

Sojitz do Brasil S.A.

Individual and Consolidated
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended
March 31, 2025 and
Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes Ltda.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Sojitz do Brasil S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements individual and consolidated of Sojitz do Brasil S.A. ("Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements Individual and consolidated referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sojitz do Brasil S.A. as at March 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements in the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council ("CFC"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of matter

Related-party transactions

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 10 to the financial statements, that discloses the relevant Company's transactions with related parties.

Other matter

The accompanying financial statements have been originally prepared in English for the convenience of readers outside Brazil.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

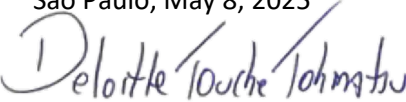
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements Individual and consolidated as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance,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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements Individual and consolidated, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence relating to the financial information of the Group's entities or business activities to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit and, consequently, audit opinion.

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

São Paulo, May 8, 2025


DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU
Auditores Independentes Ltda.


Ribas Gomes Simões
Engagement Partner

SOJITZ DO BRASIL S.A.

BALANCE SHEETS AS AT MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$)

ASSETS	Note	Parent		Consolidated		LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024			03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
CURRENT ASSETS						CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	56,629	54,423	56,629	55,866	Trade accounts payable		9	-	9	-
Trade accounts receivable	5	2,548	3,963	2,548	3,963	Other Accounts payable to related parties	10. b)	154	32	154	32
Accounts receivable from related parties	10. a)	1,767	1,165	1,767	1,165	Taxes payable		716	996	716	998
Other Accounts receivable from related parties	10. a)	143	171	143	171	Dividends proposed	9. c)	2,937	1,866	2,937	1,866
Inventories		10,162	5,584	10,162	5,584	Accrued vacations and bonuses		2,976	3,010	2,976	3,010
Recoverable taxes		721	180	721	254	Other accounts payable and accrual liabilities		4,419	4,563	4,419	4,958
Other assets		952	658	952	686	Total current liabilities		11,211	10,467	11,211	10,864
Total current assets		72,922	66,144	72,922	67,689						
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Judicial deposits		2	2	2	2	Accrual for guarantees to related parties	12	12,701	11,051	12,701	11,051
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	8. b)	6,545	6,053	6,545	6,053	Other accounts payable and accrual liabilities		1,673	1,662	1,673	1,662
Investments	6	100	1,248	100	100	Total non-current liabilities		14,374	12,713	14,374	12,713
Property, plant and equipment	7	5,988	6,259	5,988	6,259						
Intangible assets		15	25	15	25						
Total non-current assets		12,650	13,587	12,650	12,439						
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
						Paid-in capital	9. a)	34,436	34,436	34,436	34,436
						Capital reserve		983	983	983	983
						Statutory legal reserve	9. b)	6,887	6,663	6,887	6,663
						Earnings reserve		20,417	17,205	20,417	17,205
						Other comprehensive income		(2,736)	(2,736)	(2,736)	(2,736)
						Total shareholders' equity		59,987	56,551	59,987	56,551
TOTAL ASSETS		85,572	79,731	85,572	80,128	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		85,572	79,731	85,572	80,128

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SOJITZ DO BRASIL S.A.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$, except for basic and diluted profit per share)

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
NET SALES	13	51,968	45,178	51,968	45,178
COST OF SERVICES RENDERED	14	(9,434)	(8,019)	(9,434)	(8,019)
COST OF GOODS SOLD	14	(21,746)	(21,008)	(21,746)	(21,008)
GROSS PROFIT		<u>20,788</u>	<u>16,151</u>	<u>20,788</u>	<u>16,151</u>
OPERATING (EXPENSES)					
General and administrative expenses	14	(5,651)	(5,143)	(5,651)	(5,143)
Personnel expenses	14	(5,491)	(4,627)	(5,491)	(4,627)
Other operating income (expense), net	17	<u>2,749</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>2,749</u>	<u>260</u>
		(8,393)	(9,510)	(8,393)	(9,510)
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE FINANCIAL RESULT		<u>12,395</u>	<u>6,641</u>	<u>12,395</u>	<u>6,641</u>
FINANCIAL RESULT					
Financial income and expenses	15	4,305	5,201	4,305	5,201
Exchange gain on foreign-currency transactions, net	16	<u>56</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>(22)</u>
		4,361	5,179	4,361	5,179
INCOME BEFORE INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION TAXES		<u>16,756</u>	<u>11,820</u>	<u>16,756</u>	<u>11,820</u>
INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION TAXES					
Current	8.a)	(5,276)	(3,886)	(5,276)	(3,886)
Deferred	8.a)	492	(76)	492	(76)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>11,972</u>	<u>7,858</u>	<u>11,972</u>	<u>7,858</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED PROFIT PER SHARE - R\$	19	0.47	0.31		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SOJITZ DO BRASIL S.A.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$)

