam and energy. Taken together, these results demonstrate greater technical maturity at the industrial unit, with more stable, predictable, and energy-efficient processes.

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MARKETS AND BUSINESS

Commercial Strategy and Market Logic

Our commercial strategy is aligned with the Strategic Plan and is geared toward business sustainability, combining financial discipline, active risk management, and operational integration.

In the 2025/26 harvest, we focused on structuring mechanisms to protect cash flow, reduce exposure to price fluctuations, and preserve financial predictability. This approach was organized into four complementary pillars:

- AOrganic sugar as the main margin driver and competitive advantage;
- Conventional sugar hedging policy;
- Ethanol stockpiling policy to capture the best selling opportunity;
- Electricity as a cash flow stabilizer.

NIn the commercial-financial sphere, the hedging policy aims to offset the effects of downturns, reduce earnings volatility, and stabilize long-term cash flow.

At the intersection of industry and finance, the ethanol stockpiling policy was also used as a tool to manage the timing of sales. The decision took into account existing tank infrastructure and a comparative analysis of price gains versus financial costs (a spread of around 15%), highlighting the coordination of commercial strategy, operational capacity, and capital discipline.

Decisions are made in a coordinated manner among the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial areas. In the 2025/26 harvest, this strategy was implemented amid greater commodity volatility, particularly in conventional sugar, due to increased global supply — notably from India and Thailand — and more moderate demand growth. At the same time, we faced significant weather-related pressure on volumes and costs, particularly in the organic segment.

The harvest recorded the largest drop in organic sugarcane productivity in the last 15 years — production was approximately 20% lower than forecasted, with ATR below expectations, resulting in a consolidated shortfall of nearly 25% of the originally planned volume. Consequently, the unit cost of sugarcane increased by around 15%, putting pressure on margins. This scenario stems from the impact of extreme weather events, prolonged drought, and heat waves, followed by heavy rains that hindered management, as well as an infestation by mucuna (velvet bean), which compromised agronomic and operational performance.

In the case of organic production, for example, the joint decision involved the immediate decertification of the most compromised areas, allowing for greater agronomic control, and the gradual certification of new areas — a process that can take three to four years, with acceptance of a temporary impact on volume. This choice reflected an integrated vision, balancing immediate results with the future sustainability of the portfolio.

Thus, the strategic commercial direction for the 2025/26 harvest combined scenario analysis, climate pressure management, coordinated mix decisions, and structural risk mitigation tools, sustaining the business economic resilience even in adverse environments.

Product portfolio as risk mitigator

Our diversified portfolio is one of the key differentiators of our business model, in which each product plays a specific role in generating value and reducing exposure to climate, market, and price risks, forming an integrated strategy for economic resilience.

Organic sugar: competitive advantage

Organic sugar is our main competitive advantage and one of our largest margin drivers. Even in the face of the productivity decline recorded during the cycle, the product maintained its price level, reinforcing its strategic relevance and its ability to cushion adverse impacts on results.

Even the tariff hike announced by the United States on imported organic sugar had a limited impact, restricted to occasional price adjustments, with no significant effects on demand, given the U.S. market's heavy reliance on foreign suppliers — especially Brazil — to meet its domestic consumption.

The global organic retail market grew from US$22 billion to US$157.2 billion, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.3% during the period analyzed (2003 to 2023). In Brazil, organic consumption grew 16% from 2021 to 2023, and 46% of Brazilians reported recent consumption[4].

The expansion of organic farming in the country, with an average annual growth rate of 3.44%, reinforces this market trend.

Volume produced

78,400 tons

Volume sold

75,300 tons

4 Source: Company, FiBL Statistics, Organis, and IPEA; Prepared by FGV

La Terre, Itajá, and the strengthening of the organic retail sector

The organic retail business is structured through brand segmentation, combining distinct positioning strategies within the same portfolio. While Itajá brand consolidates its presence in the national retail market as the main line, La Terre was created in 2024 as a premium brand, with a still--growing share of the total volume sold by the Company.

The decision to launch La Terre stemmed from the experience in supplying organic sugar to third-party brands, such as Taec (Pão de Açúcar) and Carrefour Bio, as well as the presence in international retail markets such as Israel, France, and Dubai. The creation of a proprietary premium brand allowed the company to internalize part of this value, structuring a product with a differentiated positioning and higher pricing than other lines, even though it accounts for a smaller share of consolidated revenue.

Thus, the brand aims to serve retail chains that demand products with higher added value, associating its image with health and wellness attributes. The brand strategy includes active presence on social media and visibility initiatives linked to sports, expanding recognition and differentiation, with a focus on gradually building positioning and commercial learning.

The launch of La Terre is taking place, in part, at points of sale where Itajá was not previously present, expanding geographic coverage and channel diversification, including in major retail chains and digital platforms, with a focus on brand development and future growth potential.

La Terre

The brand offers a variety of products, such as coffee capsules and chocolate drinks.

ITAJÁ

Itajá brand also offers conventional sugar and sanitizers.

Click here to learn more about La Terre.

Click here to learn more about Itajá.

Conventional sugar and VHP: protection via hedging

Conventional sugar is part of our commercial strategy in a context of increased commodity volatility. For 2026, approximately 76% of the conventional sugar volume was already priced through hedging by the end of 2025, in addition to about 36% of the volume projected for 2027, as a way to mitigate the effects of falling international prices.

At the same time, Brazil's competitive advantage supports the product's international market penetration. The country has the lowest production cost among major global producers, estimated at 15.2 US cents per pound (US cents/lb), based on the product free on board (FOB) at the port of shipment, compared to higher levels in other countries[5].

For the foreign market, we export VHP in 50-kg packages.

5 Source: DATAGRO, 2024; OECD-FAO Agriculture Outlook 2025-2034

Conventional

Volume produced

223.1 thousand tons

Volume sold

210.2 thousand tons

VHP

Export market

(United States, Canada, Russia, among others)

Volume produced

135,100 tons

Volume sold

162,100 tons

Ethanol: Energy transition and value capture

Ethanol plays a strategic role in industrial flexibility and value capture through the timing of sales.

The Brazilian market remains structurally favorable. The flex-fuel fleet has grown by an average of 18.7% per year since 2006. In environmental terms, ethanol has emissions of 121 gCO_2e/km, lower than those of gasoline (269 gCO_2e/km), reinforcing its relevance in the energy transition.

In the 2025/26 harvest, the stockpiling policy allowed for the storage of approximately 50% of production over eight months for sale in the final months, when prices rose by about 9.5%, a strategy made possible by pre-existing infrastructure and an analysis of the trade-off between price gains and financial costs.

Volume produced

310,500 m^3

Volume sold

315,300 m^3

6 Source: ANFAVEA
7 Sources: ANFAVEA; Sindipeças; OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025-2034; BTG Pactual; Energy for Sustainable Development; Prepared by FGV

Electricity: predictability and cash flow stabilization

Electricity cogeneration helps reduce our exposure to agricultural commodity cycles.

At USV, the electricity sold stems from a contract signed at the 2015 A-5 auction, with supply beginning in 2020 and running through 2045. The contracted price, originally R$ 272/MWh, is adjusted annually by the Broad National Consumer Price Index (IPCA), reaching approximately R$ 506/MWh in the harvest under review.

The volume sold was approximately 279.1 GWh, representing approximately R$ 136 million in annual revenue. The margin associated with the contract is high, with EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes — financial indicator representing operating profit before interest and taxes) estimated at around 39%, contributing significantly to mitigating more pronounced cash flow fluctuations during downturns in agricultural commodities.

The contractual obligation provides for supply for up to 10 months per year, subject to the availability of bagasse. In this context, industrial efficiency —particularly the reduction of bagasse moisture content — underscores the direct link between operational performance and commercial results.

Energy exported/sold

279.1 GWh

Biogas: opportunities for value creation

The use of waste for energy represents an additional opportunity for value creation, linked to the energy transition and revenue diversification.

The market is on an expansion trajectory. Brazil's installed and operational biogas production capacity is 4.7 billion Nm^3 in 2024. In the same year, 641 million Nm^3 were produced, 16% increase compared to 2023, but still equivalent to a fraction of the estimated technical potential[8].

In the case of biomethane, domestic production reached approximately 81.5 million Nm^3 in 2024, with growth of approximately 8.9% compared to the previous year, indicating gradual progress in the production chain.

In the state of Goiás, we were the first plant to generate biogas from vinasse. Today, we are among the largest producers in Brazil, producing 14,475,353 Nm3, all of which is used internally. At UOL, biogas also allows us to expand internal energy utilization by being used as fuel for the boiler.

We are evaluating the expansion of biogas production at the existing plant, as well as technical and economic feasibility for expansion to other units, considering alternatives of conceptual engineering.

8 Biogas Outlook in Brazil 2024 (CIBiogás/ABiogás)
9 Brazilian Statistical Yearbook of Oil, Natural Gas, and Biofuels 2025 – ANP

Markets served, positioning, and geographic diversification

Market diversification is an integral part of our commercial strategy, combining operations in the domestic market, international presence, and long-term regulated contracts, which reduces exposure to regional concentrations and specific demand cycles.

Domestic Market

In the domestic market, the combination of organic products under our own brands and the repackaging of organic sugar for third-party brands expands our reach, diversifies channels, and strengthens our competitive positioning in the segment.

The Southeast, especially São Paulo — the largest market for the reported harvest — saw significant growth, with expansion of our regional presence. Brasília remains a strategic market, while Goiânia stands out as a key competitive market due to its competitive environment and proximity to our operational base.

In ethanol, sales occur predominantly in the domestic market. Historically, we served the Northeast during the regional off-season, taking advantage of the complementarity of harvests. With the expansion of corn-based ethanol plants in the Midwest and the North, this market space has shrunk, leading to a greater concentration in our traditional operating region in the Midwest.

Electricity is sold in the national regulated market, which contributes to revenue predictability and financial stability in the domestic market.

International Market

In the international market, organic sugar maintains significant demand and a consolidated market position. The United States is the primary destination, accounting for approximately 65% of total demand for organic sugar from Brazil. France, Israel, and Dubai are also among the recurring markets served.

Our international presence is reinforced by ongoing participation in specialized trade fairs in Germany and the United States, as well as commercial initiatives in South Korea and customer relationships in China, sustaining diversified channels and an active presence in key consumer hubs.

Organic sugar and VHP are part of the international commodities market, contributing to our global operations and expanding our geographic revenue base.

Our international presence reinforces our strategy aimed at reducing risk concentration and ensuring the business's long-term sustainability.

Quality and relationships: strategic assets

Quality management is part of our market strategy, in line with our strategic planning, especially regarding the pursuit of continuous improvement, market expansion, and reduction of customer concentration, highlighting quality as a prerequisite for growth, revenue diversification, risk mitigation, and long-term value sustainability.

To this end, our operations are undergoing a maturation process guided by the 2025–2027 Multi-Year Quality Plan, which outlines strategic objectives, prioritized initiatives, and connections to strategic risks. This specific point represents a milestone in this consolidation journey, as it integrates the topic into the portfolio of strategic risks prioritized by the Board. Strengthening governance of this issue, which included the establishment of a Quality Committee, is part of this strategic direction.

We are all committed to quality

The Multi-Year Quality Plan includes 52 initiatives spread over the three-year period, based on the following premises:

- Meeting the needs and expectations of customers.
- Acting across all products and services.
- Ensuring regulatory compliance.
- Promoting process synergy to achieve efficiency gains and create value.
- Strengthening our relationship with customers.

The strategic objectives are:

- Improve sugarcane quality by reducing significant variations in raw material, ensuring greater productivity and efficiency in sugar and ethanol production.
- Improve performance through innovation, operational efficiency, and process improvement, seeking to optimize resources, strengthen capabilities, and implement strategies that boost productivity and quality.
- Mitigate losses and nonconformities, minimizing waste or inefficiency related to process and product quality.
- Maximize customer satisfaction by delivering high-quality products with excellent service, meeting rigorous market standards.
- Expand the scope of quality processes within the production chain, ensuring regulatory compliance and promoting a collective transformation toward high performance and excellence through 52 initiatives outlined in the Multi-Year Quality Plan.

The methodology is based on established standards:

ISO 9001

Aims to ensure that products and services are offered that meet customer expectations and regulatory requirements, promoting continuous process improvement;

ISO 22000

For the implementation of effective practices to identify, control, and minimize risks related to food safety;

Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

A set of essential standards and procedures to ensure food quality and safety in the food industry.

Governance and Culture

The Multi-Year Plan also establishes that quality improvement is not limited to processes and controls. The strategic direction aims to consolidate a culture of quality through effective and sustainable actions, linking the issue to organizational culture, safety, and internal ownership.

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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial Management

In a cycle marked by challenging weather conditions, which impacted agricultural productivity and resulted in a lower-than-expected harvest, our ability to adapt was a key factor in mitigating the financial impacts. As a result, we closed the harvest with Adjusted EBITDA of R$ 1,306.7 million, 11.8% decline compared to the previous harvest, impacted by lower sugar prices and reduced productivity due to the challenging weather conditions.

The experience accumulated over 45 years of operation in the sector, combined with disciplined management, continuous governance improvements, and a consistent long-term strategy, allowed us to respond strategically to a scenario that affected much of the sugar-energy sector. This demonstrates the resilience of our business model, which counts on portfolio diversification among its strategic differentiators — combining high-value-added products with businesses operating in distinct market dynamics. This combination helps reduce exposure to traditional commodity cycles and enhances the resilience of earnings generation.

Organic sugar is a prime example. Sales volume increased by 5.7%, reaching 75,300 tons — a significant achievement in a harvest season marked by challenges posed by new export tariffs to the United States.

In 2025, Jalles took the lead as the world's largest exporter of organic sugar.