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		11,972	7,858	11,972	7,858
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>11,972</u>	<u>7,858</u>	<u>11,972</u>	<u>7,858</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SOJITZ DO BRASIL S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$)

	Note	Paid-in capital	Capital reserve	Statutory legal reserve	Earnings reserve	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 2023		34,436	983	6,270	17,074	-	(2,736)	56,027
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	7,858	-	7,858
Reversal of undistributed dividends		-	-	-	1,823	-	-	1,823
Dividends paid on July 7, 2023	9.c)	-	-	-	(7,291)	-	-	(7,291)
Minimum dividends proposed		-	-	-	-	(1,866)	-	(1,866)
Transfer to earnings reserve		-	-	-	5,599	(5,599)	-	-
Statutory legal reserve		-	-	393	-	(393)	-	-
BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 2024		34,436	983	6,663	17,205	-	(2,736)	56,551
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	11,972	-	11,972
Reversal of undistributed dividends	9.c)	-	-	-	1,866	-	-	1,866
Dividends paid on June 27, 2024	9.c)	-	-	-	(7,465)	-	-	(7,465)
Minimum dividends proposed	9.c)	-	-	-	-	(2,937)	-	(2,937)
Transfer to earnings reserve	9.c)	-	-	-	8,811	(8,811)	-	-
Statutory legal reserve	9.b)	-	-	224	-	(224)	-	-
BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 2025		34,436	983	6,887	20,417	-	(2,736)	59,987

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SOJITZ DO BRASIL S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$)

	Note	Parent		Consolidated	
		03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Income before income and social contribution taxes for the year		16,756	11,820	16,756	11,820
Adjustments to reconcile the income before income and social contribution taxes for the year to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	14	512	557	512	557
Disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible, net	7	6	-	6	-
Increase accrual liabilities		11	9	11	9
Gain on investments		(253)	-	(253)	-
Exchange loss on foreign-currency transactions - related parties	16	1,650	(186)	1,650	(186)
Exchange loss (gain) on bank deposits overseas	16	(1,681)	182	(1,681)	182
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:					
Trade accounts receivable and intercompany receivables		841	(495)	841	(495)
Inventories		(4,578)	883	(4,578)	883
Recoverable taxes		(541)	(96)	(467)	(96)
Other assets and judicial deposits		(294)	(111)	(266)	(111)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:					
Trade accounts payable and intercompany payable		131	-	131	-
Taxes payable		39	227	39	227
Accrued vacations and bonuses		(34)	37	(34)	37
Accounts payable to related parties, customers advances and other accounts payable		(73)	(430)	(288)	(430)
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		12,492	12,397	12,379	12,397
Payment of income and social contribution taxes		(5,595)	(3,886)	(5,595)	(3,886)
Net cash provided by operating activities		6,897	8,511	6,784	8,511
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Investment - Sojitz Graos	6	1,330	(1,148)	-	(1,148)
Cash from investee acquired - - Sojitz Graos		-	-	-	1,443
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7	(237)	(151)	(237)	(151)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		1,093	(1,299)	(237)	144
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Dividends paid	9.c	(7,465)	(7,291)	(7,465)	(7,291)
Net cash used in financing activities		(7,465)	(7,291)	(7,465)	(7,291)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		525	(79)	(918)	1,364
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
At the beginning of year		54,423	54,684	55,866	54,684
Effect of exchange rate variations on cash and cash equivalents	16	1,681	(182)	1,681	(182)
At the end of year		56,629	54,423	56,629	55,866
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		525	(79)	(918)	1,364

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SOJITZ DO BRASIL S.A.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian reais - R\$, unless otherwise indicated)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

The activities of Sojitz do Brasil S.A. (the “Company”) consist of purchase, sale, import, export and commercial representation of machines and equipment, manufactured products and raw materials, directly or through third parties. Service revenue is substantially represented by commissions and services agreements on the intermediation of transactions with Sojitz Group’s companies. The Company’s main place of business is located at Avenida Paulista, 1.842 - 21º andar, Cerqueira César, São Paulo, State of São Paulo, Brazil.

The Company’s ultimate parent company is Sojitz Corporation (based in Japan), who files with the Japanese Financial Services Agency - JFSA pursuant to the Japanese Securities and Exchange Law.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND MAIN ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

2.1. Statement of compliance

The individual and consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais (R\$) and have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, considering those established in the Brazilian Corporate Law, which include technical accounting pronouncements, instructions and interpretations issued by Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) and with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2. Basis of preparation

The individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise indicated. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration paid in exchange for assets.