Financial discipline and long-term value creation

Our resilience was also reflected in our ability to access financial resources on competitive terms. In an environment marked by increased pressure on results, we strengthened our liquidity and preserved the flexibility needed to sustain our long-term strategy through funding, totaling R$ 1.3 billion from diversified financing sources, which reinforces our capital structure.

The success of this strategy is also a result of the track record that fosters our credibility in the market, as evidenced by the maintenance of AAA rating by S&P Global Ratings, with a stable outlook. The rating highlights both Jalles' financial strength and the consistency of our governance — which is on a constant journey toward greater maturity — as well as our discipline in risk management and the relationships we have built with investors and financial institutions over the years.

Working capital management through cash generation from available resources also contributed to preserving liquidity throughout the harvest season. Jalles ended the period with total ATR inventory of 46,700 tons, 40.9% year-over-year decrease. The financial value of inventory totaled R$ 151.1 million, a trend that reinforces the strategy of working capital optimization and focus on liquidity, given the high-interest-rate environment.

At the same time, we strengthened our financial discipline and cash preservation strategy. Capital allocation underwent a careful review, prioritizing investments deemed essential for the business's future competitiveness. In this way, we preserved our investment capacity without compromising the soundness of our financial structure.

However, capital discipline did not mean interruption of our plan for sustainable growth. On the contrary, it reflects our commitment to projects deemed strategic, which serves as a guide for directing resources toward initiatives with the greatest potential for generating returns.

These investments include initiatives aimed at increasing operational efficiency, optimizing processes, and improving cost management, reinforcing key foundations for our competitiveness in the coming cycles, with a focus on expanding irrigation infrastructure and projects associated with expanding the production base.

Risk management and financial predictability

Risk management remained one of the pillars of our financial strategy. In addition to revenue diversification and investments aimed at mitigating climate effects, we maintained an active commercial hedging policy, increasing the predictability of cash generation and reducing exposure to market fluctuations.

Considering the risk management strategy, Adjusted EBIT ended the harvest at R$ 296.2 million, 24.5% year-over-year decline. The settlement of hedging instruments contributed positively with R$ 93.2 million to the consolidated results for the year, capturing additional margins that mitigated the effects of unfavorable market volumes and prices. As a result, the Adjusted EBIT Margin ended the cycle at 13.8%, demonstrating the resilience of the business model and the effectiveness of the Company's pricing policy.

For the 2026/27 harvest, we expect a gradual recovery in operational indicators, supported by more favorable weather conditions and the continued impact of investments made in recent years. At the same time, we will maintain a prudent stance in light of the sector's environment, keeping our focus on efficiency, financial discipline, and sustainable value creation.

More than just responding to the challenges of a specific cycle, Jalles continues to strengthen the fundamentals that underpin its long-term competitiveness. The combination of experience, governance, financial discipline, revenue diversification, and execution capability remains one of our key differentiators for navigating adverse scenarios and continuing to generate value for our shareholders and other stakeholders.

To view the key financial indicators, please refer to the earnings release on the website **https://ri.jalles.com**.

Statements of Value Added

Fiscal years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue	**2,063,398**	**2,558,037**	**3,025,748**	**3,663,400**
Sales of goods and products	1,671,920	1,896,397	2,430,580	2,636,185
Revenue from construction of own assets	531,494	522,230	839,610	872,937
Other revenue and fair value of biological assets	(131,910)	144,642	(236,139)	160,483
Sales returns	(8,831)	(5,204)	(9,028)	(6,177)
Net provision for expected credit losses	725	(28)	725	(28)
Inputs acquired from third parties	**(1,093,478)**	**(1,108,345)**	**(1,595,204)**	**(1,584,299)**
Cost of products and goods sold	(459,546)	(484,113)	(641,482)	(618,588)
Materials, energy, third-party services, and other	(621,869)	(632,516)	(943,096)	(973,427)
Fair value recognition of CBIOS	(12,390)	7,825	(15,949)	10,608
Loss/recovery of asset values	327	459	5,323	(2,892)
Gross value added	**969,920**	**1,449,692**	**1,430,544**	**2,079,101**
Depreciation, amortization, and depletion	**(685,962)**	**(689,722)**	**(1,103,707)**	**(1,062,082)**
Net value added generated by the entity	**283,958**	**759,970**	**326,837**	**1,017,019**
Value added received through transfers	**1,294,289**	**1,637,232**	**1,415,645**	**1,659,022**
Equity in earnings	(66,975)	(2,273)	15,495	8,325
Financial income	278,402	146,036	286,690	151,557
Gain on exchange rate fluctuations	18,443	37,110	21,272	42,591
Gain on derivative transactions	1,064,419	1,456,359	1,092,188	1,456,549

Statements of Value Added (continued)

Fiscal years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Total value added to be distributed	**1,578,247**	**2,397,202**	**1,742,482**	**2,676,041**
Distribution of value added	**1,578,247**	**2,397,202**	**1,742,482**	**2,676,041**
Labor	**239,736**	**240,220**	**342,847**	**369,996**
Direct compensation (cost)	217,144	213,411	309,496	330,748
Benefits	14,187	18,397	21,240	26,554
F.G.T.S.	8,404	8,412	12,111	12,694
Taxes, fees, and contributions	**59,134**	**(850)**	**60,983**	**93,139**
Federal	(56,714)	(123,054)	(48,127)	(80,233)
State	115,814	122,198	109,076	173,365
Municipal	34	6	34	7
Interest on third-party capital	**1,269,881**	**2,213,782**	**1,329,156**	**2,268,856**
Interest on loans and financing	374,873	336,143	385,210	345,109
Losses from exchange rate fluctuations	15,455	48,230	17,910	59,472
Loss on derivative transactions	778,178	1,697,318	792,569	1,708,381
Accrued interest on lease agreements and agricultural partnerships	75,872	91,732	107,340	111,700
Other financial expenses	25,503	40,359	26,127	44,194
Return on equity	**9,496**	**(55,950)**	**9,496**	**(55,950)**
Retained earnings (offset)	**7,079**	**(55,950)**	**7,079**	**(55,950)**
Dividend distribution	**2,417**	**-**	**2,417**	**-**

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Tema material 5 I GRI 2.7 I GRI 2.8 I GRI 2.30 I GRI 3-3

Consistent and sustainable results depend on the people who build our operations every day. In a labor-intensive environment, across different units and regional contexts, and faced with the challenge of shortage of skilled labor, we have structured workforce management as a strategic element of our business model and risk mitigation.

Our approach integrates culture and leadership, talent attraction, development, and retention, as well as safety, health, and well-being, seeking to align behavior, performance, and strategic direction. In the 2025/26 harvest, the area was restructured, incorporating social responsibility management into its scope, as well as interaction with the Fair Trade Committee.

Throughout this chapter, we present how we organize this management, the progress of the cycle, the monitoring tools adopted, and the challenges we are addressing to strengthen the continuity of our business and our competitiveness.

Employees *GRI 2-7 I GRI 2-30*

Scope	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total employees	7,234	7,395	5,766
% of employees - Midwest Region	73.61	71.66	70.46
% of employees - Southeast Region	26.06	28.34	29.54
% of temporary employees	22.82	19.7	10.44
% of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	100	100	100

* We have no non-employee workers

People, a strategic element of the business model

Our workforce management is conducted based on planning, assessment, and monitoring. To ensure consistency in this approach, we have established a People Master Plan, with a multi-year horizon and annual breakdowns, validated by the Executive Board and presented to the Board of Directors. This plan organizes management around four pillars that guide priorities, investments, and process reviews:

- Organizational culture and leadership.
- Recruitment.
- Development.
- Retention.

The process is guided by assessment and fosters more precise decisions aligned with operational needs. To this end, we adapted the use of the climate and engagement survey, leveraging it as a management tool by segmenting results by department, which allowed us to identify significant differences in perception among teams and direct specific interventions. Based on this analysis, each area created its own action plans, which were periodically monitored by the Human Resources department regarding the implementation and progress of the measures adopted.

In addition to the engagement survey, we consolidated information from exit interviews, focus groups, and institutional channels, expanding our ability to identify recurring causes and adjust management practices.

We also prioritized the review of processes with direct impact on engagement, retention, and performance. Among them, adjustments to recruitment and selection, onboarding of new employees, and benefits management stand out, such as the study on living wages.

Based on planning, segmented analysis, and continuous monitoring, our management approach aims to strengthen our ability to sustain results, reduce workforce-related vulnerabilities, and support the implementation of our long-term strategy.

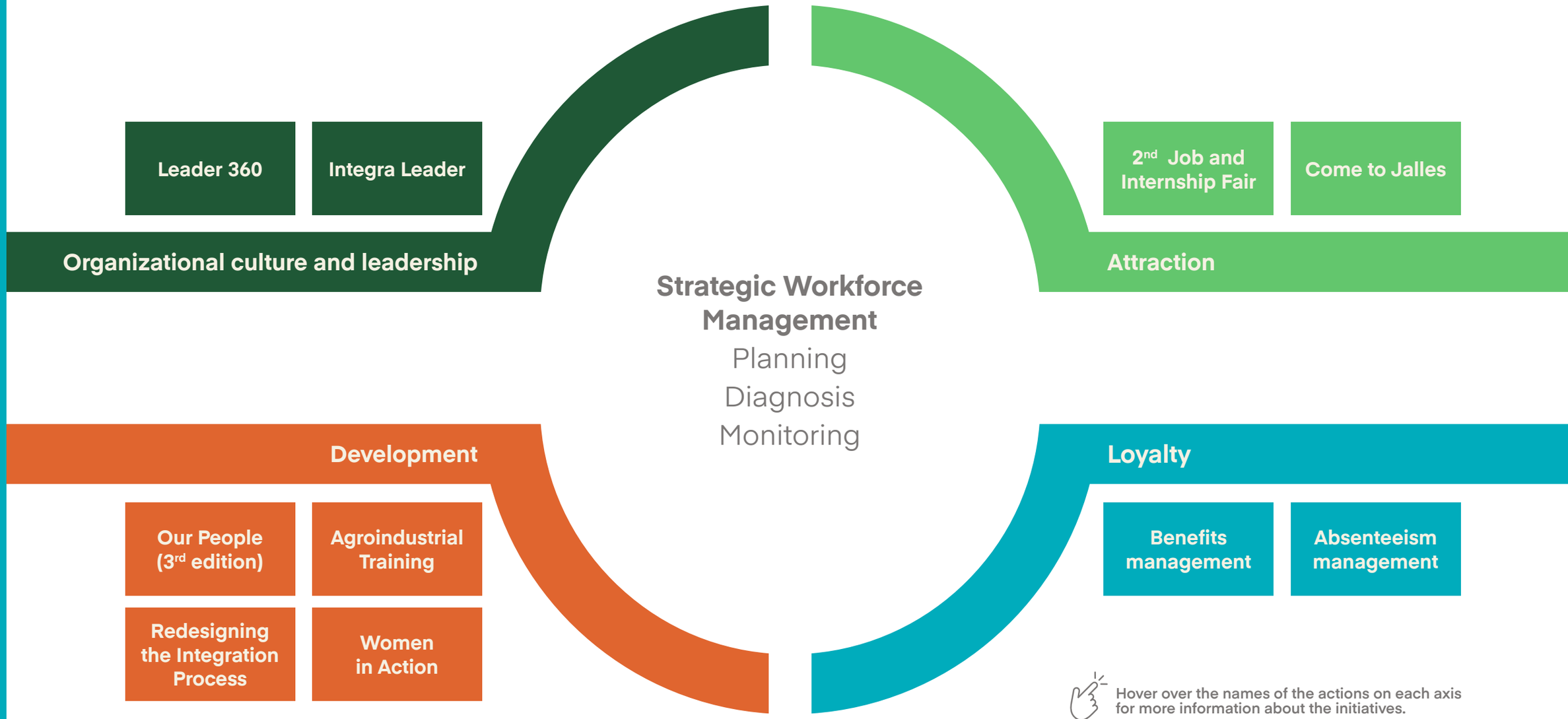
Living Wage Study

With the goal of assessing whether our compensation structure aligns with the values necessary to ensure adequate living conditions for employees, we conducted a living wage study during the 2025/26 harvest season in partnership with Anker Research Institute, international leader in this field. The assessment considered essential costs, such as food, housing, healthcare, and education, among others, and allowed us to:

- Identify benchmark compensation figures for Goiás region;
- Compare these values with the compensation we currently offer;
- Assess opportunities and reinforce existing areas of compliance;
- Generate relevant inputs for monitoring and evolving the compensation strategy.

As main result, the analysis demonstrated that the compensation we offer exceeds the living wage levels identified for the region, considering the total package (salary and benefits).

Priority areas of people management



Hover over the names of the actions on each axis for more information about the initiatives.

Organizational Culture and Leadership

Organizational culture is reflected, in practice, by the behaviors adopted in daily life. Therefore, leadership plays a decisive role in how decisions are made, how goals are pursued, and how teams relate to performance, responsibility, and innovation.

With 5,766 employees, including more than 500 leadership positions across different levels, we understand that the evolution of the management model depends, above all, on the actions of these leaders, who can shape behavioral patterns and influence their teams' work environment. Therefore, we have adopted a strategy to maximize the impact of our initiatives by directing our efforts toward this audience.

We have strengthened our leadership development initiatives, notably:

- **Leader 360 -** a behavioral development track focused on role clarity, self-awareness, and communication for engagement, with emphasis on expanding the ability to lead teams and implement corporate guidelines.
- **Integra Leader -** training aimed at understanding policies, processes, and tools, promoting greater consistency in the application of management practices across units.

Leadership is constantly encouraged to use the climate survey as a management tool, linking the results to day-to-day team actions.

Our goal is to reduce internal disparities and strengthen teams' ability to deliver results consistently, preparing leadership to operate in an increasingly dynamic and complex environment. In an environment characterized as Fragile, Anxious, Non-linear, and Incomprehensible (BANI), it becomes essential for leaders to develop greater adaptability, clarity of direction, and accountability in decision-making.

Attraction, Development, and Retention

Workforce management requires integrated action throughout the entire employee journey — from attraction to retention — especially in a context of growing competition for qualified professionals and regional challenges regarding labor availability. The operational sustainability of the business depends on the ability to attract people aligned with the culture, develop them in a structured manner, and create conditions for their retention and growth within the Company.

Attraction

Talent attraction is directly linked to the consolidation of the employer brand and the employee's initial experience. In locations where we have strong economic and social presence, our internal reputation directly influences our future recruitment capacity.

For the 2025/26 harvest, we reviewed the recruitment and selection process, expanding the participation of front-line leadership in interviews. Based on this review, we structured a competency-based interview model aligned with organizational values, with the goal of reducing the risk of losing talent due to misaligned expectations.

Key recruitment initiatives include:

Job and Internship Fair: In its second edition, the event brought together participants in an environment of exchange, learning, and reflection on career and purpose, featuring the lecture "Purpose in Motion: My Journey, My Legacy." The initiative aimed to promote opportunities and encourage the development of solid professional trajectories aligned with organizational values.

The event also helped strengthen connections, expand access to the job market, and support talent development.

"Come to Jalles": a structured recruitment initiative designed to strengthen talent attraction, expand access to opportunities, and bring the company closer to the community. The initiative includes active strategies for advertising job openings, participating in events and job fairs, as well as outreach efforts with educational institutions and local communities. This approach helps broaden the reach of opportunities and promote greater inclusion in the hiring process.

We have also revamped the onboarding process for new employees, aiming for greater clarity regarding values, policies, and performance expectations from the very start of their journey. The design of this phase seeks to create a positive experience for new employees.

Development

GRI 404-1 | 404-2 | 404-3

Development is a tool for continuity and employee retention, as it creates growth opportunities, reinforces clarity of expectations, and strengthens the bond between the employee and the organization. At the same time, it acts as a mechanism to mitigate the risk of turnover in key positions. In this context, we have improved the onboarding process for new employees, focusing on standardizing practices and fostering an experience more closely aligned with the organizational culture and centered on people, from the very first interaction. In conjunction with the new institutional integration, a new Employee Handbook was developed.

At the same time, we trained facilitators responsible for leading the onboarding process to ensure the consistency of information and the quality of the experience. This preparation helps make the process of learning about the organization's culture, values, and procedures more effective and more human-centered.

In its third edition, "Gente da Gente" program also contributed to a meaningful experience of onboarding and cultural alignment. With the theme "People at the center: care and respect," this edition reinforced a non-negotiable principle of the organization: mutual respect, which translates into caring for people, valuing safety, and a commitment to compliance with the company's standards and policies. An intentional space for learning, connections, reflection, and inspiration.

At the same time, we have evolved our performance evaluation and management mechanisms to make them more objective, effective, and aligned with business needs, using them as a basis for decisions related to transfers, promotions, and succession.

The revision of the evaluation format sought to move beyond formal practices and shift the focus from filling out forms to the quality of the conversation. We emphasize that feedback is not limited to an institutional ritual or a pre-scheduled moment; it should occur in day-to-day operations, whenever there is a need for guidance, adjustment, or recognition. In this way, the process becomes more effective and continuous, strengthening the manager's role in leading their team and using the evaluation as a concrete basis for decision-making.

For non-salary-graded positions, performance evaluations are conducted annually, allowing for the mapping of behavioral competencies, monitoring of individual progress, and the structuring of Individual Development Plans (IDPs), which guide training initiatives and career advancement. In the 2025/26 harvest, 89.2% of women were evaluated for performance and career development, and 92.8% of men, considering only positions eligible for such evaluation.

Percentage of employees who receive regular performance and career development evaluations *GRI 404-3*

	Men (%)	Women (%)
Employees evaluated	92.8	89.2
Presidency & Executive Board (N-1)	0	NA
Management (N-2)	73.3	57.1
Other leadership positions (N-3)	84.8	60
Technical and administrative	94	90.3
Operational	100	92.9

* Positions eligible for performance evaluation were included in the data analysis.

In addition, we have strengthened the use of potential and performance mapping tools, applying an evaluation matrix (based on the nine-box methodology, a tool that evaluates professionals by combining performance and development potential) and calibration rounds for analysis at different levels. This process supports decisions related to succession, internal mobility, and the creation of a pipeline for critical positions. The Succession Program includes nomination meetings, calibration panels, and monitoring of PDIs, ensuring planning for strategic positions and critical transitions.

To ensure technical training aligned with operational needs and to facilitate a smooth transition to permanent roles, we count on Young Apprentice, Internship, and Trainee programs, which follow monitoring schedules conducted in partnership with institutions such as SENAI and the School--Business Integration Center (CIEE), where applicable. During the reporting period, entry-level programs were revised, with adjustments focused on workforce training in technical areas considered strategic for operations. The expansion of course hours for those over 18 and the focus on sectors such as manufacturing and automotive maintenance help reduce skill gaps and strengthen internal training.

The agroindustrial training area at Goiás units was restructured, combined with the implementation of a structured training area at USV. The initiative included the implementation of high-performance mentoring, focused on the continuous qualification of teams, closer monitoring of activities, and the dissemination of good operational practices. In this way, we have strengthened the standardization of operational training and development processes, which contributes to greater consistency in process execution, reduced variability, and higher quality and safety standards.

As part of the company's strategic focus on professional development, our training and development policy establishes guidelines for identifying training needs related to regulatory standards (NRs) at all organizational levels, defining training priorities aligned with organizational objectives, technical and behavioral qualifications, meeting regulatory requirements, and raising awareness regarding compliance with internal standards.

In the 2025/26 harvest season, the average number of training hours per employee was 43.87, 44% increase compared to the average recorded in the previous harvest season, reflected among both men (+42%) and women (+48%).

Training indicators are monitored through reports extracted from the RM Totvs system, allowing for tracking of the number of hours completed, the audience served, and adherence to the annual plan.

Development initiatives include programs aimed at improving technical, behavioral, and leadership skills, as well as support for academic advancement through educational incentive programs, where applicable, reinforcing the commitment to career transition and continuous development.

Training *GRI 404-1 I GRI 404-3*

Occupational Health and Safety	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Average training hours per year per employee	361.6	30.45	43.87
Average training hours per year per employee - Men	167.6	31.56	44.82
Average training hours per year per employee - Women	196.6	27.75	41.02
% of employees receiving performance evaluations - Men	73	0.2493	92.8
% of employees receiving performance evaluations - Women*	75	0.2342	89.2

* Positions eligible for performance evaluation were considered in the data analysis.

Retention

Retention is linked to the perception of recognition, clarity of expectations, and adequacy of the conditions offered. During the period, we made adjustments to benefits with direct impact on retention, including improvements to meal vouchers and a review of the contribution percentage to the health plan.

Absenteeism management was also prioritized: based on the identification of weaknesses, we implemented measures to improve control and standardize procedures.

We established a joint working group with the health plan provider and broker to incorporate more rigorous monitoring of claims, taking into account the number of lives covered. This management approach aims to ensure contractual balance and the financial sustainability of the benefit, avoiding significant impacts on operating costs.

Occupational safety, health, and well-being

GRI 403-1 I GRI 403-2 I GRI 403-3 I GRI 403-4 I GRI 403-5 I GRI 403-6 I GRI 403-7 I GRI 403-8 I GRI 403-9 I GRI 403-10

In the 2025/26 harvest, we strengthened Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) governance through corporate-level initiatives integrated with operational areas, with monthly reporting to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, where safety is the first item on the agenda.

We maintain an integrated management system that addresses occupational health and safety, including monitoring of work environments, encouraging the reporting of deviations, the right to refuse activities with identified risks, and tracking of action plans.

UJM and UOL hold ISO 45001 certification under a single corporate model. At USV, we are leading the implementation of the tools and requirements necessary for certification, with an estimated timeline of approximately two years. The health and safety management system covers 100% of our own employees and those under our operational control.

Accident and near-miss indicators are monitored monthly and presented to leadership, the Executive Board, and the Board of Directors. In the 2025/26 harvest season, there was one fatality (as detailed in the following section) and increase in the rate of accidents with serious consequences, from 0.11 to 0.18 (a 63.6% increase), which reinforces the importance of intensifying safety prevention and management actions.

The negative change compared to 2024/25 also occurred in the total number of accidents, which rose from 6 to 10 (66.7% increase), and in reportable cases, from 17 to 24 (41.2% increase). This trend was reflected in the frequency rate, which rose from 0.31 to 0.43 (increase of 38.7%). The number of hours worked remained stable.

Work-related accidents and illnesses *GRI 403-9 I GRI 403-10*

Indicator	Direct employees	Third-party employees
Deaths (Number)	1	0
Work-related fatalities (Rate)	0.02	0
Serious workplace accidents (excluding fatalities) (Number)	10	1
Serious workplace accidents (excluding fatalities) (Rate)	0.18	0.07
Reportable workplace accidents (Number)	24	6
Reportable workplace accidents - Frequency rate (Index)	0.43	0.4
Man-Hours Worked - MHW (Hours)	11,061,930.82	2,981,765.06
Index calculation basis (hours worked)	200,000	200,000

Regarding occupational diseases, there were no confirmed cases. Annually, we prepare the report for the Occupational Health Medical Control Program (PCMSO), monitor the validity of occupational health exams, and maintain records of workplace exercise programs.

The main causes of work leave involved musculoskeletal issues, dengue fever, seasonal factors, cardiovascular conditions, and mental health-related issues.

Work-related accidents and illnesses *GRI 403-9 I GRI 403-10*

Indicador	Funcionários próprios	Funcionários de terceiros
The main types of workplace accidents.	Traffic, crushing, trapping, and impact	Crushing and trapping
Hazards that pose a risk of workplace accidents with serious consequences.	Working at heights, operating machinery, traffic, and electricity	
How these hazards were identified.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)	
Which of these hazards caused or contributed to workplace accidents with serious consequences during the period covered by the report.	Agricultural machinery	Heavy-duty vehicle
Measures taken or underway to eliminate hazards and minimize risks using the hierarchy of controls.	Internal controls, signage, guidance, and training	
Any measures taken or in progress to eliminate other hazards and minimize the risks of workplace accidents using the hierarchy of controls.		
Major hazards posing a risk of work-related illnesses.	Noise, chemical exposure, and vibration	
Report how these hazards were identified.	They were identified in the environmental assessments of the Risk Management Program (RMP) and the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)	
Indicate which measures have been taken or are underway to eliminate the hazard and minimize risks using the hierarchy of controls.	Elimination, neutralization, and PPE	

Risk identification and response to critical events

As part of the Risk Management Program (PGR), we conduct continuous hazard and risk assessments, with action plans defined in collaboration with the relevant departments and monitored monthly.

During the 2025/26 harvest, we recorded a fatal accident during irrigation operations, an extremely serious event that immediately mobilized the Company. In response to the incident, a technical investigation was conducted with the support of an independent mechanical engineering specialist, with the aim of understanding the causes and identifying opportunities to improve existing controls.

The investigation revealed that, although there was an established operating procedure for situations involving jamming of irrigation equipment — which called for immediate shutdown of the system and notification of management and maintenance team —this operational procedure was not followed at the time of the incident.

In response, the operational procedures and equipment safeguards were reviewed in light of the requirements established by NR12, in addition to the implementation of systematic monitoring of corrective actions through a specific management system.

Additionally, an expanded analysis of the accident history recorded over the past five years was conducted, based on which a prioritized list of risks with potential to cause serious or fatal injuries, guiding the direction of prevention and control measures.

We have also initiated dialogue with equipment manufacturers and other industry stakeholders to evaluate additional technical solutions and share lessons learned, contributing to prevention on a broader scale. Concurrently, the expansion to USV of the tools and controls already established in certified units is underway, including an in-depth technical review of activities classified as critical.

Operational Monitoring and Consequence Management

Sugarcane transportation is one of the operational fronts with the highest risk exposure, with recurring incidents such as rollovers and collisions involving the sugarcane fleet. Given this scenario, we have initiated, on an experimental basis, camera monitoring on third-party trucks and fuel convoy equipment.

The system uses three cameras per vehicle and allows for the identification of situations such as drowsiness, cell phone use, failure to wear seatbelt, speeding, and attempts to obstruct the device. Upon detecting a deviation, an audible alert is issued to the driver, and the incident is forwarded to the monitoring center, which directs the information to the manager responsible for handling the case. The technology also makes it possible to identify repeat offenses and support root cause analysis.

As part of our governance framework for this issue, we have established a policy for managing consequences. For service providers, such records may result in notifications and contractual penalties. For our own employees, administrative measures outlined in internal policies apply. At the same time, we are strengthening our collaboration with leadership to assess factors associated with these incidents, such as working hours, rest periods, and the operational context.

In addition, we have implemented digital behavioral observations via an app, replacing manual records and enabling the reporting of deviations to leadership for monitoring and correction.

Safety culture: participation, mobilization, and training

The consolidation of safety depends on the active participation of workers and the actions of leadership, in order to build a safety culture. To this end, we maintain formal and regulatory mechanisms for consultation and dialogue, as described in the management system, which include the Internal Commission for Accident Prevention (CIPA), the Internal Commission for Accident Prevention in Rural Work (CIPATR), the Daily Safety Dialogue (DDS), the Integrity Channel, a call center, and periodic meetings with the departments.

In addition to formal channels, we promote engagement initiatives, such as the third edition of Safety Day, dedicated to mental health, which involved halting operations at all three units and the participation of senior leadership to reinforce guidelines and lessons learned. Similarly, the DDS was expanded to "DDSão" with the goal of reaching 100% of the operation during specific moments of collective alignment.