Management asserts that all relevant information of the financial statements is being disclosed and corresponds to the information used by it in managing the Company.

The individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, i.e., assuming that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern in the near future. Management has assessed the Company’s capacity to continue as a going concern and did not identify any material uncertainty over its going concern capacity.

The Company’s fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of each year.

The preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates and also the exercise of judgment by the Company’s Management in the process of applying the accounting policies. These estimates may affect the amounts of assets and liabilities disclosed at the end of the year and the amounts of revenues and expenses disclosed during the year. Although these estimates are based on Management’s best judgment, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.20.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below:

2.3. Functional and reporting currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the main economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais (R\$), which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

2.4. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 include the consolidation of investees, based on the criteria below:

Subsidiaries - The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements as from the date on which the Company obtains control until the date on which control ceases to exist. In the Parent's individual financial statements, the financial statements of subsidiaries are stated under the equity method.

For further information on investees, see note 6 (investments).

When the Company loses control over an entity, the assets and liabilities and noncontrolling interest and other components recognized in equity relating to such entity are derecognized, which corresponding gain or loss is recorded in profit or loss.

2.5. Revenue recognition

CPC 47, equivalent to IFRS 15, supersedes CPC 30 - Revenue (equivalent to IAS 18) and related interpretations and is applicable, with some limited exceptions, to all revenue from contracts with customers. CPC 47 establishes a five-step model to account for revenues from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration an entity expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Under CPC 47, the Company is required to exercise judgment, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances, when applying each step of the model to contracts with its customers.

The Company assesses revenue transactions based on specific criteria to determine whether it is acting as an agent or a principal, and finally concluded that it is acting as an agent under all of its revenue agreements without assuming risks and rewards of ownership of goods; therefore, commission revenue is recognized on a net basis upon completion of services.

Revenue from product sales

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and when it can be reliably measured, regardless of when payment will be received. Revenue is measured based on the fair value of the consideration received, less any discounts and taxes or charges on sales. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

- (i) When control over assets is transferred to a customer, generally upon delivery of products.

- (ii) The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor substantial control over the goods sold.
- (iii) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- (iv) Here is a strong possibility that economic benefits associated with such transaction will flow to the Company.
- (v) The costs incurred with respect to such transaction can be measured reliably.

Commissions and services rendered

Commission and services rendered revenue are recognized as a performance obligation satisfied over time. Revenue is recognized for these services based on the stage of completion of the contract. If all of the following conditions are satisfied, it is determined that results of a transaction can be reliably estimated:

- (i) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- (ii) There is a strong possibility that economic benefits associated with such transaction will flow to the Company.
- (iii) Such transaction's degree of progress can be reliably measured as of the fiscal year end.
- (iv) The costs incurred with respect to such transaction and the costs required to complete such transaction can be measured reliably.

2.6. Foreign currency-denominated transactions and balances

Foreign currency-denominated transactions are translated into the Company's functional currency (Brazilian real - R\$) at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and the translation of monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are recognized in profit or loss for the year.

2.7. Cash and cash equivalents

Consist primarily of cash in bank accounts and highly liquid investments which can be withdrawal at any point in time without significant changes in principle amounts (i.e., Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs)). The carrying amounts of the Company's cash equivalents approximate their fair value.

The Company places the cash with institutions of high credit worthiness.

2.8. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification and measurement

The classification of financial assets in accordance with CPC 48/IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and on its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Under CPC48/IFRS 9, a financial asset is classified on initial recognition as measured: at amortized cost; at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) - debt instrument; FVOCI - equity instrument; or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets:

Financial assets measured at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains or losses, including interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition, the accumulated amount in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as a gain in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains or losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Under CPC48/IFRS 9, a financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- Is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to receive contractual cash flows.
- Its contractual terms generate, on specific dates, cash flows that are related to the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- Is held within a business model whose objective is achieved either by receiving contractual cash flows or by selling financial assets.
- Its contractual terms generate, on specific dates, cash flows that are only related to the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Upon initial recognition of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably choose to present subsequent changes in fair value of the investment in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). This choice is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, as described above, are classified as FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. Upon initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI as FVTPL if this eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise (fair value option available in CPC48/IFRS 9).

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not measured at FVTPL, the transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities are classified at: amortized cost using the effective interest method; and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial liabilities is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designed as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date.

The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationship meets all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge.

The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve at that time remains in equity and is reclassified to profit or loss when the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

2.9. Accounts receivable

Recognized and held in the balance sheet at the original amount of the receivables, less any expected credit losses, adopting the simplified approach to recognize lifetime expected credit losses in trade receivables.