We also maintain working groups to analyze accidents involving vehicles and mobile equipment, with a specific focus on the sugarcane fleet and transportation operations, which assess causes, responsibilities, and preventive measures, contributing to operational adjustments and reinforcing guidance for teams. We also conduct breathalyzer checkpoints, testing approximately 3% of employees working in critical roles daily, accompanied by consequence management.

Worker training in occupational health and safety *GRI 403-5*

Occupational health and safety GRI 403-5	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Occupational health and safety training (annual hours)	86,544	131,613	134,905
NR Training - Occupational Safety (annual hours)	76,002	112,460	124,277
NR Training - Health (annual hours)	75,613	111,863	114,855
SIPATMA (annual hours)	4,925	8,888	8,826
Occupational Safety - DSSTMA Guidelines (an-nual hours)	198,477	161,299	163,842

Health and safety training is mandatory and tailored to the risks of each role. It includes onboarding training, specific training related to applicable regulatory standards, as well as periodic refresher courses in accordance with legal requirements.

Annually, we reinforce the "10 Golden Rules," ensuring 100% of employees are re-trained and aligned, highlighting serious incidents that occurred and the preventive measures adopted. In the 2025/26 harvest season, we conducted 134,905 hours of health and safety training, 2% more than in the previous harvest season.

Given factors such as turnover and the dynamics of the seasonal workforce, which require continuous reinforcement of training and safety culture initiatives, we have intensified onboarding training, collective mobilizations, and closer monitoring by operational leaders in areas with higher risk exposure, particularly in agriculture, automotive maintenance, and industrial sectors.

Occupational Health and Health Promotion

Our approach to health and well-being prioritizes prevention. We focus on the early identification of risks, the monitoring of indicators, and the adoption of measures that reduce the likelihood of absences and health complications.

In the occupational sphere, we keep the Occupational Health Medical Control Program (PCMSO) up to date, conducting pre-employment, periodic, and post-employment exams, and monitoring the results. Any clinical or ergonomic anomalies are evaluated in conjunction with the responsible departments, allowing for adjustments to working conditions and the organization of activities. This integration between occupational medicine and operations helps minimize undue exposure and prevent recurrences.

The psychosocial theme has been formally integrated into the PGR, in accordance with NR-1 guidelines. We conducted an assessment across all areas, identifying sectors with higher or lower exposure to risk factors related to mental health. Based on this analysis, we strengthened institutional actions and dialogue with leadership, incorporating the theme into management monitoring.

In addition to measures directly linked to the work environment, we promote preventive actions through the Quality of Life Program, which has been in place for four years.

The program tracks health indicators and encourages healthy habits through initiatives such as nutritional guidance, walks open to the community, and bike rides.

The healthcare infrastructure complements this foundation. We maintain a 24-hour outpatient clinic staffed by an occupational physician and nurses, and we subsidize health and dental plans for employees and dependents, with support from social services at our facilities to facilitate referrals and follow-up for cases requiring specialized care.

Annual themed awareness campaigns with the participation of healthcare professionals.

Yellow May
Traffic safety awareness month.

Pink October
Breast Cancer Prevention and Early Detection Campaign.

Blue November
Campaign focused on the prevention and early diagnosis of prostate cancer.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion

GRI 405-1 I GRI 405-2 I GRI 406-1

In an industrial and agricultural context traditionally characterized by higher male presence, female representation in our total workforce is noteworthy. In the 2025/26 harvest, this proportion reached 24.97%, compared to 23% in the previous cycle. On the Board of Directors, female representation stands at 14%.

With regard to pay equity, compensation practices are defined based on objective criteria — job function, responsibilities, complexity, experience, and performance — applied uniformly. Women and men performing equivalent functions receive compensation consistent with the job requirements: the ratio of women's average compensation to men's varied by job category. In a comparison between the 2024/25 and 2025/26 harvests, there was progress in pay equity at the Management level (N-2), with the ratio of women to men increasing from 0.84 to 0.94, approaching parity, although at other levels there was a decline, as shown in the table below.

Regarding the prevention and handling of discrimination, we maintain the Code of Conduct and Integrity Channel, with a formal procedure for receiving, investigating, and addressing reports. The Channel is operated by an independent provider, and cases are monitored by the Integrity Committee, with quarterly reporting to the Executive Board. During the period, four cases of discrimination were recorded. Of these, two did not contain sufficient information for investigation, one was classified as unfounded after investigation, and one was deemed valid, resulting in the application of disciplinary measures. There was 57% reduction in reported cases compared to the previous fiscal year, associated with the strengthening of internal communication campaigns regarding the Code of Conduct and the operation of the Integrity Channel.

The main efforts in the 2025/26 harvest, however, were focused on consolidating the foundations of culture, leadership, and processes, while maintaining the diversity agenda on a gradual development path. The priority was on structuring the people management model, which involved conducting diversity initiatives in a progressive manner and in line with the operational capacity of the period.

Ratio of base salary and total compensation received by women to that received by men

GRI 405-2

Ratio of average salary for women to men	2023/24 Har-vest	2024/25 Har-vest	2025/26 Harvest
Board of Directors	-	-	-
Management	0.93	0.84	0.94
Leadership	0.81	0.8	0.74
Technical	0.74	0.75	0.71
Operational	0.71	0.73	0.67

“Women in Action” Program

“Women in Action” was created as a space for growth, active listening, leadership, and collective building, aiming to drive real change both in the corporate environment and in the community, contributing to a more just, inclusive, and inspiring future.

Pillars

Diversity

Promoting an inclusive corporate environment where female talent is valued and encouraged.

Training

Offering courses to develop and enhance technical and behavioral skills essential for promoting women’s inclusion in the workforce.

Leadership and Autonomy

Build women’s confidence and autonomy by expanding their professional and personal leadership roles.

Objectives

- Advance gender equity and promote women’s full participation in the company and in society;
- Develop technical and behavioral skills through training;
- Expand women’s access to the labor market;
- Foster leadership and autonomy;
- Promote a fairer, more inclusive, and more equitable work environment through awareness-raising and engagement initiatives;
- Foster a welcoming environment, free from prejudice and stereotypes.

Initiatives

Women in Action Day

Comprising three segments, the initiative marked the launch of the Women in Action Program:

First phase: Women with Purpose Immersion, which brought together 40 participants in an experience focused on personal development, self-awareness, and strengthening of women’s leadership.

Second phase: group mentoring sessions with the same participants aimed at fostering an environment for sharing experiences, collaborative learning, and strengthening of bonds.

Third phase: a phase designed to spread knowledge by training internal mentors, with a focus on developing behavioral skills and empowering women. It also aims to strengthen a culture of continuous development and help expand the pool of female successors within the organization.

Training

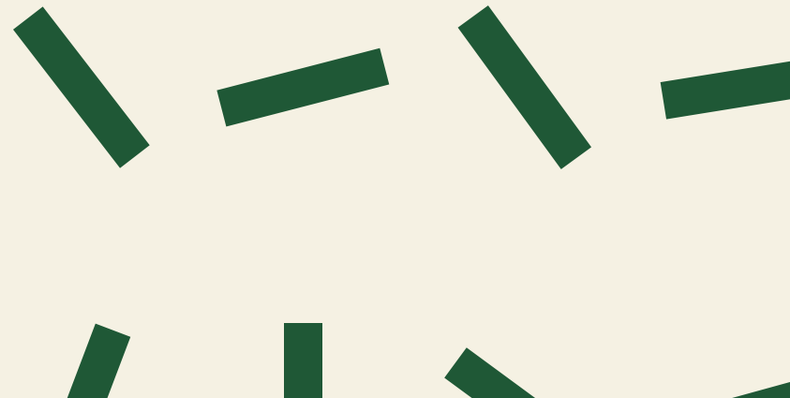
Courses in Automotive Electrician, Combine Harvester, Drone, Forklift, and Tractor Operator (in Goiás) and Tractor and Harvester Operator and Welder (in Minas Gerais). In total, more than 300 women have enrolled in the training programs, which will be held throughout the upcoming harvest season, including female employees and women from the local community.

Inspiring Speeches

Panels aimed at both the community and employees, reinforcing our commitment to gender equality, women’s leadership, and expanding opportunities in the job market. The meetings provided an environment for sharing experiences, inspiration, and connection, bringing participants closer to real opportunities for professional development and strengthening support networks. In addition to the panels, the community-focused sessions included a job fair.

Web Series: Women Who Transform

A video series about the inspiring journeys of Jalles employees. The initiative highlighted real stories that reflect strength, dedication, and diversity, reinforcing our commitment to promoting gender equality and recognizing women’s leadership in the corporate environment.



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OUR PERSPECTIVES

Our outlook for the coming cycle is grounded in the Company's strategy and the consolidation of competitive advantages that underpin our ability to generate long-term value. Among these advantages, operational efficiency stands out as a hallmark of our operations, reflected in agricultural productivity (TCH) that consistently exceeds the average for the Central-South region.

Among the main drivers of resilience is the irrigation-based production system, which already covers a significant portion of cultivated areas and continues to expand selectively. This infrastructure reduces dependence on rainfall patterns, mitigates losses associated with extreme events, and increases the predictability of raw material supply — a critical factor for the business's operational and financial stability.

Our revenue base also stands out for its diversification. Approximately 20.4% of the revenue comes from higher-value-added, non-commoditized products, such as organic sugar and ethanol, sanitizing products and cosmetics, animal feed ingredients, and carbon credits. In the organic sugar segment, accumulated experience and production scale establish significant barriers to entry for new competitors and sustain a differentiated position in higher-value market niches. The product also allows us to operate with pricing dynamics less dependent on the conventional sugar cycle, helping to reduce volatility and promote greater stability in cash generation.

For the next 5 years, we project an expansion of financial results based on increased crushing at industrial units, primarily at USV. This expansion will stem from an increase in irrigated area at the unit and adjustments to varietal management through the introduction of more productive and responsive varieties. The operational performance of this unit is seen as a key factor in normalizing consolidated margins and strengthening results in the medium and long term.

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APPENDICES

GRI SUMMARY INDEX

Statement of Use	The content of Jalles' report was prepared in accordance with GRI Standards 2021 for the period from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Core 2021
Applicable GRI Sector Standard	GRI 13: Agriculture, Aquaculture, and Fisheries

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	LOCATION	OMISSION			SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENT	REASON	EXPLANATION	
GRI2 CONTEÚDOS GERAIS 2021						
	2.1. Organizational Details	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 3–6				
	2.2. Entities included in the organization's sustainability report	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, page 13				
	2.3. Reporting Period, Frequency, and Contact Information	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, page 13				
	2.4. Restatements of information	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 13				
	2.5. External verification	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 13				
	2.6. Activities, value chain, and other business relationships	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest pages 32–38				
	2.7- Employees	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 88–89 and indicators section				
	2.8- Non-employee workers	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 88–89				
	2.9- Governance Structure and Composition	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest , page 20				
	2.10- Selection and appointment to the highest governance body	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, page 22				
	2.11- Chair of the highest governance body	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, page 22				
	2.12- Role played by the highest governance body in defining purpose, values, and strategy	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 17				
	2.13- Delegation of responsibilities for managing impacts	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 18 and 19				

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	LOCATION	OMISSION			SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENT	REASON	EXPLANATION	
	2.14- Role played by the highest governance body in the sustainability report	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, page 14				
	2.15- Conflicts of Interest	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, page 26				
	2.16- Reporting of critical concerns	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 26				
	2.17- Collective Knowledge of the Highest Governance Body	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 22				
	2.18- Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 22				
	2.19- Compensation policies	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 21				
	2.20- Process for determining compensation	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 21				
	2.21- Proportion of total annual compensation	Data not available				
	2.22- Statement on the sustainable development strategy	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 11 and 12				
	2.23- Commitments and Policies	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 24–31				
	2.24- Implementation of Commitments and Policies	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 24–31				
	2.25- Mitigation of Negative Impacts	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, page 26				
	2.26- Mechanisms for , advice, and raising concerns	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, page 26				
	2.27- Compliance with Laws and Regulations	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Crop Year pages 25 and 26				
	2.28- Membership in associations	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 41				
	2.29- Stakeholder engagement approach	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, page 38				
	2.30- Collective bargaining agreements	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 89				

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	LOCATION	OMISSION			SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENT	REASON	EXPLANATION	
MATERIAL ISSUES						
GRI3 MATERIAL ISSUES 2021	3-1- Process for determining material topics	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 page 14				
	3-2- List of material topics	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 14				
MATERIAL ISSUE 1: CLIMATE CHANGE						
GRI 302: Energy 2016	GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 63 and Indicators Booklet				
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	GRI 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 61–64, and Indicators Booklet				13.1.2
	GRI 305-2 Indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy purchases	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 61–64, and Indicators Booklet				13.1.3
	GRI 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 61–64, and Indicators Booklet				13.1.4
	GRI 305-4 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26, pages 61–64, and Indicators Booklet				13.1.5
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	GRI 201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities arising from climate change	Indicators Booklet				13.2.2
MATERIAL TOPIC 2: WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULARITY						
GRI 301: Materials 2016	GRI 301-1 Materials used, broken down by weight or volume	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26, page 51, and Indicators Report				
GRI 306- Waste 2020	GRI 306-1 Waste generation and significant impacts related to waste	Annual and Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest pages 50 and 51 and Indicators Booklet				13.8.2
	GRI 306-2 Management of significant impacts related to waste	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Crop Year pages 50 and 51 and Indicators Booklet				13.8.3
	GRI 306-3 Waste generated	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 50 and 51, and Indicators Booklet				13.8.4
	GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 50 and 51, and Indicators Booklet				13.8.5
	GRI 306-5 Waste sent to disposal	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 50 and 51, and Indicators Booklet				13.8.6