2.10. Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company measures its allowance for doubtful accounts in an amount equivalent to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of the current and forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

2.11. Inventories

Stated at average acquisition cost, adjusted to their net realizable value and probable losses, when applicable. The average cost includes all costs incurred on purchase costs, and costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The net realizable value is the estimated sales price in the normal course of business less estimated completion costs and selling expenses. An allowance for obsolescence is recognized for obsolete or slow-moving items, based on their future use, if applicable.

2.12. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method in the individual financial statements. Under such method, these investments are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs.

Upon initial recognition, the financial statements include the Company's share of profit or loss for the year and other comprehensive income of the investee up to the date when the significant influence or joint control ceases to exist.

Investments in equity instruments are recorded and measured at fair value and were recognized initially at cost. Upon the adoption of CPC 48/IFRS 9, the Company elected to recognize the subsequent changes in the fair value of its investment in other comprehensive income, and only the dividend income is recognized in profit or loss.

2.13. Property, plant and equipment

Measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for any impairment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis according to the estimated useful life of assets, as follows:

	<u>In years</u>
Buildings	25
Installation	10
Vehicles	5
Computer	5
Furniture and fixtures	10

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

2.14. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2.15. Accounts receivable from/accounts payable to related parties

Are stated at known or estimated amounts, plus, when applicable, related charges and monetary and exchange variations incurred through the end of each reporting period.

2.16. Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss.

b) Deferred income tax

Is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if temporary difference arises from goodwill or initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the year in which the liability is settled, or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.17. Provisions

Recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of each reporting period, taking into account risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured based on the estimated cash flows to settle an obligation, its carrying amount corresponds to the present value of such cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.18. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations

The accounting policies for the recognition and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations are the following: (i) contingent assets are recognized only when there are real guarantees or favourable final and unappealable court decisions. Contingent assets with probable favourable outcomes are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; (ii) contingent liabilities are provided for when the losses are assessed as probable, and the amounts involved can be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities assessed as possible losses are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements and contingent liabilities assessed as remote losses are not provided for nor disclosed; and (iii) legal obligations are recorded as payables, irrespective of the assessment of the likelihood of a favourable outcome in lawsuits in which the Company challenged the unconstitutionality of taxes.

2.19. Other current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

An asset is recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that its future economic benefits will flow to the Company and its cost or amount can be measured reliably.

A liability is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle it. It includes, where appropriate, the related charges, inflation adjustments and exchange differences incurred. Provisions are recognized based on the best estimates of the risk involved.

Assets and liabilities are classified as current when it is probable that they will be realized or settled in the next twelve months. Otherwise, they are stated as noncurrent.

2.20. Key accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and many other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised.

Main estimates relate to the determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts, determination of deferred income taxes amounts, determination of useful lives of property, plant, and equipment and determination of sufficiency of provision for risks. The actual result of these estimates may differ from recorded balances.

2.21. Basic profit per share

Profit per share calculation is based on the weighted-average number of shares issued and outstanding during the year.

3. NEW PRONOUNCEMENTS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1. New and revised standards effective in the current year

In the current year, the IFRSs listed below are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Their adoption had no material impacts on the financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiaries.

Pronouncement	Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 (amendments)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Indeterminate
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	01/01/2024
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	01/01/2024
Amendments to IAS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements	01/01/2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	01/01/2024

3.2. New and revised standards already issued but not yet adopted

Even though early adoption is permitted, the Company and its subsidiaries did not adopt the new IFRSs listed below:

Pronouncement	Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 21	The Effects of Exchange Rate Changes Called Lack of Convertibility	01/01/2025
Amendments to IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements - New requirements for the income statement, including specified totals and subtotals	01/01/2027
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Standardize accounting practices for classifying and measuring financial instruments.	01/01/2026

The Company did not identify any material impact on the Group's financial statements, either due to new or revised standards in the first-time adoption period, but may require additional disclosures, particularly with regard to changes in the classification of items in the income statement, as a result of IFRS 18 in 2027.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Parent		Consolidated	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Cash deposits	4,657	3,219	4,657	3,221
Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs):				
Bank deposits – domestic	39,262	39,798	39,262	41,239
Bank deposits – overseas	<u>12,710</u>	<u>11,406</u>	<u>12,710</u>	<u>11,406</u>
Total	<u>56,629</u>	<u>54,423</u>	<u>56,629</u>	<u>55,866</u>

During the year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, remuneration on CDBs with floating rates was calculated and earned based on annual rates between 97.5% and 102.0% of Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI).