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	LOCATION	OMISSION			SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENT	REASON	EXPLANATION	
MATERIAL TOPIC 3: WATER RESOURCES						
GRI 303 Water 2018	GRI 303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 page 51 and Indicators Booklet				13.7.2
	GRI 303-2 Management of impacts related to water discharge	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 52–54, and Indicators Booklet				13.7.3
	GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 52–54, and Indicators Booklet				13.7.4
	GRI 303-4 Water discharge	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 52–54, and Indicators Booklet				13.7.5
	GRI 303-5 Water Consumption	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 52–54, and Indicators Booklet				13.7.6
MATERIAL TOPIC 4: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT						
GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024	GRI 101-1 Policies to Halt and Reverse Biodiversity Loss	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 55–58 and Indicators Booklet				
	GRI 101-2 Management of impacts on biodiversity	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 55–58, and Indicators Booklet				
	GRI 101-4 Identification of impacts on biodiversity	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 55–58, and Indicators Booklet				
	GRI 101-5 Sites with impacts on biodiversity	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 55–58 and Indicators Booklet				
	GRI 101-6 Direct drivers of biodiversity loss	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 55–58 and Indicators Booklet				
	GRI 101-7 Changes in the state of biodiversity	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 55–58 and Indicators Booklet				
	GRI 101-8 Ecosystem services	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 55–58 and Indicators Booklet				

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	LOCATION	OMISSION			SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENT	REASON	EXPLANATION	
MATERIAL TOPIC 5: INTERNAL WORKFORCE						
GRI 403 Occupational Health and Safety 2018	GRI 403-1 Occupational Health and Safety Management System	Annual Sustainability Report Harvest 2025/26 pages 96–100				13.19.2
	GRI 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 96–100				13.19.3
	GRI 403-3 Occupational health services	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 96–100				13.19.4
	GRI 403-4 Employee participation, consultation, and communication regarding occupational health and safety	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 96–100				13.19.5
	GRI 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest pages 96 to 100 and Indicators Booklet				13.19.6
	GRI 403-6 Promotion of worker health	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest pages 96 to 100				13.19.7
	GRI 403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked to business relationships	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 96–100				13.19.8
	GRI 403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 96–100, and Indicators Booklet				13.19.9
	GRI 403-9 Work-related injuries	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 96–100, and Indicators Booklet				13.19.10
	GRI 403-10 Work-related health issues	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 96–100				13.19.11
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year, per employee	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest pages 94 and 95 and Indicators Booklet				
	404-2 Programs for employee skills development and career transition assistance	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest pages 94 and 95				
	404-3 Percentage of employees who receive regular performance and career development reviews	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 94 and 95				
GRI 405 Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity in governance bodies and among employees	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 101 and 102, and Indicators Booklet				13.15.2
	405-2 Ratio of base salary and compensation received by women to that received by men	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Crop Year, pages 101 and 102, and Indicators Booklet				13.15.3
	GRI 406-1 Cases of discrimination and corrective measures taken	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 101 and 102, and Indicators Booklet				13.15.4

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	LOCATION	OMISSION			SECTOR STANDARD REFERENCE NO.
			OMITTED REQUIREMENT	REASON	EXPLANATION	
MATERIAL TOPIC 6: SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT						
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	GRI 408-1 Operations and suppliers with significant risk of child labor	Annual Sustainability Report, 2025/26 Harvest, pages 101 and 102, and Indicators Booklet				13.17.1 and 13.17.2
GRI 409: Forced or Bond Labor 2016	GRI 409-1 Operations and suppliers with significant risk of forced or bonded labor	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 101 and 102, and Indicators Booklet				13.16.1 and 13.16.2
MATERIAL TOPIC 7: LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
GRI 201: Economic Performance Economic 2016	GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 86 and 87, and indicators booklet				13.22.2
GRI 413 - Local Communities 2016	GRI 413-1 Operations involving the local community, impact assessments, and development programs	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, pages 43–47 and indicators booklet				13.12.2
GRI 203 Indirect Economic Impact	GRI 203-1 Investments in infrastructure and supported services	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, page 45				13.22.3
MATERIAL TOPIC 8: CONDUCT OF BUSINESS						
GRI 205 Anti-Corruption 2016	GRI 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26, page 26 and indicators booklet				13.26.2
	GRI 205-2 Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest, page 26 and indicators booklet				13.26.3
	GRI 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Annual Sustainability Report 2025/26 Harvest page 26				13.26.4

SASB Agricultural Products-IFRS S2

TOPIC	METRIC	LOCATION
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	SASB-FB-AG-110a.1- Total Scope 1 Emissions (Metric tons (t) of CO2e)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-110a.2- Discussion of the long- and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and performance analysis against these targets (Discussion and analysis)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-110a.3- Fleet fuel consumption (in gigajoules (GJ))	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-110a.3- Fleet fuel consumption (as % of renewable)	Indicator booklet
Energy Management	SASB-FB-AG-130a.1- Operational energy consumption (in Gigajoules (GJ))	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-130a.1- Energy consumption — percentage of electricity (in %)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-130a.1- Energy Consumption - Percentage of Renewables (in %)	Indicator booklet
Water Management	SASB-FB-AG-140a.1- 1: Total water abstracted (in 1,000 m^3 = ML (Megaliters))	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.1- 2: Total water consumed (in 1,000 m^3 = ML (Megaliters))	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.1- 3: % of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.2- Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate these risks (discussion and analysis)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-140a.3- Number of non-compliance incidents related to water quality permits, standards, and regulations (in number)	Indicator Booklet
Ingredient Sourcing	SASB-FB-AG-440a.1- Identification of primary crops and description of the risks and opportunities presented by climate change (discussion and analysis)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-440a.2- Percentage of agricultural products sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (% by cost)	Indicator booklet
Activity Metrics	SASB-FB-AG-000.A- Production by major crop (in tons)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-000.B- Number of processing facilities (in number)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-FB-AG-000.C- Total area of land under active production (in hectares)	Indicator booklet

SASB Biofuels-IFRS S2

TOPIC	METRIC	LOCATION
Water Management in Manufacturing	SASB- RR-BI-140a.1- 1- Total water withdrawn (in 1,000 m^3 = ML (megaliters))	Indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.1- 2- Total water consumed (in 1,000 m^3 = ML (megaliters))	Indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.1- 3- % of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (in %)	Indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.2- Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate these risks (Discussion and analysis)	Indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-140a.3- Number of non-compliance incidents related to water quality permits, standards, and regulations (number)	Indicator Booklet
Life Cycle Emissions Inventory	SASB- RR-BI-410a.1- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - life cycle analysis by type of biofuel (in g CO2eq/MJ) - Hydrated Ethanol	Indicator booklet
	SASB- RR-BI-410a.1- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - life cycle analysis by biofuel type (in g CO2eq/MJ) - Anhydrous ethanol	Indicator booklet
Supply and Environmental Impacts of Raw Material Production	SASB- RR-BI-430a.1- Discussion of the strategy for managing risks associated with the environmental impacts of raw material production (discussion and analysis)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-RR-BI-430a.2- Percentage of biofuel production certified by a third party in accordance with an environmental sustainability standard (%) of liters	Indicator booklet
Legal and Regulatory Compliance	SASB-RR-BI-530a.1- Amount of subsidies received through government programs (in Brazilian Reais)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-RR-BI-530a.2- Discussion of corporate positions regarding government regulations or policy proposals addressing environmental and social factors affecting the sector (discussion and analysis)	Indicator booklet
Activity Metrics	SASB-RR-BI-000.A- Biofuel production capacity in millions of liters (ML)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-RR-BI-000.B- Renewable fuel production in millions of liters (ML)	Indicator booklet
	SASB-RR-BI-000.C- Amount of raw material consumed in production in metric tons (t)	Indicator booklet

VERIFICATION STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Bureau Veritas Quality International Brazil (BVQI), located at Alameda Xingu, 350 – Alphaville Industrial, Barueri, São Paulo, 3rd floor, registered in the National Registry of Legal Entities under CNPJ No. 72.368.012/0002-65, hereby declares, for due purposes, that JALLES MACHADO S/A, located at a Rod. GO-080 715, Km. 71,5, Goianésia, GO, CEP: 76.380-000 and registered in the National Registry of Legal Entities under CNPJ No.: 02.635.522/0001-95, is authorized to publish this Verification Statement on its websites and communication materials, as it follows:

O BVQI, based on the processes and procedures described in its Verification Report, declares that JALLES MACHADO S/A's 2025 Sustainability Report is materially correct, presents a fair representation of the reported data and information, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ISAE 3000.

SCOPE

The scope of this work is limited to verifying the results evaluated in the 2025 Sustainability Report presented by JALLES MACHADO S/A. The following were verified:

- Product/Service: Verification of compliance with the standards and principles of the Global Reporting Initiative™ for Sustainability Reporting, and some indicators of SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board).
- Reference Year: 2025 (period between April 1st of 2025 and March 31th of 2026)
- Data source: 2025 Sustainability Report of JALLES MACHADO S/A.

LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Any evaluation of information related to:

- Activities outside the reported period;
- Position statements (expressions of opinion, belief, objectives or future intentions) by JALLES MACHADO S/A;
- Accuracy of economic and financial data contained in this Report, extracted from financial statements, verified by independent auditors;
- Inventory of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, including energy data (verified in a separate process by another Bureau Veritas team);
- Data and information from affiliated companies or outsourced employees, over which there is no operational control by JALLES MACHADO S/A.

The following limitations have been applied to this check:

The principles of Accuracy and Reliability of data were verified on a sample basis, exclusively in light of the information and data related to the material topics presented in the Report;

The economic information presented in the Report was specifically assessed against the GRI principles of Balance and Completeness. [1]

WORKING METHOD

The work was carried out from the following stages:

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

1. Interviews with those responsible for the material topics and the content of the Report;
2. Remote verification of corporate and operational processes (verification of material indicators GRI, SASB, own indicators and information sampling);
3. Analysis of documentary evidence provided by JALLES MACHADO S/A for the period covered by the 2025 Report;
4. Analysis of the engagement activities with stakeholders developed by JALLES MACHADO S/A;
5. Evaluation of the system used to determine the material aspects included in the Report, considering the context of sustainability and scope of the information published.

The verification level adopted was "Reasonable", in accordance with the requirements of the ISAE 3000 standard 2, incorporated into Bureau Veritas' internal verification protocols. The assurance was carried out in accordance with the GRI Standards as an evaluation criterion.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF (CLIENT NAME) AND BUREAU VERITAS

The presentations of all documentation related to the Scope were the sole responsibility of JALLES MACHADO S/A. The auditor was responsible for verifying and analyzing the documentation and actions carried out remotely and, thus, validating the proposal in the scope.

CONCLUSION

In 2024, JALLES MACHADO S/A conducted the materiality study with the support of a specialized consultancy, resulting in the construction of its dual materiality matrix.

The Company adopts a periodic review cycle, or whenever relevant changes occur in the Organization, ensuring that the sustainability strategy and the reporting of information remain aligned with market dynamics, stakeholder expectations and business impacts. However, as an opportunity for improvement, it is recommended to expand the sample of the materiality process in the next review, including listening to audiences other than strategic stakeholders, such as greater participation of employees and other relevant stakeholders.

In our understanding, the Annual Report of JALLES MACHADO S/A presents the impacts of the Company's activities in a balanced manner.

As a result of our verification process, it was evidenced that:

- The information provided in the Report are balanced, consistent and reliable;
- JALLES MACHADO S/A has established appropriate systems for collecting, compiling and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data used in the Report;
- The Report does adhere to the GRI Standard's Principles for Defining Content and Quality for Sustainability Reporting.

VALIDITY

This Verification Statement has no expiration date. However, the assurance was carried out in accordance with the Report presented by JALLES MACHADO S/A, conducted from 02/2026 to 06/2026, and cannot be used for future cycles.

It should be noted that, in the event of any significant modification, inclusion or exclusion of data/information currently established and validated in relation to the scope of this Statement, a new assurance must be carried out.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY

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

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Bureau Veritas is an independent company with more than 198 years of experience in verifying Quality, Environment and Sustainability Management Systems. It has a certified Quality Management System, ensuring ethical, professional and legal compliance. Its team acts independently, without a link with JALLES MACHADO S/A. In addition, it applies a strict Code of Ethics to ensure high standards of integrity and professionalism.

At the end of the Verification process, Detailed Assurance Reports were generated, kept as a record in our Management System.

CONTACT

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

São Paulo, June 11, 2026.

Luciana F. S. Oliveira
Lead auditor – Sustainability Report Assurance
Bureau Veritas Quality International - Brasil

Rodrigo Oliveira
Sustainability Operations Manager
Bureau Veritas Quality International – Brasil

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

Credits

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Karina Rabelo Fonseca

Leonardo Bolentine

Wanessa Dina Dutra da Silva Fantini

Project and GRI, SASB indicators management

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Rener Cançado

Insurance

Bureau Veritas

The Combustech system was used for the collection and validation of ESG indicators and GHG inventory.

We appreciate the support and dedication of Jalles' corporate and operational departments, and especially Jalles Machado, Otávio Lage, and Santa Vitória units, which were part of the assurance process and the collection and verification of the information contained in this document.

Jalles

Indicator booklet
2025/26 harvest

Jalles

Summary

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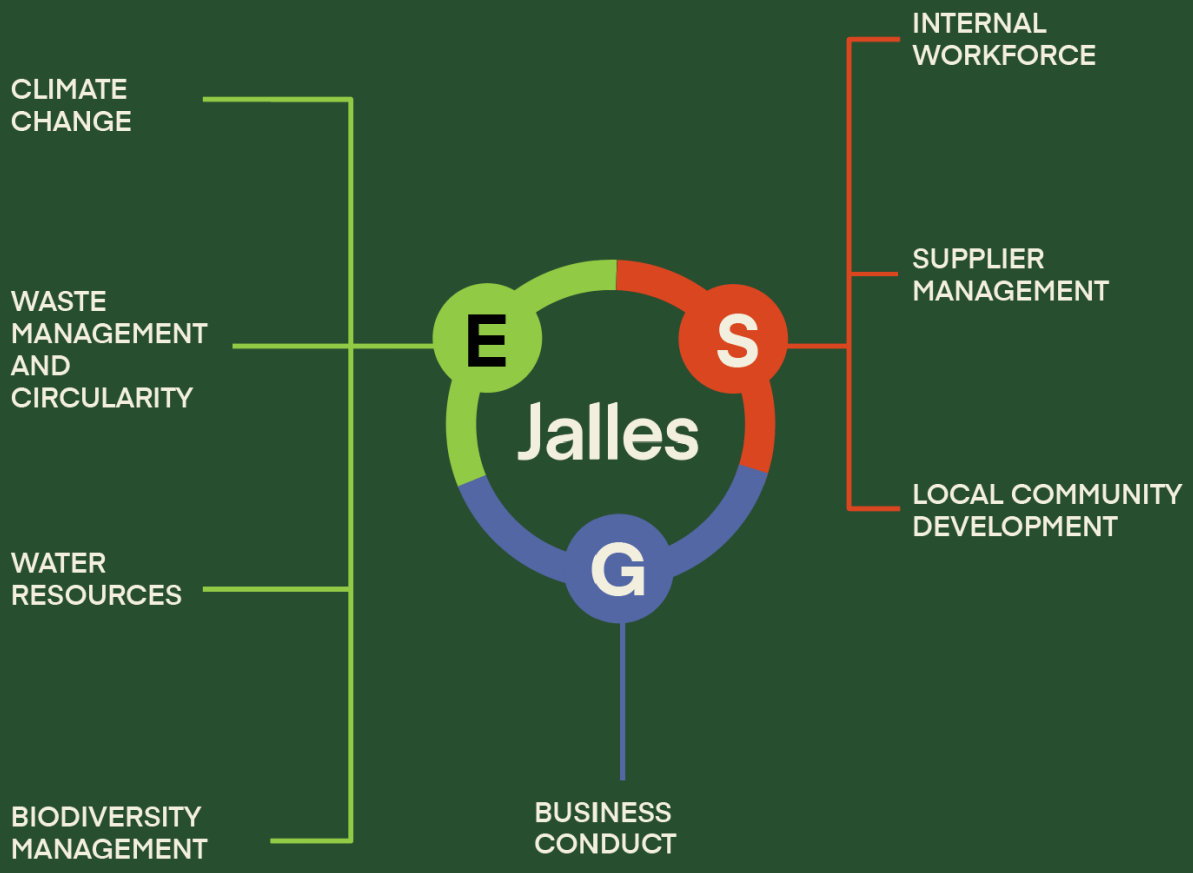
SASB BIOFUELS - Volume 40 27
CREDITS ..... **Erro! Indicador não definido.**

Material Themes

Our Material Themes



Commitments

Our commitments to the SDGs

To assess the impact and scope of value creation from our strategic pillars, we reviewed, in the 2025/26 harvest, how our business contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). And, to maximize our contribution, we also included alignment with the SDGs among the criteria for prioritizing strategic projects. To this end, we evaluate projects, investments, and initiatives not only from a financial perspective but also by considering their contribution to sustainable development, which broadens the analysis of risks and opportunities in a more macro sense and strengthens the process of sharing value with society.

We are fully committed to the selected SDGs, and our contribution is structured as shown in the image below:

MAIN FOCUS ON THE SDGs

We focus our efforts on the SDGs on which our activities have direct impact, whether because they are related to our strategy, our products, or our industry.

COMMITMENTS TO THE SDGs

We have made commitments to these SDGs related to our activities with moderate impact, based on our material sustainability themes and the key initiatives we have supported in recent years..

Strategic pillar	1 ERRADICAÇÃO DA POBREZA	2 FOME ZERO E AGRICULTURA SUSTENTÁVEL	3 SAÚDE E BEM-ESTAR	4 EDUCAÇÃO DE QUALIDADE	5 IGUALDADE DE GÊNERO	6 ÁGUA POTÁVEL E SANEAMENTO	7 ENERGIA LIMPA E ACESSÍVEL	8 TRABALHO DECENTE E CRESCIMENTO ECONÔMICO	9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURA	10 REDUÇÃO DAS DESIGUALDADES	11 CIDADES E COMUNIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS	12 CONSUMO E PRODUÇÃO RESPONSÁVEIS	13 AÇÃO CONTRA A MUDANÇA GLOBAL DO CLIMA	14 VIDA NA ÁGUA	15 VIDA TERRESTRE	16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES	17 PARCERIAS E MEIOS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO
Operational Efficiency		◎					◎		🤝			◎	◎		🤝		
Market and business		◎	◎				◎								🤝		
Financial Management			🤝	◎	🤝		◎	◎				◎					🤝
People and culture			◎	◎	🤝			◎									
Technology and innovation		◎						◎	🤝			◎	◎				

Eradicate hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: Main focus

Selected goals:
2.3 and 2.4

Strategic pillars:

- Operational efficiency
- Market and business
- Technology and innovation

Main initiatives:

- 19.38% of the cultivated area in the Goiás units is organic.
- Regenerative agriculture.
- National and international certifications (organic agriculture and regenerative agriculture).
- Ecological corridors.

Key stakeholders directly affected:

- Community
- Business partners
- Consumers
- Planet

Ensuring access to quality healthcare and promoting well-being for all, at all ages: Main focus

Selected goal:
3.9

Strategic pillars:

- Market and business
- People and culture

Main initiatives:

- Low environmental impact production.
- A safe and healthy environment for our employees.
- Health-related projects carried out through the Jalles Machado Foundation, maintained in conjunction with the Otávio Lage Group.
- Support for community services.
- Coordination with municipal agencies in the areas of health.
- Allocation of Fair Trade funds to social projects in the area of health and well-being.

Key stakeholders directly affected:

- Community
- Employees
- Planet

Guarantee access to Inclusive, quality, and equitable education, and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all: Main focus

Selected goal:
4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4

Strategic pillars:

- Management financial
- People and culture

Main initiatives:

- Jalles Machado Foundation (Maintenance of the Luiz César de Siqueira Melo School).
- Itajá FM educational radio station.
- Abrinq seal recognizing us as a child-friendly company.

Key stakeholders directly affected:

- Community
- Employees

Guarantee access Reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources for all: Main focus

Selected goal:
7.2 and 7.3

Strategic pillars:

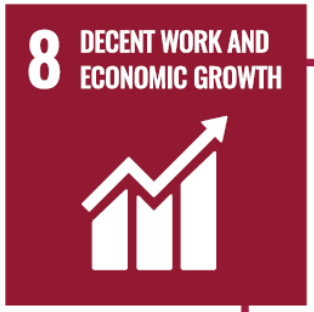
- Operational efficiency
- Market and business
- Management financial

Main initiatives:

- Ethanol production.
- Carbon credits through cogeneration of clean energy.

Key stakeholders directly affected:

- Business partners
- Consumers
- Planet



To promote growth Inclusive and sustainable economy, full and productive employment and decent work for all: Main focus

Selected goal:
8.5, 8.7 and 8.8

Strategic pillars:

- Management financial
- People and culture
- Technology and innovation

Main initiatives:

- R$ 985,150 invested in social projects and support for infrastructure and services.
- 25.33% female participation in the workforce contributors (considering the average of the 2025/26 harvest).
- Transparency and equal pay.
- Supplier development.

Key stakeholders directly affected:

- Community
- Business partners
- Employees

Ensuring standards of Sustainable consumption and production: Main focus

Selected goal:
12.2, 12.4 and 12.5

Strategic pillars:

- Operational efficiency
- Management financial
- Technology and innovation

Main initiatives:

- Protection and restoration of springs and waterways.
- Efficient management of water resources
- Reuse of by-products in our production processes.
- Circular economy - 99.98% recycling of non-hazardous waste.

Key stakeholders directly affected:

- Community
- Business partners
- Planet

Main focus

Selected goal:
13.1, 13.2 and 13.3

Strategic pillars:

- Operational efficiency
- Technology and innovation

Main initiatives:

- Plants certified under the Renovabio program and with a high efficiency rating. One of the best ratings in the Renovabio program.
- Forest compensation program. More than 5 million trees planted since the program began.
- Preservation of a nature reserve spanning over 16,000 hectares.
- 35,300 hectares of protected area.
- Precision agriculture with variable rate application and the use of yield maps.
- Use of organic fertilizers, with emphasis on localized vinasse/ fertigation.
- Use of production byproducts such as filter cake and straw.
- Regenerative practices such as green manure (crotalaria) and crop rotation (soybeans), which reduce the use of nitrogen fertilizers.
- Equipment powered primarily by biodiesel, light vehicles powered by ethanol, and some electric pumps.

Key stakeholders directly affected:

- Community
- Business partners
- Planet

Human capital

Performance - Human Capital Indicators

Employees GRI 2-7	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total Employees (GRI 2-7)	**7,234**	**7,395**	**5,766**
Employees (Total) – Midwest Region (GRI 2-7)	–	–	4,063
Employees (Total) – Southeast Region (GRI 2-7)	–	–	1,703
Employees (Total) – Men (GRI 2-7)	–	–	4,326
Employees (Total) – Women (GRI 2-7)	–	–	1,440
Temporary Employees (Total) (GRI 2-7)	–	–	602
Employees (%) – Midwest Region (GRI 2-7)	73.61%	71.66%	70.46%
Employees (%) – Southeast Region (GRI 2-7)	26.06%	28.34%	29.54%
Temporary Employees (%) (GRI 2-7)	22.82%	19.70%	10.44%
Employees Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreements (%) (GRI 2-30)	100%	100%	100%
Employees (%) – Men (GRI 2-7)	–	–	75.03%
Employees (%) – Women (GRI 2-7)	–	–	24.97%

Occupational health and safety	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Occupational health and safety training (annual hours) GRI 403-5	86,544	131,613	134,905
NR (Occupational Safety Regulations) trainings - Occupational Safety (annual hours) GRI 403-5	76.002	112,460	124,277
NR trainings - Health (annual hours) GRI 403-5	75,613	111,863	114,855
SIPATMA (Internal Week for the Prevention of Accidents and the Environment) GRI 403-5	4,925	8,888	8,826
Occupational Safety - DSSTMA (Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Department) Agenda (annual hours) GRI 403-5	198,477	161,299	163,842
% of (1) internal and (2) third-party employees covered by an occupational health and safety management system GRI 403-8	(1) 100 (1) NA	(1) 100% (2) 100%	(1) 100% (2) 100%
% of internal and third-party employees covered by such a system that has been audited or certified by an external party GRI 403-8 GRI 403-8	(1) 80 (2) NA	(1) 100% (2) 100%	(1) 100% (2) 100%

Workplace Accidents with direct employees	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Deaths (Number) GRI 403-9	0	0	1
Deaths resulting from work-related accidents (Index) GRI 403-9	0	0	0.02
Work-related accidents with serious consequences (excluding deaths) (Number) GRI 403-9	9	6	10
Rate of serious work-related accidents (excluding deaths) (Index) GRI 403-9	0.25	0.11	0.18
Mandatory reportable work-related accidents (Number) GRI 403-9	35	17	24
Mandatory reportable accidents - Frequency Rate (Index) GRI 403-9	0.97	0.31	0.43
Man-Hours Worked - MHW (Hours) GRI 403-9	7,228,579.4	10,976,946.33	11,061,930.82
Whether indexes were calculated based on 200,000 or 1,000,000 hours worked. GRI 403-9	200,000	200,000	200,000

Workplace accidents involving third-party employees	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Deaths (Number) GRI 403-9	0	0	0
Deaths resulting from work-related accidents (Index) GRI 403-9	0	0	0
Work-related accidents with serious consequences (excluding deaths) (Number) GRI 403-9	2	3	1
Rate of serious work-related accidents (excluding deaths) (Index) GRI 403-9	0.18	0.18	0.07
Mandatory reportable work-related accidents (Number) GRI 403-9	11	5	6
Mandatory reportable accidents - Frequency Rate (Index) GRI 403-9	1	0.3	0.4
Man-Hours Worked - MHW (Hours) GRI 403-9	2,196,399.8	3,325,070	2,981,765.06
Whether indexes were calculated based on 200,000 or 1,000,000 hours worked. GRI 403-9	200,000	200,000	200,000

Training	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Average training hours per employee/year - GRI 404-1	361.6	30.45	43.87
Average training hours per employee/year - Male GRI 404-1	167.6	31.56	44.82
Average training hours per employee/year - Female GRI 404-1	196.6	27.75	41.02
% of male employees receiving performance evaluations - GRI 404-3	73	0.2493	92.8
% of female employees receiving performance evaluations - GRI 404-3	75	0.2342	89.2

* The data analysis considered only the positions eligible for performance evaluation.

Diversity	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
% of female employees GRI 405-1	22.68	25.41	24.97
% of women in leadership positions GRI 405-1	12,12	16,17	19.05
% of black employees GRI 405-1	72.92	9.68	9.68
% of black employees in leadership positions - GRI 405-1	36.36	4.41	3.17
% of employees aged up to 30 GRI 405-1	34.74	33.45	29.74
% of employees aged 30 to 50 GRI 405-1	51.05	50.97	52.25
% of employees over 50 years old GRI 405-1	15.06	15.58	18.00
Average women/men salary ratio Board GRI 405-2	-	-	-
Average women/men salary ratio Management GRI 405-2	0.93	0.84	0.94
Average women/men salary ratio Leadership GRI 405-2	0.81	0.80	0.74
Average women/men salary ratio Technical level GRI 405-2	0.74	0.75	0.71
Average women/men salary ratio Operational level GRI 405-2	0.71	0.73	0.67

Number of employees by functional category - BY GENDER GRI 405-1.a:	2023/24 Harvest			2024/25 Harvest			2025/26 Harvest		
Category	**Men**	**Women**	**Total**	**Men**	**Women**	**Total**	**Men**	**Women**	Total
Presidency & Board of Directors (N-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	4
Management (N-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	22
Other Leadership Positions (N-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	5	37
Technical and Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	-	711	339	1,050
Operational	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,564	1.089	4,653
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,326**	**1,440**	**5,766**

Note: other leadership positions refer to manager / coordinator.