Remuneration on bank deposits - overseas, amounting to US\$2,214 thousand (US\$2,283 thousand in 2024), is being collected on annual rates between 4.51% and 6.45% (between 5.50% and 6.45% in 2024).

5. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	Parent and Consolidated	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Current:		
Trade accounts receivable - third parties	<u>2,548</u>	<u>3,963</u>
Total current	<u>2,548</u>	<u>3,963</u>
Noncurrent:		
Trade accounts receivable - third parties	2,431	2,437
Trade accounts receivable - related parties	8,367	8,367
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(10,798)</u>	<u>(10,804)</u>
Total non-current	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company has past-due receivables in connection with direct sales made by Sojitz Group's companies in the amount of R\$8,367. Guarantees for such receivables were given by the Company and, subsequently, claimed by Sojitz Group's companies, as the original customers failed to fulfil their obligations. An allowance for doubtful accounts in the above-mentioned total amount is recorded considering the status of lawsuits to recover such receivables.

6. INVESTMENTS

	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Investment in subsidiaries	-	1,148	-	-
Other	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>1,248</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

<u>Investee</u>	<u>Equity interest</u>	<u>Balance as at March 31, 2024</u>	<u>Liquidation</u>	<u>Balance as at March 31, 2025</u>
Sojitz Graos Brasil Participações Ltda.	100%	1,148	(1,148)	-

On March 22, 2024, Sojitz do Brasil S.A. acquired 388,999,999 (three hundred and eighty-eight million, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine) quotas of Sojitz Graos Brasil Participações Ltda. (related parties) for the value of R\$1,147,500 reaching 100% of equity interest.

On May 27, 2024, the Company's sole quotaholder hereby approves of the dissolution and liquidation of the Company, in a single act, with its consequent termination for all legal purposes, as it does not intend to continue developing the Company's business. The Company recognized a gain in the amount of R\$253.

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>			
	<u>03/31/2025</u>		<u>03/31/2024</u>	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	<u>Net book value</u>	<u>Net book value</u>
Land	4,779	-	4,779	4,779
Buildings	3,106	(3,106)	-	-
Installations	1,634	(1,351)	283	383
Vehicles	1,852	(1,439)	413	651
Computer	1,852	(1,467)	385	421
Furniture and fixtures	513	(385)	128	25
Total	<u>13,736</u>	<u>(7,748)</u>	<u>5,988</u>	<u>6,259</u>

Movement for the year is represented by:

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Opening balance	6,259	6,654
Additions	237	151
Write-offs	(6)	-
Depreciation	(502)	(546)
Balance as at March 31	<u>5,988</u>	<u>6,259</u>

8. INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION TAXES

a) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expense

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% plus a 10% surtax on taxable income exceeding R\$240, and social contribution is calculated at the rate of 9% on a taxable income, adjusted as prescribed by law. The combined tax rates from these two taxes are 34%.

According to prevailing tax legislation, the accounting records and mandatory tax books related to income and social contribution taxes on profits, as well as the income tax returns, for five fiscal years, are subject to review and assessment during different statutes of limitation.

The reconciliation between the amount computed by applying the statutory corporate income tax rates and the Company's income tax provision is as follows:

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Income before income and social contribution taxes	16,756	11,820
Combined income tax and social contribution rate	<u>34%</u>	<u>34%</u>
Expected income tax and social contribution expense at the combined rate	(5,697)	(4,019)
Other differences	<u>913</u>	<u>57</u>
Income and social contribution taxes expense	<u>(4,784)</u>	<u>(3,962)</u>
Current	(5,276)	(3,886)
Deferred	492	(76)
Total	<u>(4,784)</u>	<u>(3,962)</u>

b) Deferred income tax and social contribution

Deferred income tax and social contribution are recognized to reflect future tax effects attributable to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and the corresponding carrying amounts and effects on tax losses. Breakdown of deferred income and social contribution taxes are comprised of the following:

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Provisions deductible only when realized:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	118	133
Impairment losses	1,044	1,044
Accrual for guarantees	4,318	3,757
Accrual for risks and other provisions	2,109	2,163
Tax loss carry forwards	2,179	2,179
Valuation allowance	<u>(3,223)</u>	<u>(3,223)</u>
Total	<u>6,545</u>	<u>6,053</u>

Maintenance of tax credits is supported by future earnings projections prepared by the Company's management and periodically reviewed, for the next ten years, to determine the recoverability of tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences.

9. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

a) Capital

Paid-in capital in the amount of R\$34,436 is represented by 25,618,875 shares without par value, as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares	Ownership interest - %
Sojitz Corporation of America	25,618,874	100
Sojitz Corporation Japan	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>25,618,875</u>	<u>100</u>

Brazilian companies must register foreign directly invested capital and reinvested earnings with Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), in order to remit dividends on such capital or for the capital to be repatriated abroad. Foreign capital equivalent to US\$21,732,564 is fully registered with BACEN.

b) Statutory legal reserve

In accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law and the Company's bylaws, 5% of net profit for each year will be allocated to recognitions of legal reserve, except when the Company records accumulated losses and up to 20% of paid-in capital.

c) Dividends

The bylaws establish the distribution of a minimum dividend of 25% of profit for the year, adjusted as established by article 202 of Law 6404/76, which must be paid during the year the distribution is approved.

On July 04, 2023, the stockholders' meeting approved distribution of dividends of R\$7,291 related to retained earnings, which were fully paid on July 7, 2023.

On June 25, 2024, the stockholders' meeting approved distribution of dividends of R\$7,465 related to retained earnings, which were fully paid on June 27, 2024.

The allocation of the profit for the year ended March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Profit for the year	11,972
Legal reserve - 5%	<u>(224)</u>
Dividend calculation basis	11.748
Mandatory minimum dividends - 25%	<u>(2,937)</u>
Earnings retention	<u>8,811</u>

As at March 31, 2025, an earnings reserve was recognized as a result of the retention of a portion of profit for the year, pursuant to Article 196, of Law 6404/76 (Brazilian Corporate Law).

10. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions with related parties as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the years then ended are as follows:

a) Service and Commission receivable and other receivable

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Commissions and Services		Other	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Sojitz Corporation Japan	644	338	138	171
Sojitz Pla-Net Corporation	404	411	-	-
Sojitz Corporation of America	-	7	5	-
Sojitz Machinery Corporation	1	135	-	-
Sojitz Foods Corporation	86	134	-	-
Sojitz Plastics America Inc.	399	59	-	-
Other locations	233	81	-	-
Total	<u>1,767</u>	<u>1,165</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>171</u>

	Commission and services revenues	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Sojitz Corporation Japan	10,407	9,067
Sojitz Pla-Net	2,854	2,502
Sojitz Machinery Corporation	1,083	943
Sojitz Corporation of America	60	246
JNS 41 Participações	347	313
Sojitz Foods Corporation	538	395
Metton America Inc	666	491
Sojitz Plastics America Inc.	993	443
Other locations	<u>1,348</u>	<u>1,177</u>
Total	<u>18,296</u>	<u>15,577</u>

b) Accounts payable

	Accounts payable	
	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Sojitz Corporation Japan	53	-
Sojitz Corporation of America	58	32
Sojitz Pla-Net Corporation	43	-
Total – current	<u>154</u>	<u>32</u>

c) Services provided

	<u>Services provided</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Sojitz Corporation of America	(1,105)	(946)
Total	<u>(1,105)</u>	<u>(946)</u>

The services refer mainly to Sojitz Corporation of America by services provided, such as advisory, financial and administrative management. Payment is made on a yearly basis and these services are subject to Economic Intervention Contribution (CIDE), taxes on revenue (PIS and COFINS) and withholding income tax (IRRF).

d) Transfer pricing

The Company calculated the corresponding effects of transfer pricing rules on the computation of IRPJ and CSLL tax bases for the year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, and no adjustments were identified.

e) Management compensation

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company's officers' remunerations amounted to R\$3,890 (R\$2,981 in 2024), which were recorded in "Cost of services rendered" and "Personnel expenses" captions in the statement of income.

11. CONTINGENCIES

The Company is party to ongoing tax and labour claims, involving contingent liabilities. Based on the opinion of its legal counsel.

The Company has received a tax assessment related to inconsistencies in the corporate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2009, the update amount on March, 2025 is R\$20,492, which no provision was recorded as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, since the likelihood of loss from unfavourable outcomes was assessed as remote by the Company's management and its legal counsel. There has already been a decision in the first instance of administrative level that cancelled about 85% of the tax assessment.

Additionally, the Company is party to other administrative lawsuits arising from the normal course of their business and whose likelihood of loss is possible. These lawsuits amount to R\$2 as of March 31, 2025.

12. ACCRUAL FOR GUARANTEE

Accrual for guarantees refers to probable losses expected on guarantees provided by the Company to related parties on the accounts receivable, determined in American dollar, derived from sale of medical and other equipment made by such related parties to third parties.

The Company has issued guarantees to related parties concerning amounts owed to those related parties by certain of its customers (credit guarantee). There are no recourse provisions nor collateral would that enable the Company to recover any amounts paid to the related parties under these guarantees. In the event of payment of such guarantees to those related parties, the Company may recover the amount of such payment directly from its customers under the related-sale arrangement. Maximum potential future payments related to these guarantees as at March 31, 2025 amount to R\$12,701 (R\$11,051 in 2024), which were recorded as liability.