Number of employees by functional category - BY AGE GROUP GRI 405 1.b:	2023/24 Harvest				2024/25 Harvest				2025/26 Harvest			
Functional Category	**Under 30 years old**	**Between 30 and 50 years old**	**Over 50 years old**	**Total**	**Under 30 years old**	**Between 30 and 50 years old**	**Over 50 years old**	**Total**	**Under 30 years old**	**Between 30 and 50 years old**	**Over 50 years old**	**Total**
Presidency & Board of Directors (N-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	**4**
Management (N-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	5	**22**
Other Leadership Positions (N-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	33	4	**37**
Technical and Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	597	79	**1,050**
Operational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,341	2,364	948	**4,653**
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,715**	**3,013**	**1,038**	**5,766**

Note: other leadership positions refer to manager / coordinator.

Social and relational capital

Performance - Social and Relationship Capital Indicators

Non-discrimination	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total number of discrimination cases during the reporting period GRI 406-1	9	7	4
% of cases reviewed by the organization GRI 406-1	100	100	100
Number of remediation plans implemented GRI 406-1	1	3	1
Remediation plans implemented and monitored through internal management review processes GRI 406-1	Not applicable	3	1

Note: Of these 4 reports, 2 cases were closed due to insufficient data, making further investigation impossible; 1 case was deemed unfounded after investigation; and 1 case was deemed founded, duly investigated, and dealt with through the application of disciplinary measures.

Suppliers	2025/2026 Harvest
Operations and suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor GRI 408-1	The risks associated with operations and suppliers identified as having a significant risk of child labor are considered low due to the following factors: • 100% of the raw materials used in Jalles' production processes are sourced from the Company's own operations. • The implementation of internal policies, controls, and regular inspections aimed at mitigating these risks. Examples include the Corporate Code of Conduct, Section 7.15 – Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking. • No cases were reported during the reporting period.
Forced or Compulsory Labor GRI 409-1	The risks associated with operations and suppliers identified as posing a significant risk for the occurrence of forced labor and/or slave-like labor are low due to the following factors: • 100% of the raw materials used in Jalles' production are sourced in-house. • Implementation of internal policies and controls, as well as inspections of areas to mitigate these risks. For example, we can cite: Analysis of documentation from all suppliers using Rainbowtenc. We have a corporate code of conduct procedure - PG-37. • No cases reported during the period.

Local communities	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total number of units GRI 413-1	2	2	3
Impact assessments and development programs GRI 413-1	2	2	2
Units with local engagement programs GRI 413-1	2	2	2
Units with volunteer programs GRI 413-1	2	2	2
Participants in volunteer programs GRI 413-1	0	0	0
No. of complaints from local communities GRI 413-1	0	0	0
% of operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs GRI 413-1	100	100	67%
% of units with Local Engagement Programs GRI 413-1	100	100	67%
% of units with Local Development Programs based on the needs of local communities GRI 413-1	100	100	67%
% of units with social impact assessments GRI 413-1	100	100	67%
% of units that publicly disclosed the results of social impact assessments GRI 413-1	100	100	67%

Note: In 2025, we will consider the USV unit, which was not previously considered.

GRI-203-1- Investing in communities	2024/25 Harvest				2025/26 Harvest			
Investment name	**Investment (R$)**	**Investment Duration (months)**	**Number of people impacted by the investment**	**Communities or local economies impacted**	**Investment (R$)**	**Investment Duration (months)**	**Number of people impacted by the investment**	**Communities or local economies impacted**
House of fraternal soup	R$ 50,400	12 months	100 families	Goianésia	46,200	12	100 families	Goianésia
Jesus Mercy Therapeutic Community	R$ 54,000	12 months	20 inmates	Goianésia	49,500	12	20 inmates	Goianésia
Donation - Chronic Kidney Disease Association - RIM VIVER	R$ 75,600	12 months	100 patients	Goianésia, Barro Alto, Santa Rita, Vila Propício, Cafelândia, Juscelândia			100 patients	Goianésia
Congratulations Solidarity Project	R$ 36,000	12 months	30 children	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Vila	69,300 24,000	12 12	40 children	Goianésia
CAEGO - Equestrian Activities Center of Goianésia	R$ 96,000	12 months	120 children/adults	Propício, Cafelândia, Juscelândia, Goianésia	88,000	12	120 children on a waiting list for care.	Goianésia
Junior Firefighter Stage III	R$ 24,400	12 months	25 students	Goianésia	20,000	12	35 children	Goianésia
Cataract Zero Project	R$ 74,000	12 months	150 people	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Cafelândia and Juscelândia, Barro Alto	-	-	-	-
Pro-Childhood Movement / Daycare - Maria Joana	R$ 48,000	12 months	96 Children	Goianésia, Santa Rita, Cafelândia and Juscelândia, Barro Alto	36,000	12	96 children	Goianésia
ASPAGO - Animal Protection Association of Goianésia	R$ 30,000	12 months	25 animals	Goianésia	27,500	12	30 animals with rotation	Goianésia
Society of Saint Vincent de Paul / Francisco Quagliato Home for the Elderly / Vila Vera Cruz Home for the Elderly - SSVP	R$ 120,000	12 months	37 elderly people	Goianésia, Vila Propício, Cafelândia, Juscelândia	129,000	12	40 elderly people	Goianésia
Mothers of the Heart Project of Goianésia	R$ 20,500	12 months	15 families	Goianésia	15,000	3	15 families	Goianésia
Goianésia Volunteer Organization (Somar)	R$ 73,200	12 months	149 women 96 men	Goianésia	63,500	12	154	Goianésia
APAE - Association of Parents and Students with Special Needs	R$ 48,000	12 months	25 students	Goianésia	47,500	12	30 children	Goianésia
Singing Heart Project/Singing Project	R$ 96,000	12 months	80 children and adults	Goianésia	129,500	12	80 children and adults	Goianésia
Sports Association - Leisure for all					240,000	4	3,000 employees/community	Goianésia
Total	**846,100**	**-**	-	-	**985,150**	-	-	-

Note: The investment figures consider the actual investments made from January to December 2025.

GRI-2-28-Participation in associations

ADIAL - member of the board of directors, financial contribution, participating CEO.

FIEG - Chairman of the Fiscal Council, CEO who participates

SIFAEG - Vice-President of the Deliberative Council and Delegate Representative to SIFAÇUCAR, President Director who participates

Natural capital

Performance - Natural Capital Indicators

Materials used GRI 301-1	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Non-renewable materials	**t**	**131,079.58**	**144,995.13**	**186,753.19**
Acetylene	t	-	-	2.81
Sulfuric acid	t	1,318.33	2,400.06	2,239.18
Synthetic Nitrogen Fertilizer	t	616.99	1,252.56	505.78
Antifoaming agent	t	128.24	157.76	182.39
Calcitic limestone	t	0	1,291.13	1,808.37
Dolomitic limestone	t	70,238.48	76,883.86	97,570.03
CO2	t	0.48	0.46	0.52
Diesel-B10	t	14,589.71	0	0
Diesel-B11		-	-	0
Diesel / Brazil	t	0	23,641.45	25,116.38
Dispersant	t	97.99	107.95	141.45
Plastic packaging	t	0	0	0
Match	t	1,182.82	2,158.02	1,946.93
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	t	26.88	26.7	74.34
Dry natural gas		-	-	0
Gasoline / Brazil	t	5.56	6.9	7.45
Agricultural gypsum	t	37,282.71	27,796.81	48,255.19
HCFC-22	t	0	0	0
Herbicides	t	156.55	414.94	233.91
HFC-134a	t	1.37	9.54	3.32
Insecticides	t	5.18	22.03	23.2
Potassium	t	2,111.49	4,911	3,288.02
R-410A	t	0.35	0.66	0.74
SF6		-	-	0
Caustic soda (NaOH)	t	1,747.59	2,479.16	1,094.55
Urea	t	1,568.84	1,434.17	4,258.62
Renewable materials	**t**	**5,257,998.07**	**7,869,683.29**	**7,053,137.41**
Sugarcane	t	5,256,832.61	7,868,462.8	7,049,275.26
Wood Chip	t	0	0	0
Hydrated ethanol	t	1,165.46	1,220.49	3,862.15
Straw	t	0	0	0
Paper/Cardboard	t	0	0	0
Total	**t**	**5,389,077.65**	**8,014,678.42**	**7,239,890.60**
Total recycled or reused raw materials GRI 301-2	**t**	**5,389,077.65**	**8,014,678.42**	**7,239,890.60**

Energy GRI 302-1	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Subtotal non-renewable fuels	**GJ**	**615,914**	**995,559.18**	1,059,613.28
Diesel-B10	GJ	0	0	0
Diesel-B11	GJ	0	0	0
Diesel / Brazil	GJ	611.501	990,887.27	1,052,706.25
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	GJ	3.559	3,811.50	5,978.86
Gasoline / Brazil	GJ	219	271.22	292.99
Aviation kerosene	GJ	636	589.19	635.19
Subtotal renewable fuels	**GJ**	**11,374,100**	**17,860,614.71**	14,428,992.85
Sugarcane bagasse	GJ	11,347,667	17,832,934.09	14,341,399.26
Hydrous ethanol	GJ	26433	27,680.63	87,593.58
Straw	GJ	0	0	0
Buying electricity	**GJ**	**60,764**	**342,083**	**914,661.39**
Electricity exports	**GJ**	**-1,001,028**	**-1,431,280**	**-1,487,186.28**
Total energy consumption within the organization	**GJ**	**11,049,751**	**17,766,977**	**14,916,081.24**

Energy GRI 302-2	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total energy consumption outside the organization GRI 302-2	**GJ**	**939,322.06**	**1,254,205.64**	**1,421,639.88**

Energy intensity GRI 302-3	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total energy intensity – Within the Organization	**GJ/t cane**	**2.1**	**2.26**	**2.12**

Water intake GRI 303-3	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Surface water	ML	62,551.06	88,173.98	98,485.80
Underground water	ML	0	0	0
Total water collected	**ML**	**62,551.06**	**88,173.98**	**98,485.80**

Note: Data excludes off-season data.

GHG emissions GRI 305-1, 305-2 and 305-3	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Scope 1	t CO2e	153,964.42	211,434.46	220,321.50
Scope 1	t CO2 Ren.	2,137,365.46	2,985,445.93	2,853,552.81
Scope 2 - Location	t CO2e	650	5,178.76	11,712.75
Scope 2 - Market	t CO2e	650	5,178.76	11,712.75
Scope 3	t CO2e	57,027.82	92,669.91	92,579.29
Scope 3	t CO2 Ren.	3,424.32	5,142.38	5,764.99

Waste	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Non-Hazardous Waste	**t**	**4,276,015.82**	**6,981,809.78**	**5,599,278.7**
- 02 04 04 Vinasse	t	2,760,098.39	4,757,837.76	3,563,126.98
- 02 04 05 Sugarcane bagasse	t	1,275,030.27	2,003,718.47	1,781,282.9
- 02 04 99 Other waste not previously specified	t	159,621.12	167,476.39	172,636.1

- 020702 - Residues from alcohol distillation	t	-	-	4.37
03 03 01-Wood peeling residues and wood waste	t	-	-	6.52
- 15 01 02 Plastic packaging	t	357.25	0	15.52
15 01 06 - Packaging mix	t	-	-	3.73
- 15 02 03 Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	t	246.55	0	-
- 16 01 17 Ferrous metal scrap	t	-	-	104.35
- 16 01 24 Unserviceable/Used Car Tires	t	3.24	0	24.08
- 16 01 26 Unserviceable/Used Truck/Bus Tires	t	103.79	0	89.8
- 16 01 27 Unserviceable/Used Motorcycle Tires	t	0.3	0	0.34
- 16 01 28 Unserviceable/Used Tractor Tires	t	28.62	0	55.13
- 16 01 29 Unserviceable/Used Tires for Other Applications	t	23.82	0	1.13
- 17 04 01 Copper, bronze and brass	t	4.15	0	15.39
- 17 04 02 Aluminum	t	4.48	0	5.07
- 17 04 04 Zinc (Class B according to CONAMA Resolution 307/02)	t	-	0	-
- 17 04 05 Iron and steel	t	1,213.23	0	1,741.77
- 20 01 01 Paper and cardboard	t	188.13	0	208.43
20 01 39 - Plastics	t	-	-	287.74
- 20 01 99 Other fractions not previously specified	t	218.92	256.52	-
- 20 03 01 Other municipal and similar waste, including waste mixtures	t	-	-	291.16
Sugarcane bagasse	t	-	6,753.76	9,975.09
Ashes and soot	t	78,816.15	24,935.42	69,403.10
Activated sludge	t	-	98.87	-
- Miscellaneous waste - Class II	t	567.88	20,659.82	-
Hazardous Waste	**t**	**-**	**2,525.85**	**1,594.28**
- 02 01 08 Pesticide and related residues (agrochemicals) containing hazardous substances	t	-	0	-
- 13 02 01 Used or contaminated engine, transmission and lubricating oils	t	128.56	0	191.22
13 05 02(*) - Sludge from oil/water separators	t	-	-	53.46
- 13 05 06(*) - Oils from oil/water separators	t	-	-	661.43
13 05 07(*)-Water with oil from oil/water separators	t	-	-	144.19
- 13 05 08 Mixtures of waste from sandblasters	t	439.17	0	-
15 01 10(*) - Packaging of any of the types described above containing or contaminated by residues of hazardous substances	t	-	-	178.06
150202(*) - Absorbents, filter media (including oil filters not specified elsewhere), cleaning cloths and protective clothing, contaminated with substances	t	-	-	320.16
- 16 06 01 Lead-acid batteries and electric accumulators and their residues, including plastics from the outer battery casing	t	-	0	-
17 05 02 - Soils and rocks containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (Class D according to CONAMA Resolution 307/02)	t	-	-	12.09
- 170503(*) - Soils and rocks containing other hazardous substances (Class D according to CONAMA Resolution 307/02)	t	-	-	29.42
- 20 01 08 Biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens	t	57.42	72.76	4.25
- 20 01 21 Fluorescent, sodium vapor, mercury vapor and mixed light lamps	t	0.15	0	-
- Light bulbs	t	-	1,236.00	-
- Miscellaneous waste - Class I	t	-	1,289.85	-
Total waste generated GRI 306-3	**t**	**4,276,583.70**	**6,984,335.63**	**5,600,872.98**