As such guarantees were given to companies abroad, the related balances are in foreign currency and, thus, subject to exchange variation.

13. NET SALES

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Sales of goods to third parties	42,676	36,919
Services rendered to third parties	4,527	4,470
Services rendered to related parties (note 10)	18,296	15,557
Sales taxes and discount	(13,531)	(11,788)
Total	<u>51,968</u>	<u>45,178</u>

14. COST AND EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Company presents its statements of income by classifying the expenses according to the corresponding function. As required by technical pronouncement CPC 26 - Presentation of Financial Statements, the information about the nature of these expenses is presented as follows:

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Personnel	(12,264)	(10,466)
Cost of goods sold - resale of goods	(21,746)	(21,008)
Travelling	(995)	(910)
Rental	(642)	(650)
Audit, consulting, attorneys, and other professional fees	(1,635)	(1,670)
Services provided from related parties (note 10)	(1,105)	(946)
Communication	(864)	(766)
Depreciation and amortization	(512)	(557)
Repairs	(276)	(288)
Other taxes than income taxes	(350)	(344)
Education	(148)	(32)
Insurance	(369)	(205)
Others	(1,416)	(955)
Total	<u>(42,322)</u>	<u>(38,797)</u>

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Recognized as:		
Cost of services rendered	(9,434)	(8,019)
Cost of goods sold	(21,746)	(21,008)
General and administrative expenses	(5,651)	(5,143)
Personnel expenses	(5,491)	(4,627)
Total	<u>(42,322)</u>	<u>(38,797)</u>

15. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

	<u>Parent and Consolidated</u>	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Interest income – CDBs	5,113	5,168
Gain (Loss) on NDF contracts, net	(560)	166
Taxes on interest income	(238)	(243)
Other income (expense), net	(10)	110
Total	<u>4,305</u>	<u>5,201</u>

16. EXCHANGE GAIN ON FOREIGN-CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS, NET

	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Exchange gains (losses) on:		
Bank deposits - overseas	1,681	(182)
Accrual for guarantees	(1,650)	186
Accounts receivable and payable	177	30
Taxes on foreign exchange gains	(152)	(56)
Total	<u>56</u>	<u>(22)</u>

17. OTHER OPERATING INCOME, NET

	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Lawsuit Income – FNT (a)	2,438	-
Rental revenue, net of taxes (b)	299	293
Others	12	(33)
Total	<u>2,749</u>	<u>260</u>

(a) On April 25, 1986, SDB filed a lawsuit asking the Federal Union to refund the tax related to the Fundo Nacional de Telecomunicação (FTN) paid from April 1981 to December 1984. The court granted the final decision favorable to SDB and SDB proceeded to all necessary measures to receive the precatory which occurred on April 11, 2024.

(b) Rental of the space from Company's headquarter.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) General considerations and policies

The Company conduct transactions involving financial instruments, including derivatives, when applicable, all of which recorded in balance sheet accounts, which are intended to meet their operating and financial needs. These financial instruments are managed through operating strategies, which aim at obtaining liquidity, profitability and security.

These financial instruments are managed based on policies, strategies and control systems, and are monitored by the Company's management. The Company do not make speculative investments in derivatives or any other risk assets.

b) Categories of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments were classified into the following categories:

	Consolidated	
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Fair Value:		
Cash and cash equivalents	56,629	55,866
Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):		
Investments in associate companies	95	95
Amortized cost:		
Trade accounts receivable	2,548	3,963
Commissions receivable from related parties	1,767	1,165
Accounts receivable from related parties	143	171
Total financial assets	<u>61,182</u>	<u>61,260</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortized cost:		
Trade accounts payable	9	-
Accounts payable to related parties	154	32
Accrual for guarantees to related parties	12,701	11,051
Total financial liabilities	<u>12,864</u>	<u>11,083</u>

c) Classification and fair value measurement of financial instruments

The table below presents the consolidated financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on the hierarchy provided for in CPC 46 - Fair Value Measurement:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
As at March 31, 2025:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	56,629	-	56,629
Investments in associate companies	-	-	95	95
As at March 31, 2024:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	55,866	-	55,866
Investments in associate companies	-	-	95	95

Measurement methods

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction between willing market participants at the measurement date.