Waste	Unit	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest			2025/26 Harvest		
			Within the organization	Outside the organization	Total	Within the organization	Outside the organization	Total
Total waste not disposed of - GRI 3064	**t**	**4,275,868.04**	**6,953,968.04**	**4,193.29**	**6,958,161.33**	**5,557,181.63**	**12,342.04**	**5,599,899.25**
Total waste sent for final disposal- GRI 306-5	**t**	**715.66**	**428.16**	**25,746.14**	**26,174.30**	**437.74**	**524.90**	**973.72**

Financial capital

Performance – Financial Capital Indicators

Ethics	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
% of operations assessed for risks related to corruption GRI 205-1	100	100	100
% of governance bodies informed about anti-corruption policies GRI 205-2	100	100	100
% of employees informed about anti-corruption policies GRI 205-2	100	100	100

GRI 201-1 - Statements of Added Value
Fiscal years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025
(In thousands of reais)

	Controller		Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Revenues	**2,063,398**	2,558,037	**3,025,748**	3,663,400
Sales of goods and products	**1,671,920**	1,896,397	**2,430,580**	2,636,185
Revenues related to the construction of own assets	**531,494**	522.230	**839.610**	872,937
Other revenue streams and fair value of the biological asset	**(131.910)**	144,642	**(236.139)**	160,483
Sales returns	**(8.831)**	(5.204)	**(9.028)**	(6.177)
Net provision for expected credit losses	**725**	(28)	**725**	(28)
Inputs acquired from third parties	**(1,093,478)**	(1,108,345)	**(1,595,204)**	(1,584,299)
Costs of products and goods sold	**(459,546)**	(484.113)	**(641.482)**	(618,588)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	**(621,869)**	(632.516)	**(943.096)**	(973.427)
Fair value recognition of CBIOS	**(12,390)**	7.825	**(15,949)**	10.608
Loss/recovery of assets	**327**	459	**5.323**	(2,892)
Gross value added	**969.920**	1,449,692	**1,430,544**	2,079,101
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	**(685,962)**	(689.722)	**(1,103,707)**	(1,062,082)
Net value added produced by the entity	**283,958**	759,970	**326,837**	1,017,019
Value added received in transfer	**1,294,289**	1,637,232	**1,415,645**	1,659,022
Equity method result	**(66,975)**	(2.273)	**15,495**	8.325
Financial income	**278,402**	146.036	**286,690**	151,557
Profit from exchange rate fluctuations	**18,443**	37.110	**21,272**	42,591
Profit from derivatives trading	**1,064,419**	1,456,359	**1,092,188**	1,456,549
Total added value to be distributed	**1,578,247**	2,397,202	**1,742,482**	2,676,041
Distribution of added value	**1,578,247**	2,397,202	**1,742,482**	2,676,041
Guys	**239,736**	240.220	**342,847**	369.996
Direct remuneration	**217,144**	213,411	**309,496**	330,748
Benefits	**14.187**	18,397	**21,240**	26,554
FGTS	**8.404**	8.412	**12.111**	12,694
Taxes, fees and contributions	**59.134**	(850)	**60,983**	93.139
Federal	**(56,714)**	(123.054)	**(48.127)**	(80.233)
State	**115,814**	122.198	**109.076**	173,365
Municipals	**34**	6	**34**	7
Remuneration of third-party capital	**1,269,881**	2,213,782	**1,329,156**	2,268,856
Interest rates on loans and financing	**374,873**	336,143	**385.210**	345.109
Losses due to exchange rate fluctuations	**15,455**	48,230	**17,910**	59,472
Loss in derivatives trading	**778.178**	1,697,318	**792,569**	1,708,381
Interest accrued on agricultural lease and partnership agreements	**75,872**	91,732	**107,340**	111,700
Other financial expenses	**25,503**	40.359	**26.127**	44,194
Return on equity	**9,496**	(55,950)	**9,496**	(55,950)
Retained earnings / Loss for the year	**7.079**	(55,950)	**7.079**	(55,950)
Dividend distribution	**2,417**	-	**2,417**	-

SASB Table

SASB AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - Volume 20

Brazilian Accounting Standard, NBC TDS 02, of October 17, 2024

Metric	Unit of measurement	Code SASB	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Gross scope 1 GHG emissions	Metric tons (t) of CO2-e	FB-AG-110a.1	153,964.42	211,415.91	220,321.50
(1) Fleet fuel consumption, (2) percentage renewable	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-110a.3	(1) 641,097.01 (2) 4.12%	(1) 1014893 (2) 2.73%	(1) 1,129,468.40 (2) 7.76%
(1) Operational energy consumption, (2) percentage from grid electricity, (3) percentage renewable energy	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-130a.1	(1) 11,409,681.20 (2) 0.53% (3) 99.50%	(1) 18,183,364.0 (2) 1.88% (3) 99.95%	(1)15,273,799.1 (2)5.99% (3) 99.88%
(1) Total water collected, (2) Total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress	One thousand cubic meters (m^3), Percentage (%)	FB-AG-140a.1	(1) 66,551.06 (2) 66,551.06 (3) 0	(1) 88,173.97 (2) 88,173.97 (3) 0	(1) 98,485.80 (2) 98,485.80 (3) 0
Number of incidents and non-compliance with water quality standards, laws, and regulations (in numbers)	In numbers	FB-AG-140a.3		0	0
% of agricultural products originating from regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress.	%	FB-AG-440a.2			0

SASB-FB-AG-110a.2 – Description of Short- and Long-Term Strategy or Management Plan for Scope 1 Emissions, Emissions Reduction Targets, and Performance Analysis Against Those Targets (Discussion and Analysis)

In the 2025/26 harvest, the company developed its climate transition plan. Currently, the company already implements the following strategies to reduce scope 1 emissions: stationary emissions - use of biomass, mobile combustion - use of biodiesel in fuels, agricultural practices: use of biomass in boilers, precision agriculture with variable rate application and use of yield maps; • Use of organic fertilizers, especially localized vinasse/fertigation; • Use of production residues such as filter cake and straw; • Regenerative practices such as green manure (crotalaria), Harvest rotation (soybeans) and expansion of organic agriculture, which reduces the use of nitrogen fertilizers; • Equipment powered mainly by biodiesel, light vehicles powered by ethanol and some electric pumps; • Organic agriculture – without the application of nitrogen fertilizers. The company has not yet defined short- and long-term targets for reducing Scope 1 emissions. Regarding 2024, the company had the following performance in relation to Scope 1: 1. A 4.2% increase in absolute Scope 1 emissions (t CO2 e/year). 2. A 16.31% increase in specific Scope 1 emissions (kg CO2 e/t of sugarcane milled). Respectively, 26.87 kg CO2 e/t of sugarcane milled in 2024 and 31.25 kg CO2e/t of sugarcane milled in 2025.

SASB-FB-AG-140a.2 - Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate these risks.

The main strategies to mitigate these risks are as follows:

- Irrigation 4.0
- Maintenance of measuring equipment
- Fertigation
- Use of more resistant sugarcane species that require less water.

Activity metrics

Metric	Unit of measurement	SASB Code	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Main crop production *	t	FB-AG-000.A	5,244,640.6	7,868,462.8	7,075,991.10
Number of processing units	Number	FB-AG-000.B	3	3	3
Total land area under active cultivation	there is	FB-AG-000.C	71,825.36	115,619.25	107,825.18
Cost of externally sourced agricultural products (in Brazilian Reais)	R$	FB-AG-000.D	Not applicable because 100% of Jalles' raw materials are produced in-house.	Not applicable because 100% of Jalles' raw materials are produced in-house.	Not applicable because 100% of Jalles' raw materials are produced in-house.

SASB BIOFUELS - Volume 40

Brazilian Accounting Standard, NBC TDS 02, of October 17, 2024

Metric	Unit of measurement	SASB Code	2023/24 HARVEST	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Total water intake (in 1,000 m3 = ML (megaliters))	ML	RR-BI-140a.1	66,551.06	88,173.97	98,485.80
Total water consumption (in 1,000 m3 = ML (megaliters))	ML	RR-BI-140a.2	66,551.06	88,173.97	98,485.80
% of each in regions of high or extremely high water stress (in %)	%	RR-BI-140a.3	0	0	0
Number of incidents and non-conformities related to water quality standards, laws and regulations (in number)	In numbers	RR-BI-140a.3		0	0
Life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by type of biofuel - Hydrous Ethanol	Grams of CO_2- and per megajoule (MJ)	RR-BI-410a.1	UJM- 72.26 UOL - 70.36	UJM- 72.26 UOL - 68.98 USB-61,81	UJM-67,67 UOL - 68.98 USB-61,81
Life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by type of biofuel - Anhydrous ethanol	Grams of CO_2- and per megajoule (MJ)	RR-BI-410ª.1	JM- 72,62	JM- 72,62	UJM-68.02
% of biofuel production certified by third parties under an environmental sustainability standard (in % of liters)	%	RR-BI-430a.2	100	Anhydrous JM - 99.88% Hydrated JM-99.88%, UOL-82.41% USV-98.29	Anhydrous JM - 95.23% Hydrated JM-95.23%, UOL-82.41% USV-98.29
Amount of subsidies received through government programs	R$	RR-BI-530a.1			Pro Goiás for own production- R$ 56,000,049 * Anhydrous Loan - R$ 59,392,000

*Pro Goiás (incentive for biofuel and sugar)

RR-BI-140a.2 - Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate these risks (see SASB-FB-AG-110a.2 - Description of the short- and long-term strategy or plan for scope 1 emissions management, emission reduction targets and performance analysis in relation to these targets (Discussion and analysis))

RR-BI-430a.1 Discussion of the strategy for managing the risks associated with the environmental impacts of raw material production. Discussion and Analysis

Main impacts and mitigating actions

1. Soil:

Intensive sugarcane cultivation can lead to soil erosion, compaction, and degradation, compromising its fertility and stability.

Mitigation Measures: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, such as proper maintenance of internal roads, implementation of contour lines for erosion control, and Harvest rotation, aiming to reduce soil degradation, compaction, and saturation, as well as promoting the conservation of soil structure and productivity.

2. Bodies of Water:

High demand for water resources can lead to a reduction in water availability, as well as compromise the quality of surface and Underground water bodies.

Mitigation Measures: Implementation of periodic water quality monitoring, adoption of water conservation practices, and implementation of soil conservation structures, such as terraces and contour lines, with the aim of minimizing erosion processes and reducing the risk of siltation of waterways.

3. Native Vegetation:

Converting land use to sugarcane cultivation can result in the alteration of natural habitats and the fragmentation of native vegetation, impacting local biodiversity.

Mitigation Measures: Prioritize the leasing and use of already consolidated areas, outside of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and Legal Reserve Areas (RL), as well as promote the planting of native seedlings for the recovery and restoration of these areas, aiming to increase ecological connectivity, conserve biodiversity, and stabilize ecosystems.

4. Local Fauna:

The loss and fragmentation of natural habitats can lead to a reduction in the availability of shelter and food, posing a risk to the survival of local wildlife species.

Mitigation Measures: Implementation of wildlife monitoring programs, adoption of species preservation and protection measures, as well as maintenance and recovery of ecological corridors, aiming to minimize impacts on biodiversity and promote wildlife conservation.

5. Climate:

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with agricultural and operational activities can contribute to the worsening of climate change.

Mitigation Measures: Adopting practices aimed at reducing emissions, such as optimizing agricultural operations, using machinery and inputs efficiently, performing preventive maintenance on equipment, and prioritizing cleaner technologies, thus contributing to the mitigation of climate impacts.

SASB-RR-BI-530a.2 - Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations or policy proposals addressing environmental and social factors affecting the sector.

Jalles participates in discussions related to government regulations or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the sector through industry associations such as DIAL, FIEG, and SIFAEG. Jalles supports initiatives towards a low-carbon, regenerative, and organic economy, such as the increased use of biofuels.

Activity metrics

Metric	Unit of measurement	SASB Code	2023/24 Harvest	2024/25 Harvest	2025/26 Harvest
Biofuel production capacity*	Millions of liters (ML)	RR-BI-000.A	JM - 800 m³/day anhydrous or 900 m³/day hydrated. UOL production of 900 m³/day hydrated	JM - 800 m³/day anhydrous UOL 800 m³/day hydrated USV 1,200 m3/day hydrated	JM - 800 m³/day anhydrous UOL 800 m³/day hydrated USV 1,200 m3/day hydrated
Biofuel production	Millions of liters (ML)	RR-BI-000.B	353.9	386.9	310.5
Crop volume used in production	sugarcane t	RR-BI-000.C	7,350,100	7,868,463	7,075,991.1

*Production capacity per day

Credits

Data collection for indicators from the 2025/26 Harvest Sustainability Report.

Combustech System

Project management and indicators

Marina Souza

Combustech Technology by Combustech

Layout

RXMG – Rener Cançado