Based on the hierarchy defined by IFRS 13, fair value can be measured using the following criteria:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., price-based inputs), except for quoted prices included in Level 1.
- Level 3: information for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market inputs (unobservable inputs).

d) Description of the main financial risks

The main risks associated to financial instruments are foreign-currency, interest rate, credit, liquidity and capital risks. The treasury and financial departments are responsible for the implementation of the strategy defined by Management, establishing and analysing the disclosure of financial positions, monitoring the financial risks, defining and overseeing the appropriate implementation of standards that govern the financial exposure.

i) Foreign-currency risk

The majority of the Company's commissions is denominated in U.S. dollars and, as such, represents an exposure to exchange rate changes fluctuation.

The Company contracts derivative instruments to manage its exposure of foreign currency risk. NDF transactions are intended to hedge part of the Company's currency exposure risk for future service and commissions contracts with related parties. The Company has internal controls in place to monitor foreign exchange exposures and related risks.

The aforementioned ("NDF") transaction was designated by the Company as a cash flow hedge accounting transaction.

The Company's exposure to assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currency, as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented as follows:

	03/31/2025		03/31/2024	
	R\$	US\$(000)	R\$	US\$(000)
Bank deposits	12,710	2,214	11,406	2,283
Trade accounts receivable	38	7	-	-
Accounts receivable from related parties	1,587	276	1,083	217
Other accounts receivable from related parties	143	25	171	34
Accounts payable to related parties ST	(101)	(18)	(32)	(6)
Accrual for guarantees to related parties	(12,701)	(2,212)	(11,051)	(2,212)
Net position	<u>1,676</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>1,577</u>	<u>316</u>

	03/31/2025		03/31/2024	
	R\$	¥(000)	R\$	¥(000)
Accounts receivable from related parties	13	349	17	509
Other Accounts payable to related parties	(53)	(1,390)	-	-
Net position	<u>(40)</u>	<u>(1,041)</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>509</u>

Sensitivity analysis of exchange rate changes

Considering the financial position as at March 31, 2025, Management understands that an increase/decrease of 10% in the exchange rates would result in a net exposure of R\$164, before income taxes.

ii) Interest rate risk

This risk is related to the Company's vulnerability to fluctuations in interest rates that cause an impact on the income from short-term investments. The short-term investments are linked to floating interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate changes

For sensitivity analysis purposes, it is estimated that a 10% increase or decrease in the CDI rates would result in a gain or loss for the Company, gross of income tax and social contribution, in the amount shown below:

Interest risk	Exposed amount	Gain or loss on the exposure
CDB linked to CDI	39,262	55

The CDI rate used in the analysis was 14.15% p.y.

iii) Credit risk

Arises from the possibility that the Company incur losses as a result of default by their counterparties or financial institutions that are depositaries of funds or financial investments. To mitigate this risk, the Company adopt the procedure of analysing the financial position of their counterparties, as well as establishing credit limits, and constantly monitoring their balances. Concerning the financial institutions, the Company only conduct transactions with financial institutions highly rated by credit rating agencies.

In relation to customers' credit lines, the Company understands that due to the: (i) strict credit analysis; (ii) ongoing monitoring of the outstanding balances; and (iii) the fact that the customers are represented by large assemblers highly rated by credit rating agencies, the credit risk is controlled.

The Company's Management believes that the existing allowance is sufficient to cover any default, as referred to in note 5.

iv) Liquidity risk

This is the risk of the Company not having sufficient liquid resources to honour its financial commitments as a result of the mismatch of term or volume between expected receipts and payments. To monitor the cash liquidity, assumptions of future disbursements and receipts are established, monitored daily by the Treasury department.

v) Capital risk

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern, while maximizing the return to all stakeholders through the optimization of the balances of debt and equity.

The Company's capital structure is comprised basically of the capital of its shareholders since it has no indebtedness level.

The Company monitors capital based on the net working capital ratio, which corresponds to the Company's ability to honour its short-term debts, subtracting current liabilities from current assets. As of March 31, 2025, the Company had a net working capital of R\$61,711 (R\$56,825 in 2024).

19. BASIC AND DILUTED PROFIT PER SHARE

	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Profit per share - R\$	0,470	0,307
Net income for the year and the average number of common shares used to calculate profit per share are as follows:		
	<u>03/31/2025</u>	<u>03/31/2024</u>
Net income used to calculate total earnings per share	11,972	7,858
Number of common shares used to calculate earnings per share, in thousands (weighted average for the year)	25,619	25,619

20. INSURANCE

The Company has an insurance policy that considers principally concentration of risks and their materiality, taking into account the nature of its activities and the opinion of its insurance advisors. As at March 31, 2025, insurance coverage is as follows:

<u>Line</u>	<u>Type of coverage</u>	<u>Insured amount</u>
Company's office - São Paulo	Fire, lightning and building explosion	20,000
Company's office - Rio de Janeiro	Fire, lightning and building explosion	3,000

21. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPROVAL

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 8, 2025.
